Bhor State

Administration report,

1888-89 to 1895-96

00134775

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REPORT

on the

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHOR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1888-89

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From,

SHUNKERRAO PANDIT PANT SACHIV,
Chief of Bhor

To,

W. A. EAST Esquire,
Political Agent, Poona.

Office of the Punt Sachiv
Bhor 12 th August 1889

Sir,

1. I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of the Bhor State for the official year ending the 5 th June 1889.

CHIEF EVENTS.

2. In the month of September last, I paid my respects to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief during my stay in Poona and called upon other high Officials of Government.

3. At the beginning of January I started on my Jamabundi tour and visited all the Talukas till the end of February. There was a timely fall of rain throughout my territory and the crops were found in a good condition.

4. In the month of May last, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner visited Bhor and showed himself pleased with the Sanitary arrangements.

I.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

5. The most noteworthy change in the administration is the introduction of the new Acts and Regulations at the desire of the Political Agent, Poona.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(*a*).—SURVEY.

6. Nothing has been done during the year under report. It is hoped that the survey operations will be commenced as soon as the fair season opens.

(*b*).—KHOTI SETTLEMENT IN THE SUDHAGAD TALUKA.

7. Agreeably to the suggestions of the Political Agent, the Khoti Settlement Officer has been appointed. It appears from his report that Settlements have been effected in 9 villages out of 30 villages and the sum spent is Rs. 1,052-2-11

III.—PROTECTION.

(*a*).—POLICE

8. The following statement shows the strength of the Police force as also of the expenditure incurred thereon during the [illegible]—

Mounted.	Foot.	
6	163	16[illegible]

Besides the Police force there are 30 Swars in the Huzur Paga who serve as mounted Police.

9. A Special Officer was employed for the protection of the person and property of the people under my rule, owing to the occurrence of a few serious cases of theft at the beginning of the year under report, which threatened an increase in crime. A temporary establishment of a few Swars and policemen was placed at his disposal. The cost over this establishment was Rs. 177-2-6

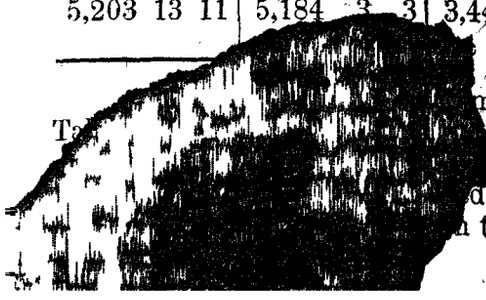
10. The following statement shows the work done by the Police during the year under review:—

No. of offences reported to the Police.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused dismissed on the withdrawal or compounding of complaints.		No. of accused prosecuted up to final decision.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of the accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89
836	858	675	497	642	479	274	167	368	305	128	123	240	183	31	37	34	39

11. The percentages shown in the above statement exclude the number of accused in cases compounded and withdrawn. The usual practice is to omit such a number, but as suggested by the Political Agent, if the percentages include such a number, they will be 24¾ and 25¾ respectively, while last year they were 19 and 19. Hence it will be seen that the work of the Police indicates some improvement, though viewed in any light.

12. In the following table is shown the total amount of property stolen and recovered during the year under report:—

Amount of property stolen.				Amount of property recover-ed.				percentage of recoveries.			
Last year.			This year.			Last year.			This year.			Last year			This year.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
5,203	13	11	5,184	3	3	3,449	13	7	1,866	11	7	66	4	8	35	15	11



mitted thefts in the Pown Mawal and Sudhagad
o the British territory. They are in fact, wand-
Police to track the offenders and the property
d. Hence the percentage of property recovered is
the subject of the said thefts is going on with

(b).—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

14. The following table shows the number of criminal cases tried by Magistrates during the year.—

No. of offences reported during.		Remaining at the end of the last year.	No. of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.
			Brought to trial during 1888-89				Referred by transfer.	Total.								
1887-88	1888-89		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1887-88	1888-89	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
562	522	11	599	48	235	22	11	1172	915	541	94	235	30	8	7	8

15. The number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the last year was 11.

16. The number of offences during the year under report was 522 among these 1 was of giving false evidence 1 of miscarriage, 10 of using criminal force and assault, 1 of attempt at murder, 84 of thefts, 3 of robberies, 2 of rape, 1 of dacoity, 1 of receiving stolen property, 2 of extortion and 416 petty offences.

17. The criminal returns show a decrease in the number of offences during the year. Infanticide and high-way robberies have not occurred during the year. Only 4 cases of cattle-lifting have occurred.

18. The total amount of fines inflicted in criminal cases was Rs. 1,180-8 and that recovered was Rs. 672-11-3.

19. The Magistrates have been warned to use their utmost discretion in issuing processes after carefully examining the complaints. In cases of a trifling nature, they have been told to procure the attendance of the accused by means of summonses instead of warrants, as suggested in the remarks by the Commissioner C. D.

20. As for the discrepancy between the figure 642 in the statement under para 9 and the figure 742 in the statement under para 12, of the last year's report I beg to state that these are two separate statements. In the former are entered those persons arrested by the Police and sent for trial and in the latter are entered those persons who are sent for trial to the Magistrates under their orders as well as those received from the Police in due course. The persons concerned in cases independently inquired in-to,by the Magistrates are brought through the Police, and such persons will not be found in the Police Registers. The figures, therefore will not agree with each other.

21. The number of casual deaths was 23 consisting of the following cases.

Fall from trees 2
Do. from a precipice 1
A woman committing suicide by throwing herself in-to a well 1
A woman and a man being subject to epileptic fits threw themselves in-to a river 2
Out of 14 deaths caused by accidental drowning in wells and rivers, 9 were of between 3 and 8 years of age...14
A child burnt in a house on fire 1
A man run over by a roller working on the Mahad road belonging to Government 1
A man went to the river to have a swim along with the cattle and drowned 1

In cases of accidental deaths, the inquests held over the bodies of the deceased are usually forwarded to the Political Agent for information. The details, therefore, were omitted in the last year's report.

22. From the details given above, a large number of accidental deaths cannot be attributed to the absence of bridges and crossings, where it was practicable to provide the rivers and streams with bridges, there the provision has been already made.

23. The following table shows the number of cases disposed, and the average duration of trial in each court.

Number.	Names of tribunals.	Number of cases decided.	Average No. of days required.
1	Huzur Criminal Court	12	2
2	Second Class Magistrate Vichitragad	114	2
3	Do. Honorary Magistrate, Bhor	38	2¼
4	Do. Magistrate, Prachandgad	86	1¾
5	Do. „ Rajgad	96	1¼
6	Do. „ Pown maval	99	1¾
7	Do. „ Sudhagad	80	2¼

From the above it will be seen that the Magistrates have disposed of their business with promptitude.

24. The Sessions Court is presided over by myself in which the work done was as follows.

Name of the State.	Remaining at the end of 1887-88		Received during the year, cases committed by Magistrates, &c.		Total.		Convicted		Acquitted		Remaining at the end of the year.	
	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.	Number of cases.	Number of accused.
Bhor ...	...	...	12	30	12	30	8	25	4	5	...	...

The time taken by the Sessions Court in disposing of each case was 2 days.

25. The Appellate Court is presided over by myself in which the appeals were disposed of, as follow.

Tribunals.	No. of Appellants.	Number of persons.							
		Applications rejected.	Sentences.			Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.				
Chief of Bhor	9	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...

There were 5 appeals presented to this Court against the decisions of the Magistrates. Of these 1 was confirmed, 1 modifed, 2 reversed and 1 rejected. The time taken by the Appellate Court in disposing of each appeal, was one day.

(*c*).—PRISONS.

26. The following table supplies all the information under this head.

No. of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.		
	Remaining from the last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1887-88	1888-89				
			1887-88	1888-89				Rs.	a.	p.
Bhor 1	3	69	63	72	7	8	8	2,129	0	0

27. The only Central Jail with a garden attached to it is at Bhor. Besides this, there are 5 lock-ups established at the Talooka Stations for confining persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The convicts are made to work in the jail. In cases of sickness, the prisoners are treated by the Docter in charge of the Bhor Dispensary. There were no deaths in the jail during the year under report. There is no change in the diet given to the prisoners. There was no breach of jail discipline.

(*d*).—CIVIL JUSTICE.

28. The following statement shows the number of civil suits instituted and decided by the Munsiff Courts during the year under review:—

Tribunals.	No. of cases on the file at the end of the previous year	No. filed during the year	Total.		No. dispos-ed of during.		Arrears.		Number of cases disposed of during 1888-89				Average number of days during which each suit lasted.
			1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89	Dismissed exparte.	Dismissed for default.	Compromised.	On merits.	
Munsif Bhor	60	612	757	672	697	608	60	64	325	4	28	251	69
Do. Pirngut	77	234	386	311	309	245	77	66	114	0	34	97	157
Do. Pali	22	337	312	359	290	297	22	62	93	0	39	165	95
Total.	159	1183	1455	1342	1296	1150	159	192	532	4	101	513	...

29. The total number of suit instituted in the above Courts was 1183. They may be classified as follow:—

For the acquisition of watan	...	...	...	4
Do. do. of land	...	...	...	47
Do. do. of debts	...	...	...	1132
				1183

30. The number of suits disposed of was 1150. Of these, 1037 were for sums up-to Rs. 100, 99 for sums above Rs. 100 and up-to Rs. 500, 8 for sums above Rs. 500 and up-to Rs. 1000, and 6 above Rs. 1000.

31. The appeal file cleared off by myself during the year under report is detailed below:—

Tribunal.	Number of cases on the file at the end of the previous year.	Number of cases filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during.		Arrears.	
			1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89
Pant Sacheo ...	7	86	89	93	82	88	7	5

32. The time taken by the Appellate Court in disposing of each appeal was 2 months and 29 days.

33. The total number of decrees executed and in arrears, is shown below:—

Tribunals.	No. of cases on file at the end of the previous year.	No. filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during.		Arrears.		Average No. of days required in disposing of decrees.
			1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89	1887-88	1888-89	
Munsif Bhor	152	870	1343	1022	1191	867	152	155	76
Do. Pirngut	72	469	711	541	639	432	72	109	86
Do. Páli	45	556	636	601	591	524	45	77	57
	269	1895	2690	2164	2421	1823	269	341	...

34. Munsiffs have this year, disposed of the decrees with promptitude.

35. The number of suits instituted in the Munsiff Courts under the agriculturists' Relief Act is shown in the following statement:—

No. of applications for disposal.		Amount litigated.		Details of applications disposed of.										Relief granted to agriculturists.	
				Payment of instalment.		Simple interest, one per cent.		Compromised.		Claimed in the suits.		Total.			
Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.
345	296	Rs. 18,552-10-1	Rs. 13,311-15-5	Rs. 2,938-12-4	Rs. 2,245-14-10	Rs. 8,948-6-7	Rs. 6,247-8-3	Rs. 123	Rs. 549-4	Rs. 378-0-10	Rs. 49-8	Rs. 12,388-3-9	Rs. 9,092-3-1	Rs. 6,164-6-4	Rs. 4,219-12-4

36. The figures, as suggested, have been corrected.

(*e*).—REGISTRATION.

37. Besides the Office of the Registrar General which is at Bhor, there are 4 Registration offices in the State. The number of documents registered during the year under report was 386 as against 472 of the year preceding. The total fee receipts amounted to Rs. 1,380-1 while last year it was Rs. 1,326-1. The total expenditure was Rs. 529-10-10 while last year it was Rs. 510-12-7.

IV.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

38. There is no change in the constitution of the Municipality during the year under report. Only the term of the Managing Committee Members has been extended as suggested in the remarks upon the Administration report of the preceding year.

39. The receipts and disbursments of the Bhor and Shirwal Municipalities are detailed below:—

RECEIPTS.

	Bhor.			Shirwal.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening balance.	306	14	5	161	13	10
Arrears	241	11	7	...	...	...
The farm of the right to sell snuff. ...	100	...	...	29	14	2
Do. powder for fire-works and mining.	130	...	...	36	...	...
Do. Do. to sell redled(shendoor)	20	...	...	16	...	...
Do. Do. to sell betel-leaves ...	31	...	...	10	...	...
Do. Do. to beat kettle drums ...	52	...	...	...	...	...
Tax on shop-keepers	95	4	8	452	12	4
Miscellaneous	36	11	6	23	7	10
Tax on Mundups erected on roads.... ...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Import dues.	2205	...	...	336	...	...
Bhungy tax.	267	12	...	...	...	...
Proceeds from the sale of sweepings and mud....	16	...	...	...	...	...
House tax	513	8	...	...	...	...
Cattle pound fees and fines	20	11	6	16	2	...
Fines	5	8	...	1	...	...
Advances recovered	624	10	...	109	6	...
Deposits	853	3	3	112	8	...
Total ...	5528	14	11	1305	...	2

EXPENDITURE.

Office Establishment...	407	7	8	37	15	9
Fire Engine Do.	108	13	3	...	...	...
Lighting Do.	370	2	...	...	...	...
Water-works Do.	747	15	11	...	...	...
Road-cleaning Do.	384	...	...	119	8	2
Salaries toBhungies	427	6	11	...	...	...
Drains	158	12	...	...	...	...
Salaries to servants employed on the Dharmshala	136	...	10	...	...	...
Purchase of ground for road	699	3	2	244	...	10
Plantation of milk-bush by the road side ...	18	15	6	...	...	...
Medicines and sanitary measures duriug out-break of cholera	12	7	...	...	...	...
Medicine for getting rid of mad dogs ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Removing of mud	...	...	...	5	8	...
Chopping off of prickly-pears ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Deposits paid (Amanut khurch)	151	...	7	...	...	...
Advances	1081	10	2	...	1	...
Total	4704	15	...	410	1	9
Closing balance in cash	276	11	11	894	14	5
Out-standing balance	547	4	....	...	...	...
Grand total	5528	14	11	1305	...	2

40. A sweeping tax has been abolished and a house tax has been imposed. Cattle-found fees were hitherto credited to Local Funds but they are now handed over to the Municipality,

41. The rates of levying Actroi dues on articles brought for sale in-to Bhor are too low, if compared with those of the Poona Municipality. The modifications made therein have been approved by Government as will be seen from the Resolution Number 7530 dated 16 th November 1888, a copy of which has been supplied to me by the Political Agent with his Memo Number 521 dated 19th November 1888. These dues have been introduced from the year 1889.

42. The balance at the disposal of the Municipality has been allowed to accumulate solely for the purpose of constructing new roads. The estimate of one of the roads is sanctioned and the work has been actually commenced but the cost incurred on that account will be shown in the next year's accounts.

V.—AGRICULTURE.

(*a*).—WEATHER.

43. The following table will show the average of rainfall in each Talooka from the 6th of June to the 1st October 1888.

Number.	Name of Taluka.	Inches.	Cents.
1	Vichitragad	32	34
2	Rajgad	42	45
3	Prachungad	80	47
4	Pownmawal	71	39
5	Sudhagad	123	63
	Total	350	28

(*b*).—CROPS.

44. The grounds are under preparation for seed from the beginning of March to the end of May. The sowing operations of the Kharip crops commence in June and those of Rabi in September and October. The principal products in the State are rice, nagli, sawa, rala, joweri and bajri. The reaping harvest lasts from October to March.

45. The exact area of waste lands in the surveyed portion of my territory is shown below:—

	Acres	gun.	Rs.	a	p.
Culturable waste	963	4	352	6	0
Unculturable waste	276	23	104	0	4

(*c*).—FOREST.

46. The demacation line proposed by Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodher in 73 villages of the Prachandgad Taluka is sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 2479 dated the 29 th of March 1889 in the Revenue Department and the Forest marks have been put up in accordance therewith.

47. The Pownmawal Taluka is not surveyed and no forest-line has been fixed as yet and this has been already communicated to the Political Agent Poona.

48. The proposals made relative to the demarcation in the Sudhagad Taluka

are sanctioned by Government as will be seen from the Political Agent's letter No. 386 dated the 3rd of August 1888.

49. Very small portions of the Forest reserves at Shircoli, Ghodshet, Katawdi and Gondhal villages in the Prachangad Taluka have been burnt by fire. An explanation is called for in the remarks upon the report of the last year, as to the frequent occurrence of fires in the Prachangad Taluka. On inquiry into the matter, it has been found that this Taluka is more hilly and is on a higher level than other Talukas. The winds here are always very high. The warkas lands require to be burnt before they are prepared for seed and this burning is the source of the frequent fires in the Taluka. However the Inspector of the Taluka has been order-ed to guard against the spread of fire to forests when warkas fields are set fire to. There were no fires in the other Talukas.

50. During the year under report the number of Forest cases was 18. Of these 12 related to unauthorised cuttings and the rest were miscellaneous. The number of persons prosecuted was 29. Of these 27 were found guilty. Some of these were fined and some sentenced to a short term of imprisonment. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 41.

51. The number of Forest passes issued with the Forest produce going beyond the boundaries of the State during the year was 10,878. Last year it was 16,772. The decrease in the number is owing to the total stoppage of fellings.

52. Two new Round Guards have been added to the total strength of the Forest Establishment.

53. The Forest officer was engaged in making actual inspection of the demarcation in Rajagad Taluka and the remaining villages of the Prachandgad Taluka, and placing forest-marks in 73 villages forming the catchment area of the Lake Fife. He and the Inspecting staff under him appear to have worked zealously during the year under report.

54. No new plantations have been made in the Sudhagad and Prachangad Talukas as a greater portion of the area is covered with forests.

55. As no fellings were made during the year under report, the expenditure exceeds the receipts, but it will be counter-balanced when the forest which has reached its full growth will be felled.

VI.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

VII.—EXPENDITURE.

56. The receipts and expenditure from the Local and State Funds are detailed below in the prescribed forms:—

LOCAL FUNDS.

Form of Local Fund Account to be adopted in the preparation of the Administration Report.

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
Opening Balance		16,183 2 10	Refunds		69 12 8
Receipts.			Remuneration to village Accountants for collecting Local Fund Cess		443 12 10
One-anna Cess—			Medical aid—		
Arrears recovered	815 13 3		Doctors	637 0 0	
Current revenue	17,959 3 0		Physicians		
		18,775 0 3			637 0 0
Tolls—			Vaccination		747 0 7
Rambag Toll	2,800 0 0		Local Fund Establishment		861 4 7
Ferry Toll	42 2 0		Payment to the servants employed on cattlepounds		212 13 3
		2,842 2 0	Miscellaneous		
Proceeds from the sale of road-side trees ...		4 12 6	Contributions		
Do. Cattle pounds and fines ..		469 1 6	Donations		
School-fees		751 8 0	Others	120 1 9	
Miscellaneous		173 12 0			120 1 9
Advances recovered		3,951 7 7	Education		
Deposit		2,008 8 11	Inspection	665 8 0	
Contributions from the people		92 3 3	Teachers	4,732 6 10	
			Repairs, &c. to School buildings	67 7 3	
Total Receipts		29,068 8 0	Furniture	256 14 3	
			Miscellaneous	957 3 8	
					6,679 8 0
			Works of public utility.		
			Original Works—		

School buildings at:—							
Shirwal (cost of the foundation only)	113	8	6				
Vella	723	9	11				
Jambhulpada (purchase of a house)	1000	0	0				
				1837	2	5	
Toll House, Rambag				492	4	6	
Well at Pirngoot				69	12	0	
A small reservoir Shindewadi ...				192	13	0	
Chavdis at—							
Shirwal (cost of the foundation only)	113	4	0				
Chirmodi	50	0	0				
Kolwade	200	0	0				
Pali, Sudhagad	428	15	11				
				792	3	11	
Roads—							
From Nasarapur to Malegaum	375	5	3				
Pirngoot	909	10	0				
				1284	15	3	
Dharmashala, Kapoorwahal ...				844	3	2	
							5,513 6 3
Repairs—							
Roads—							
Metalling Shirwal road	5235	13	0				
Do. Nasurapur	602	6	6				
Ambadkhind road	95	12	11				
Planting and protection of road-side trees	209	3	6				
Pali road	9	3	3				
Establishment ...	321	7	7				
				6473	8	9	

		Chavdis at Bhor and Narhe ...	54 3 10		
		A well at Natsoor	25 8 0		
		A ferry for the river Nira ...	154 4 2		
		Dharmshalas at Bhor and Hirdosi	31 6 6		
				6,738	15 3
		Deposits	...	414	13 8
		Advances	...	10,189	10 7
			Total	32,628	3 5
			Closing balance	11,469	9 0
			Outstandtng balance	1,153	14 5
Grand total	45,251 10 10		Grand total	45,251	10 10

From the above, it will be seen that the Closing balance of Local Funds is too small as a greater portion of it was spent over original works during the year under report.

With reference to para 53 of the previous report, I beg to point out that if the sum of Rs. 696-3-6 shown to be the fee-receipts be added to the Local Fund receipts of Rs. 33,046-5-10 shown in the State Funds Account, the total agrees with the figures given in the Statement relating to Local Funds.

The sum of Rs. 2,231-13-8 shown to have been spent in the previous report, on the Bhor Dharmshala, does not call for any details, for it was not an ordinary repair, as the building had to be reconstructed from the very foundation that was in a dilapedated condition.

STATE FUNDS.

Form of Account to be adopted in connection with the preparation of the Administration Report.

Receipts.		Amount.		Expenditure.		Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening Balance in cash		87,308 15 5	Khasgi		
Land Revenue			Permanent Establishment	... 16,009 5 2	
Arrears recovered	31,135 0 11		Other annual fixed expenses	... 49,438 14 6	

Current year's revenue ...	3,20,561	6	10				Occasional expenses	4,028	11	8		
				3,51,696	7	9					69,476	15 4
Forest revenue	...		...	2.478	9	9	Paga			...	19,311	10 9
Sayar revenue							Land Revenue					
Arrears recovered	14,061	9	11				Remissions	3,974	14	2		
Abkari	14,984	4	7				Stipendiary Establishment ...	44,106	10	9		
Stamp	14,802	8	0				Cash remunerations to Watandars and Hakkdars	30,136	0	5		
Registration	1,380	1	0				Parbhara (alienations)	1,12,275	6	7		
Other items	20,998	9	0				Miscellaneous	4,908	2	9		
				66,227	0	6					1,95,401	2 8
Law and Justice							Forest				7,724	1 8
Civil	2,145	10	6				Sayar Revenue				7,748	0 11
Criminal	865	4	5				Shibandi and Police				22,850	6 2
				3,010	14	11	Law and Justice				10,120	3 2
Khasgat Sahotra Inam land &c.				30,210	10	8	Jail				2,129	0 0
Debts contracted				.....			On public purposes.					
Deposits				16,740	13	10	Works of public utility executed from the State Funds.					
Advances recovered				1,00,413	4	10	Dhobi-lane, Bhor	1,896	5	7		
Local Fund				.....			Shed to Rambag bunglow ...	430	14	7		
Interest				330	2	9	Do. Munsiff Court Pirngut	962	6	9		
Miscellaneous				24,280	4	4	Do. Mamledar Office, Nasrapur	908	7	3		
Total Reciepts				5,95,388	5	4	Iron roof to Hospital, Bhor ...	1,348	8	3		
							Do. Police-station ...	2,154	7	9		
							Office for the Mamledar and Munsif, Pali (the cost is only of the work completed; it is still in progress.)	11,486	12	3		
							Compartments to Mamledar Office, Pownmawl...	412	14	9		
							Police-gate, Ghotawade	88	1	0		
							Chavdi at Vela	400	0	0		
							A shed to Mamledar's office, Vela (suplimentary)	267	10	10		

Reconstruction of a portion of the Embankment beside the Rambag bridge	445	14	0			
Embankment for the Nira, Bhor (the cost is only of the work done during the year under reveiw. It is still in progress.)...	336	6	9			
Clearing the Nallas (water-courses), Bhor	82	11	0			
Medical aid	200	0	0			
A pupil from the State, sent into the Poona Medical College ...	60	0	0			
Library	286	2	10			
Establishment with contingencies...	1,701	3	6			
Contributions	150	4	0			
				23,649	3	4
Devasthan and Dharmadaya				16,027	13	6
Tribute to the British Government of the last and current years. The total amount to be paid annually is Rs. 10,000, against which a set-off in respect of exchanges &c. has been made ...				9,776	0	0
Cash allowances to Inamdars and Saranjamdars ...				7,831	8	8
Gardens				977	8	7
Nagarkhana				655	10	6
Pensions, Potgi and Cash Nemnuks to non-service Tainatdars				1,794	0	5
Liquidation of debts				.....		
Advances				44,935	1	10
Deposits repaid				27,161	0	9
Local Fund Expenditure				.....		
Others...				33,972	14	3
Total Expenditure ...				5,01,542	6	6

Details.					Details.				
Cash recoveries ...	... 4,18,113	15	1		Cash Expenditure ...	... 3,77,390	0	8	
Remissions... ...	... 5,443	12	4		Remissions	... 5,443	12	4	
Parbhara (alienation)...	... 1,18,708	9	6		Parbhara	... 1,18,708	9	6	
Outsanding Balance to be recovered	53,122	0	5						
								5,01,542	6 6
					Closing Balance in cash...			1,28,032	13 10
Total receipts...				5,95,388 5 4	Outstanding Balance...			53,122	0 5
Grand Total, including the OpeningBalance...				6,82,697 4 9	Grand Total...			6,82,697	4 9

In the Statement of State Funds are not repeated the items under the head of " Local Funds " both on the receipt and expenditure sides, as they are shown in the separate Statement relating to Local Funds.

57. In the Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure,an item of Rs. 4,18,113-15-1 is put down to actual receipts. It includes the items shown below:—

Advances recovered	82,156	6	3
Deposits	16,740	13	10
Total Rs.	98,897	4	1

Deducting this amount from the actual receipts, the net income amounts to Rs. 3,19,216-11.

The receipts seem to be apparently Rs. 7 lakhs but the amount arrived at, is through adjustments made and does not show the real income.

58. The amount spent from the State Funds over public purposes during the year under report was Rs. 23,649-3-4. The details have been shown in the accompanying Statement of State Funds. The Works that are under construction, will be shown in the next year's account.

59. From the above Statements, it will be seen that the items showing the advances, deposits and the arrears are too small if compared with those of the preceding year.

60. The Treaty engagements do not bind me over to render an account of the receipts and expenditure of the State. But the State was much involved in debt a few years ago and I was asked to furnish Government with the accounts of my Jahaghir. After the liquidation of debts, a Vernacular letter No. 60 dated 25 th April 1864 under the instructions of Government was addressed to me by the Sattara Political Agent, informing me that there was no necessity of sending any accounts in future relative to my Jaghir.

61. I beg to invite your attention to the letter No. 6 dated the 4 th January 1886 from Mr. King the late Political Agent, Satara, in which it is said that the Governor in Council fully recognizes the improvements I have effected in the management of my State and that it is not from any want of confidence that the information mentioned in the Form is desired from me, but in order to show and compare the progress made in Bhor and other Native States. I also on my part did not object to supply the information in pursuance to the Forms received with Memo No. 642 of the 8 th June 1885 of the Satara Political Agent, along with the annual report on my administration.

62. Under the circumstances mentioned in the first part of the above para I am unable to infer why I am called on to show details exclusive of the headings mentioned in the Forms which are duly filled in and sent on to the Political Agent.

63. The Forms are furnished to the other Chiefs who are placed on a footing similar to that of mine. They have been sending the accounts according to the Forms. If I am following the same course, and if no derogation to my dignity and position is meant in any sense, I hope you will agree with me in thinking that it is not necessary to show any further details than those given in the Forms which are simple enough and which are prescribed by Government.

VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

64. The subjoined statement contrasts the number of births and deaths of the year with those of 1887-88:—

year.	Births.	Deaths.
1887-88	5,269	2,991
1888-89	4,001	3,159

(*a*).—MEDICAL RELIEF.

65. The Doctor in charge of the Bhor Dispensary reports that the total number treated during the year under review was 2,568. Last year it was 2,562. Of these, 2,486 were cured, 36 relieved, 41 absented and 5 died. The most prevalent diseases noticed by him during the year, were Febricula, Intermittent fevers, acute and chronic rheumatism, cynanche tonsillaris, inflammation of external and internal ears, constipations, colics, and congestion of liver and spleen.

66. There were 5 deaths. All these patients were debilitated and aged and so the prescriptions did not produce any salutary effect. The cases proved fatal within a few days of the treatment.

67. There were few cases of cholera here and there in the district. Medicines were supplied to the Mamlatdars and Foujdars for the treatment of the persons attacked.

68. The total cost of the Bhor Dispensary including the Doctor's salary, contingency &c. was Rs. 837. Of these Rs. 200 were spent from the State Funds.

(*b*).—VACCINATION.

69. There are 3 Vaccinators and 3 sepoys at an annual cost of Rs. 747-0-7. The number of children vaccinated during the year under report was 4,034 while last year it was 5,024. As there were few operations during the year, the vaccinators were fined as proposed by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

IX.—INSTRUCTIONS.

70. The number of schools has risen from 29 to 32 while that of scholars from 1,020 to 1,089. Of the schools 1 is a First Grade Anglo-Vernacular school. 1 Hindustani school, two girl schools, and 28 vernacular schools. The number of girls under instruction during the year was 111. Last year it was 101. Of the 29 schools examined by the Deputy Educational Inspectors of three Districts Kolaba, Satara, and Poona 20 are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

71. There are 19 schools started by private agency, with 258 boys in them.

72. Total fee receipts amounted to Rs. 751-8 while last year they were Rs. 696-3-6. The total expenditure over instruction was Rs. 6,679-8, while last year it was Rs. 5,736-1-11.

73. The general want of feeling for education on the part of the agricultural population is the sole cause of a small number of schools. Government Inspectors speak well of the masters and taking in-to consideration the income of the State the salaries drawn by them will, it is hoped, not be looked upon to be low. However the matter has become the subject of a separate correspondence and a special report on the progress of education in the State, appended hereto will supply every detailed information under this head.

(*a*),—LIBRARY.

74. The total cost of this institution during the year was Rs. 286-2-10.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

75. The donations given to schools &c. during the year are detailed below:-

The Poona Sanscrit School	100
The Cattle Show at Chinchli	25
The Exhibition Poona	25
Total Rs. ...	150

75, As suggested, the requisite alteration in the date of the Report has been made.

76. In conclusion, I request you will be good enough to forward this report to Government with your favourable remarks thereon. A special report on the progress of education in my State and a report of the Khoti Settlement Officer as well as the statements showing my relations with the British Government accompany

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

SHUNKER RAO,

Chief of Bhore.

(C.) *civil division.*

Province.	Bombay Presidency.
Commissionership.	Central division
Names of executive district.	Bhor.
How many sub-divisions.	5
Area in square miles.	1491
Population.	145876
Chief town with population. — Head Quarter town,	Bhor.
Chief town with population. — Population.	4572
Number of villages.	494
How many civil Judges.	3
How many stipendiary Magistrates.	5
Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	30
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	10
Number of Police.	169
Total cost of officials and police of all kinds (annual cost).	13,784-4-9
Imperial Revenue. — Land.	3,23,040-0-7
Imperial Revenue. — Gross.	4,27,969-10-5
Remarks.	

(D) *population.*

Bhor	District.
21,119	Inhabited houses.
47,522	Men.
45,902	Women.
26,741	Children under 12 years. — Male.
25,711	Children under 12 years. — Female.
1,45,876	Total.
97.83	No. Per-square mile.
12	Christians. — Europeans.
0	Christians. — East Indian and other mixed classes.
3,151	Natives.
1,40,622	Hindus.
1,872	Mahamedans.
5	Parsees.
211	Buddhists and Jains.
0	Aborigines.
36,200	Occupation. — Total adult male agriculturists including land holders cultivators and agricultural labourers.
11,322	Occupation. — Male adult non-agriculturists.
Gezerathi, English, Koukani, and Marathi.	Prevailing languages.
0	Emigration or Immigration during the year.

STATEMENT No. 1

Name of the State.	Tribute in men or Money.		Estimated population.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of children vaccinated.	Prevailing disease.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal articles of production.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.										
Bhor ...	The sum of Rs. 5,353-14 being set-off against Rs.10,000 the annual amount of elephant subsidy the remainder paid is Rs. 4,646-2.	British Government.	1,45,876	32	1,089	4,034	No disease prevalent.	4,27,969-10-5	535	Transit dues not levied.	Rice, nagli, sawa, & c. No manufactures and mines.	

STATEMENT No. 2

Name of the Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has Male Heir, or not.	Remarks.
Shunker Rao Chimnaji Pandit Gandeker Pant Sacheo, Jaghirdar of Bhor.	Bhor	Pant Sacheo, Jaghirdar of Bhor.	Brahmin. Hindu religion.	35	Private tuition.	Administering the affairs of the Jaghir.	Yes	Primogeniture. The succession has been maintained by several adoptions.	One son.	

SHUNKER RAO'
Chief of Bhor.

REPORT ON THE KHOTI SETTLEMENT IN BHOR STATE.

To,

SHRIMANT PANT SACHIV
CHIEF OF BHOR.

RESPECTED SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit the following report on the Khoti Settlement in the Sudhagad Taluka for the year ending 5th June 1889.

2. In this State, Khoti Villages only exist in the Sudhagad Taluka to which Khoti Act No. 1 of 1880, has only been made applicable from the 13th December 1888 by publishing a notification of the same date; and the Khoti Settlement work under the Act, has commenced from the 1st of January 1889.

There are in all 30 Khoti Villages in the Sudhagad Taluka. Out of which Khoti Settlement of nine villages has been completed during the year under report. In these 9 Khoti Villages there are in all 303 tenants. Out of them 10 have been proved to be the Dharekaris and 136, who have actually cultivated the Khoti lands continuously from the beginning of the Fasli year 1282 (1871-72 A. D.), have been declared by me to be the customary tenants of permanent occupancy as the date of the commencement of the Fasli year 1282 has been fixed as the term of occupancy entitling to recognition of permenancy. An amendment to the above effect has also been made in Section 5 of the Khoti Act, 1 of 1880, and the same has been approved of by the Political Agent in his letter No. 163 of 3rd May last addressed to the Chief of Bhor.

In 73 cases of the occupancy tenants, a fixed amount of cash rent, as agreed upon between the Khots and their tenants, has been in each case, recorded by me to be leviable yearly for the term of the Survey Settlement. In determining the fixed amount of cash rent I have not allowed *Khoti Phayada* in any case to exceed 8 annas per Rupee of assessment which is the maximum rate of *Phayada* prescribed by the Bombay Government; and in about 17 cases of the remaining occupancy tenants a fixed proportionate produce rent, which the Khots and their tenants have mutually agreed upon and which have not exceeded $\frac{1}{2}$ the gross produce for rice and $\frac{1}{3}$ for Warkas being the maxima prescribed in the Act, has been recorded by me to be levied annually for the term of the Survey Settlement.

The remaining 46 out of 136 occupancy tenants have showed their earnest desire for the substitution of cash rent in lieu of the grain rentals hitherto paid by them, but the Khots have refused to accept the cash rent instead of fixed proportionate produce rent hitherto they have received from their tenants. Under the provisions of the Khoti Act it is quite evident that occupancy tenants have no right whatsoever to claim the substitution of fixed rent in cash for the old proportionate rent in kinds. Besides this the Bombay Government have explicitly expressed their opinion in para 19 of their Resolution No. 2474 of the 24th April 1876 that it is not desirable nor is it to the real interest of the poor and ignorant tenants to substitute cash rent for produce rent as it has been found that the Khots are commonly grain-dealers as well as Landlords of their tenants; and fix cash rent in such cases, means simply to compel them, instead of handing over a certain fixed proportion of their produce as rents, to sell a fluctuating proportion of their produce to their Land-lords and tenants its price as rents; and consequently the Bombay Government have ruled in para 20 of the said Resolution that the customary proportionate rent in kind should not be discouraged nor forbidden. In persuance of these valuable instructions a fixed proportionate produce rent according

to the *manual* custom of their village has been recorded by me in each and every case of these 46 occupancy tenants, to be leviable annually for the term of the settlement. It has also been noticed from the crop experiments made by me that a fixed proportionate produce rent determined by that officer has never exceeded in any case half the gross produce for rice and a third for Warkas, the maximum prescribed in section 33 of the Act and the Resolution quoted above.

The remaining 157 out of the 303 tenants are ordinary tenants possessing no right of permanent occupancy. In fact they are tenants at will and are subject to such protection from their Khots as they possess under their personal contracts or agreements (Vide Section 8 of the Khoti Act.)

The number of depositions taken by me during the course of inquring is 620 and the number decisions passed by me is about 303.

The enquiry as to the right between the Khots and their tenants of the Khoti village Padgholy has been completed; but the decisions have not yet been passed by me. The number of persons examined during the course of this enquiry is 83.

Out of these 10 Khoti villages, 5 are held under Sanads and the remaining 5 are heriditary Khot ones.

I have the honor to be,

Respected sir,

Your most obedient servant.

SHRIDHAR ABAJE SATBHAI.

Khoti settlement Officer.

Bhor State.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE BHOR STATE.

The area of the Bhore State is 1491 square miles and the population is 145,876. It consists of 5 Talukas; namely :—Vichitragad, Prachandgarh, Rajgarh, Pown Maval, and Sudhagad. A few villages lying to the east of Bhor can be strictly called Desh. Of the 5 Talukas :—three, Rajgad, Prachangarh and Pown Maval, are watered by the rivers Shivganga, Gunzawni snd Velvundi, and lie to the west of Haveli and Maval Talukas in the Poona Collectorate. Sudhagad Taluka forms part of the eastern portion of the Kolaba District. It is watered by the river Amba. Vichitragad lies to the north of the Satara District and is watered by the river Nira. There is no portion of the State that lies to the South.

2. Out of the total population, 74,243 are males and 71,613 females. But of males 2,990 are Brahmins, 659 Parbhus, 1933 Carpenters, Goldsmiths &c., 46,614 Kunbies and 22,000 low castes including Maharas, Mangs, Ramoshies &c. There is not a single low-caste boy in any school. Excluding those that have not reached their school-going age and also those that are 16 years of age or upwards, the number of pupils under instruction in 1881 was as follows :—19 per cent. Bramins, 30 per cent. Parbhoos, 1 per cent Kumbies and others who do not fall under the category of low castes. In every 300 females, there was only one under instruction. Though my connection with the state has been very short, the little knowledge that I have had of the nature of the country and the customs and habits of the people, I make bold to say that the population generally is indifferent towards education. The people are poor. So the voluntary contributions from them in the cause of education should neither be expected nor dreamt. There was no independent house erected for any school in the state. The number of schools was 24 and among the masters that managed them, was a man holding the 1st class P S certificate, 1 from the Training College, 1 passed under the 6th standard and the rest unpassed. The total expenditure over education was Rs 4,186-15-9, such was the state of education when I took charge of the post of Shaladhikari.

Census of 1881.

3 After a year or so, Mr Nilkunt Bhagwant Mule Mamletdar on special duty, happened to visit the Bhor school on the 17th of June 1882, when he made a remark as follows :—

"I visited the school at Bhor this afternoon and examined the 1st class and some other boys, I was much pleased with the progress the school has made. They read well and knew what they read. They know Grammar very well; above all they write capital hands, both English and Modi. The Head Master Mr Limaye and the staff under him deserve praise.'

4. *Inspection tour*—It lasts for a month. The schools at the Chief taluka stations are twice examined, once with Shreemant Pant Saheb when he starts on his jamabundi tour and visits the Talukas and another time separately by myself. Whenever I go to examine the Schools under my division I find them well attended and the progress generally satisfactory. As I am a servant of the state, my opinion will be considered as partial. I have not, therefore, brought forward my results. I must conform to the times and circumstances and in treating this important question of education must rely on nothing but the documents relating to inspection received from the Govt. officers. The masters of the State schools have opportunities of

visiting Government schools started in the vicinity of the Pant's territory and of seeing how classes are managed and records kept. Free admission of boys is regulated by the rules in force in British territory. Bona fide beggars are admitted free with the permission of the authorities concerned. Fully knowing that the State is gradually making a beginning towards introducing a system which is in force in the British territory, it is astonishing to see the following remarks.

5. The first remark of Mr. Nene, while in charge of the Sattara Subdivision appears in the Report No. 57 dated 20th April 1882 submitted by him to the Educational Inspector Central Division. It runs as follows :—

" Only a portion of the Jahagir of the Chief of Bhor lies within the limits of this District and statistics of the schools which are under the inspection of the educational officers of this division are given above. They show no increase of schools but an increase of 52 children in them. But of the nine schools, 4 were examined by my Assistants favourably of the only school at Shirwal. There are very few girls in the Bhor girl school and their progress is almost nothing. The masters in the state being generally low paid, are not well qualified to perform their duties."

6 The remark was communicated to the Pant Sachiv of Bhor by the Satara Political agent in his vernacular letter No 107 dated 28th June 1882. In the answer to the remark, I submitted the following report :—

To

SHRIMANT PANT SACHEV, CHIEF OF BHOR

HONOURED SIR,

With reference to your Vernacular Endorsement, below the Political Agent's letter I beg to state that no school was closed during the last year. Two new schools were established at Ambourne and Tambhad in the Rajgad Taluka. As to the opening of any new school in the Vichitragad Taluka, no application was received from the inhabitants of any village in the same.

2. The next point is that no improvement whatever as regards the education of boys has been effected in any other school except the one at Shrival. I, therefore, take this opportunity of bringing to your notice the remark made upon the Bhor school by the Assistant Deputy Inspector and Nilkant Bhagwant Mule, the Mamletdar on special duty. The inspecting officer remarks that the school is progressing well and as the boys have not completed the standards, the number of passed boys is rather small. The standards are usually changed in the month of June. The boys, therefore, can by no means be expected to finish the standards by the time of inspection which usually takes place in the month of November or at the latest in the month of February. I regret much that the Political Agent had no time to stay here. Had he been kind enough to examine the boys for half an hour at least, he would have been convinced of the satisfactory condition of the school.

3 As to a very small number of girls, I hope, I may be allowed to add that the people here have not as yet begun to appreciate the value of female education. I am trying my utmost to persuade them to send their girls to school. Those who attend the school are very irregular and they do not show themselves to be well taught.

4 The last and the most important point put forth by the Deputy Inspector Satara is that almost all masters of the State schools are incompetent, and he supports this view by arguments drawn from the small

salaries given to the masters, owing to which a lower class of men retained in the Department. It must be borne in mind that the district in which the schools are situated is peculiarly wild and the inhabitants are so ignorant that, for the present they are quite unable to appreciate any but the most elementary education which the present masters are quite competent to impart. I beg to annex herewith the extract from the reports made from time to time by the Deputy Educational Inspectors Poona, Satara, and Tanna which will prove to you that the above remarks regarding the incompetency of the teaching staff are not sound. The teachers are duly qualified to meet the educational wants of the boys.

I have the honor to be,
Honoured Sir
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd) S. J. SARANJAME.

No. 165 of 1882.

16th July, 1882.

Forwarded to the Political Agent Sattara with reference to his letter No. 107 dated 28th July 1882

The report of the State Shaladbikari together with a statement, accompanies.

(Sd) SHUNKERRAO,
Chief of Bhor.

No. 417 of 1882,

26th July 1882.

Forwarded to Rao Saheb Deputy Educational Inspector Satara with reference to the suggestions made by him in paras 63 and 64 of his report.

(Sd) W. R. PRATT,
Political Agent Satara.

No. 289 of 1882.

1st August 1882.

Perused and returned to the Political Agent Satara.

(Sd.) G. B. NENE,
Deputy Educational Inspector.

No. 421 of 1882.

3rd August 1882.

Returned to the Chief of Bhor with a request that he wlll be good enough to carry out the suggestions that may be made by the Deputy Educational Inspector Satara.

(Sd.) W. R. PRATT,
Political Agent Satara.

7. After a long interval of 7 years. I find a remark of the same import made by Raosaheb Nene in his annual report for 1888-89. It appears to have become his favourite theme to speak despodingly of the progress to education in the state. His remarks make the opinion of the Educational Inspector C. D. and that of the Educational Inspector make the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction. In fact the subordinate are eyes of the high authorities the present remark is quoted below.

Extract from para 10 part of para 23 from the annual Report for 1888-9 on the state of schools submitted by the Assistant Deputy Inspector Poona Sub-division to the Educational Inspector C D.

10. NATIVE STATE—The schools returned under Native state in the above table are those which are started in the portion of the Jahagir of the Chief of Bhor which lies in this District. Out of the 11 boys' school returned in the last year report of the Chief has closed one during the year and the total attendance shows a decrease of 23 pupils. All these schools were examined by my first Assistant who did not find much progress in them. There is no hope of the improvement of these schools until the Chief thinks it fit to employ better paid and more efficient masters to teach them.

23. *Employment of trained teachers,*—The following table gives the number of trained and untrained masters and assistants employed in Local and Municipal Board schools in the district. No trained master is employed in any of the schools maintained by the Chief of Bhor in the portion of the state comprised within the limit of this District.

Division.	No. of trained H M and Mistress	No. of untrained H M and Mistress	No. of trained Assistant.	No. of untrained Assistant.
Poona	110	200	31	211
Bhore	...	11	...	2
Total...	110	211	31	213

No. $\frac{\text{Pol.}}{182}$ of 1889.

Purandhar, 24th May 1889

True extracts forwarded to the Chief of Bhor with compliments.

2. The Political Agent hopes that the matter will receive the Chief's very careful and early attention.

3. The undersigned considers the state of things noticed in para 23 unsatisfactory.

(Sd.) EAST,
Political Agent Poona

No. 60 of 1889.

From

THE PANT SACHIVA CHIEF OF BHOR,

To

The Political Agent Poona.

Office of the Pant Sachiva,

Bhor, 4th June 1889.

Sir,

With reference to your Memo No. 182 dated the 24th

ultimo forwarding copy of the extract from the Annual Report of Mr. Nene the Deputy Educational Inspector, of Poona, I have the honor to send herewith the Report No. 175 dated the 3rd instant submitted by the Shaladhikari of the state together with a brief statement and the Inspection reports received from the Educational Inspector C D of the 11 schools of the Bhor State that lie within the limits of the Poona District. The remarks of the inspecting officers of Government will clearly show that the masters are well qualified for the posts they hold, and the schools managed by them have shown the examination results of 1888 to be satisfactory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) S. P. S,

Chief of Bhor.

No 175 of 1889,

To

SHRIMANT PANT SACHIVA CHIEF OF BHOR,

Bhor, 3rd June, 1889.

Honoured Sir,

I have the honor to receive your order No 508 dated the 28th ultimo accompanied by a copy of an extract from the annual report of Mr Nene the Dy. Edl. Inspector Poona Sub-division. In reply I beg to state. that I have nothing to say beyond what I could glean from the Inspection Reports annually received from the Educational Inspector C D.

2. First of all, I am unable to construe para 10 in which Mr Nene says that his 1st assistant did not find much progress in the Schools of the Bhor state that lie within the limits of the Poona District. Most of these schools teach up to the Vernacular Standard IV and I am able to say from the reports of 1888 that nine out of eleven schools are doing good work and have shown satisfactory results at the examinations. What more can one reasonably expect from the schools where castes other than Brahmins and Parbhus predominate ? The peculiarity noticieble in them is that they show at first a good attendance but begin to wane in number after a year or so. I cannot help this. Mr. Grant had to complain of the same thing while in charge of the Satara Collectorate (Vide Page c. 35 of the appendices of the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1886-87). The cultivating classes are generally very slow in sending their children and hence there is a small attendance. To put more efficient men in charge of such schools would be doing some thing more than they stand in need of, as the decrease in attendance or their backwardness in point of education, if there be any at all, can only be attributed to the apathy on the part of the people and not to any want of efficiency on the part of the masters. The decrease of 23 pupils mentioned in the same para is due to the school at Ambowne being closed but it must be noticed that it has been transferred to Khamgaon in the Prachandgad Taluka agreeably to the desire of the Inspecting officer of Government.

3. A statement showing the qualifications of the masters and the results of the examinations held in 1888 by his assistant is drawn up for easy reference and it will bear out the fact that all the masters of the schools visited by them, are well qualified for the post they hold and boys taught by them have made a good appearance at the examination. Under these circumstances I do not understand why Mr. Nene has become hope less as regards the improvement of the school. It is a fortunate circum-

stance that these schools have been with very few exceptions under the inspection of the same 1st. assist. for the last few years and he has not shown any necessity of employing trained men in place of the present incumbents. However the long experience of Mr Nene makes his opinion valuable and by making a rational estimate of my position, I think it beyond my province to dwell upon this subject any further.

4 "Employment of trained teachers." The suggestions in respect made in para 23 by the Poona Deputy Inspector is a good one and will stand any contradiction. How to carry it out is a question. Are the present masters to be told to retire at once ? It would be gross injustice to do so. They are men of long standing in the Department and have satisfied the inspecting staff of the Government in the matter of their efficiency. They do not possess any certificate from the training college but are provided with good testimonials of competency from the Inspectors who usually visit their schools. Out of the 11 masters and 2 assistants, 5 are certificated teachers *i. e.* they have passed the 2nd Class certificate examination. There are altogether 47 masters in the Department. Of these two are Matriculates, one holding the First Class Public Service certificate, two trained men, 17 possessing 2nd Class Public Service certificate and the rest are unpassed. The number of passed men is just the same as that of the unpassed. For, by the order No 2 of 1882 recently issued to me it has become a settled thing that a man not holding examination certificate is not to be employed in the Department. Though there is no class for training masters established on the Government model yet these certificated men are made to undergo a few month's study under superior men of the Bhor School. After they are acquainted with the routine business of the school they are sent out to work as assistant for some time and then raised to the posts of Head masters. The school Registers and fee-accounts are kept in strict accordance with the rules in force in British Territory. If every thing connected with the school is neatly and satisfactorily done I see no grounds whatever to replace the present masters by trained ones. There is one intelligent man in the Bhor school from the Poona Training College and another man from the same is in the big school at Paly and if a vacancy hereafter occurs in the well attended schools at Shirwal and Nasarapure and the people thereof show desire for superior vernacular education that the salutary suggestions of Mr Nene as to appointing trained men in those places may be adopted without any hesitation.

5. I beg to quote the remark of Mr H R Crook Collector of Khandesh made by him on the state of education in that District (Vide Page 37 of appendices to the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1886-87).

"In Khandesh there are altogether, including Municipal, 827 master Of them no less than 573 received less than Rs 10 per month salary ; again 476 out of 827 are unpassed and untrained men.

In the table under para 23 there are 200 untrained Hd. Masters and Mistresses as shown by Mr. Nene.

If, in the Districts of Poona and Khandesh which surpass the Bhor territory in area, population, and advancement, unpassed men are still retained in the service I hope the same leniency should be shown towards the unpassed men in the Bhor State. It must be borne in mind that the District in which 11 schools reported on are situated is peculiarly wild and mountainous one and the race of people inhabiting it are so ignorant that they are quiet unable to appreciate any but the most elementary education. The attendance in some of the schools of this grade is very small, they being located in hamlets with small population. As far as my experience goes I find that the people of some villages have a desire for the first rudiments of education but they have not that sanguineness of education in the

strictest sense of the word, which people in large towns have. They are quite satisfied if their boys can read, write, and cypher. In short the parents take no objection to the present masters, and do not mind trained teachers so long the school is a good one where they may obtain a good education for their children and above all I think, one where they may get a practical education. In almost all villages where I had an occasion to halt during my inspection tour I held conference with the people who generally appeared satisfied with the education imparted in the schools. There is much to say on these points but I think it fit to reserve my views until a more favourable opportunity offers itself. So the humble prayer on behalf of the masters is that their services should not be dispensed with as long as their schools are favourably reported on. It is hoped that the prayer will receive a very kind consideration at your hands. Before I conclude I beg to call your special attention to the two columns of the Inspection Reports viz " Names of teaching staff with remarks on previous training and qualifications " and " remarks" showing the results of the examination of 1888. Among the reports received, you will, I believe be able to ascertain the qualifications of 4 masters of Harnas, Pasore, Urawada and Khamganm schools; but for those of the remaining masters at Nasarapur, Tambhad, Mangdari, Vehle, Uravde Perungut and Adgaon, you will have to refer to the previous reports No. 22, 14, 112, 18, 133, 108 and 51. In all there are 18 reports together with statement forwarded herewith, with a humble hope that they may be returned to this office for record when they are done with.

I have the honor to be
honored Sir,
Your most obedt. and humble servant.
(Sd) S J SARANJAME.
Superintendent of Education, Bhor State

No. 197 of 1889-90
Office of the Deputy Educational Inspector
Poona 14th June 1889.

To

THE POLITICAL AGENT.

Poona.

Sir

I have the honor to return the accompanying letter of the Chief o Bhor and other documents sent with your memo No. 202 of the 11th instan and to state in reply that from re-examination of the Inspection reports and figures of the Bhor state schools in the Poona District, I find that the schools generally have made no progress, especially in point of efficiency in the course of the last three years and it is, in my humble opinion not likely that they will do so as long as the Chief is pleased to continue to place them under low paid and incompetent masters, Out of the 12 Master serving in these schools 4 are employed on Rs 6 each, on Rs 7 and the remaining 2on Rs. 10 each. Only three Schools have advanced up to the 4th Vernacular standard only a few boy in them attend 4th standard class. Though the population of villages of Adgaum, Orawde, and Pirangut respectively is 900, 600, and 1134, still the attendance in them is respectively 23, 24 and 46. If the Chief will be pleased, to employ well paid, trained, and efficient masters in these schools, I feel confident that they will not fail to improve both in point of attendance and efficiency.

I have &c,
(Sd.) G. B. NENE,
Deputy Educational Inspector,
Poona S. D.

No. $\frac{\text{Pol.}}{214}$ of 1889

Poona 21st June, 1889.

Copy forwarded to the Chief of Bhor for information with reference to his letter No. 60 dated 4th June 1889.

2. The Political Agent hopes that the Chief will give his careful attention to the subject and provide better and better paid masters for his schools.

3. The Inspection Reports of the Educational Inspector C. D. relating to the 11 schools in the Bhor state are herewith returned.

(Sd.) EAST,
Political Agent Poona

8. The Assistant who annually visits the school considers the masters to be well qualified to perform their duties while the Deputy Inspector evinces a persistant disregard of the opinion of his own subordinate who is known to be a very upright and straightforward examiner, and still adheres to his previous remark, which is nothing but a prompt and full affirmation concerning an imperfectly examined matter. In order to point out this apparent discrepancy I had sent the inspection reports; but it is to be regretted that no notice was taken of them. I admit that the salaries drawn by the masters of state schools, are low if compared with those of the masters of Government village schools; but they do not in the least fall short of the acquirements required to conduct village schools. In committing myself to this positive assertion I am supported by the opinion of several Deputy Inspectors and their assistants who have examined the schools. The degree of advancement perceptible in village schools of the State as well as those in the British territory is of often subject to change. Let us take for instance the school at Kikwi. I learn from a reliable source that it taught for some time upto the 5th or 6th standard. At present there are only 3rd standards taught. In the same manner, it will be found from the inspection reports noted in the margin that the schools at Vilhe, Kondhur, and Oorawde had advanced up to the 4th standard. Now the attendance is much reduced, all advanced boys having left the school. For the present the studies in these schools are low, almost all being new-comers.

No. 17 of 1883.
No. 69 of 1885.
No. 72 of 1886.

9. The School at Adgaon is entirely filled with Kunbi boys and it is really praise-worthy on the part of the master that he presented some boys in the 4th Standard for examination. (Vide Inspection report note 35 of Mr. N. M. Sathe the 1st Assistant Dy. Edl. Inspector.) The result of the examination was very satisfactory. It must be mentioned here that this man was drawing Rs. 6 per mensem about a year or two ago. He has been given an increment of one Rupee at the recommendation of Raosaheb B. R. Sahasrabudhe the Acting Dy. Inspector Poona. Another instance similar to this ought not to be omitted. Mr. Ramchandra Balkrishna Dighe the present Master of Pasura School in the Rajgad Taluka, drawing Rs. 6 was for some time appointed at Kondpur. (Vide Inspection Report No 69 of 1885 of Mr. B. R. Sahasrabudhe Dy. Inspector Poona.) He taught 4th standard and his school passed a very satisfactory examination. The inference that can be drawn from these instances is that high salary and efficiency do not go hand in hand. Emoluments keep pace with times. For old men, unmatriculated as well as matriculated are found, in some cases, to be drawing Rs 200 or more than that. A newly passed man can be had for Rs. 12 per month or less than that. I also see good many graduates serving Government on Rs 35; but they cannot be considered to be incompet-

ent men as they are very lowly paid. The number of educated men is increasing day by day and so knowledge and vast experience fetch very low price. At present I must drop this subject by stating once more that salary, high or low does not depend on the merits or demerits of a man. From this, it is not at all to be understood that I entertain a high opinion about my masters. The studies in the village schools do not exceed 4 standards and it was never meant to place them in charge of schools where higher standards are taught.

10. Raosaheb Nene is at one with me in thinking that almost all state schools within the limits of the Poona District fared well during the last year ; but finds from a re-examination of the Inspection reports of state schools, that they generally have made no progress during the last 3 years. I also have gone through the same reports and I find that the figures of the last three years are not certainly discouraging, with the exception of Kondpur school which is to be closed in a very short time owing to a very small attendance. They stand as follows :—

Name of the village where the school is situated.	No. present at the inspection.	No of passed boys.	No. present at the inspection	No. of passed boys.	No. present at the inspection.	No. of passed boys.
Nasrapur	23	10	24	4	34	13
Mangdari	9	5	11	7	20	7
Tambhad.....	9	2	7	4	4	3
Pasura	3	1	8	7	14	7
Harnas	14	9	15	4	13	7
Pirungat.....	18	3	19	13	25	14
Oorawde (Boys School)	7	4	10	8	14	11
,, (Girls) ,, ...	9	4	2	2	9	4
Audgaum	25	5	11	0	11	7
Velhi	6	4	10	2	6	2
Kondhur	8	0	6	0	2	0

The names of Deputy Educational Inspectors and their assistants and the mode of inspection carried on by them.

11. This Jahagir lies within the limits of three districts viz. Poona, Satara, and Kolaba, and the schools thereof are visited by the Inspecting officers of three sub-divisions. The name of all officers that have hitherto examined the State schools are mentioned below.

Mr. V. B. Sohoni.
Mr. A. V. Kathawate.
Mr. G. M. Sathe.
Mr. S. V. Patawardhan.
Mr. B. R. Sahasrabudhe.
Mr. N. V. Chatre.
Mr. N. B. Deodhar
Mr. W. K. Vaidya.
Mr. B. M. Bandiwdeke.
Mr. R. B. Joglekar.
Mr. Abdulkhan.
Mr. Jafferkhan.
Mr. N. V. Bapat.
Mr. Sabaji Chintaman.
Mr. K. N. Sane.
Mr. G. B. Nene.
Mr. N. K. Gokhle.
Mr. N. Rongay.
Mr. N. M. Sathe
Mr. Ramji Hari.
Mr. T, S. Sawurgamker.
Mr. W. B. Karmarker.
Mr. S. Alifarkhan.

12. The inspectors generally do not examine the state schools at a fixed time every year, sometimes the inspection is made twice in a year (vide Inspection Reports of the Poona sub-division Nos. 141 and 16 of 1882, 71 and 11 of 1885, 70 and 14 of 1885, 136 and 18 of 1882, and 121 and 14 of 1882 on the schools at Velha, Audgaum, Kondhur and Harnas respectively). The schools under the Satara sub-division appear to have been examined in January, sometimes in February, and sometimes it happens that the schools remain unexamined all the year round. The Poona Assistant starts on his tour in the Bhor state usually in the month of November which is not, in my opinion, the proper time of visiting the state schools under his division. For during the rains the boys are engaged in the fields and the attendance in the schools is deplorably small. They continue to be poorly attended till the fair season opens. At least three months previous to the examination must be at the disposal of the master to prepare the boys for it; so the month of January will better suit for the annual inspection.

Suggestions the inspecting staff of Government.

13. Again there is no harmony between the opinions of the Deputy Educational Inspector and those of his assistants. One thing connected with a school has been observed in one point of view and the same thing has been observed in another point of view by another officer. In some points they agree, in others they differ. I find therefore, from their remarks that their reports have necessarily an element of uncertainty in them; as different men will naturally take different views and will vary in severity or indulgence of judgment. The suggestions of these officers relate for the most part to the supply of furniture, removal of a school at one locality to another, promotions in the salaries of masters, provisions of suitable houses for schools, and warnings to be given to the villagers in cases of their indifference in sending their children to schools, or to the masters in cases of laxity on their part in performing their duties, are carried out without any hesitation. Where promotions are not made, the masters are remunerated by means of rewards given to them, on such occasions on which the schools managed by them show good results. Such suggestions as are full of discrepancies and which have a tendency to throw a thing, smoothly going on, into complete disorder, are not given effect to.

A Statement Showing the Period of Service and the Qualifications of the Masters Employed in the Bhor State.

Number and year of the Inspection Report.	Names of the Inspecting Officers of Government.	Names of the Masters employed in the State.	Salaries drawing at present.
68 of 1886.	Mr N B Deodhar, 1st assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	M B Kale	Rupees 20
127 of 1888	Mr T S Savergaonker, 1st assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	do	do
13 of 1877	Mr W B Kermerker, 1st assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	R A Limaye	Rupees 17
	Mr G B Nene Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	.....	.....
127 of 1888	Mr T S Savargaveker, 1st assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	G G Walimbe	Rupees 16
do	do do	K W Prabhune	Rupees 13
do	do do	V P Patanker	Rupees 8
119 of 1882	Mr V B S honi, Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	G P Panchapore	Rupees 10
63 of 1889	Mr N K Gokhale, Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	.....	.....
49 of 1883	Mr W K Waidya	V G Dhavliker	Rupees 8
123 of 1883	Mr N M Sathe, second assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	.....	.....
110 of 1873	Mr G B Nene, Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	G M Sane	Rupees 11
59 of 1877	Mr A V Kathavate, Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	.....	.....
173 of 1879	Mr N M Sathe, assistant Educational Inspector Poona	G N Walimbe	Rupees 11
64 of 1886	Mr N B Devdhar, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	.....	.....
125 of 1888	Mr T S Savargavker, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	.....	.....
145 of 1883	Mr R B Jogleker, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	K M Walimbe	Rupees 7
140 of 1884	do do	.....	.....
130 of 1888	Mr T S Savargavker, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	.....	.....

How long in Service.	Qualifications shown in the Inspection Reports.
6 years	The master is a matriculate. He is an intelligent young man knowing his duty.
.....	The master is a matriculate and is sharp and intelligent, knowing his duties perfectly well.
17 years	The master holds a 1st class Public Service Certificate and is a well educated and hard working man. He should be given some promotion.
.....	The master is a well educated, intelligent and pains-taking man. He is capable of improving the school. The salary at present paid to him is very small.
3 years	The master is a matriculate. He is a young, clever man.
6 years	The master is a trained man. He is young and sharp.
7 years	The master holds second class P. S. certificate. He is young and clever.
6 years	The master has passed Vernacular standard VI. He appears intelligent.
.....	The Head master holds a second class P. S. certificate. He appears to be an intelligent and active man.
14 years	The master is fairly qualified but is an untrained man.
.....	The master has passed no examination but appears to be well qualified for the post he holds.
24 years.	The master is a servant of 17 years' standing in the Department. His services were lent to the Chief of Bhor by the Dy. Edl. Inspector of Ratnagiri He is a very industrious teacher and appears to me intelligent and zealous in the discharge of his duty. His pay however is too small for the work expected from him. His teaching, though elementary, is thoroughly satisfactory to me.
.....	The master is a very good teacher. He has taught most subjects in an admirably intelligent manner. He gets Rs 11 a month, but deserves more.
16 years.	The master is a sharp young man and seems well qualified to conduct the duty of a village school teacher.
.....	The master has passed no examination, but is an active and intelligent young man knowing his duties.
.....	The result of the examination is excellent and the credit for it is due to the Head master. He is active, hard working and efficient teacher. I recommend that he should be promoted to Rs 12.
12 years.	The master has passed no examination, but is clever and industrious. He deserves as much pay as that of a master of a Government village school in this district.
.....	The master is fit for his post and is popular and hard working.
.....	The master is active, energetic and efficient in his duties. I therefore think that he deserves promotion Rs 2.

Number and year of the Inspection Report.	Names of the Inspecting Officers of Government.	Names of the Masters employed in the State.	Salaries drawing at present
27 of 1879	Mr N M Sathe, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	A B Kale	Rupees 7
13 of 1882	do do	.....	.....
12 of 1884	Mr N B Deodhar, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	.....	.....
65 of 1886	do do	.....	.....
62 of 1874	Mr N M Sathe, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	H B Deshpande	Rupees 10
61 of 1875	do do	.....	.....
28 of 1878	do do	.....	.....
17 of 1888	do do	.....	.....
21 of 1886	do do	.....	.....
55 of 1889	Mr N K Gokhale, Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	.....	.....
140 of 1883	Mr R B Joglekar, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Satara.	B S Patanker.	Rupees 7
78 of 1885	Mr B R Sahasrabudhe, Deputy Educational Inspector Poona.	.....	.....
62 of 1875	Mr N M Sathe, assistant Deputy Inspector of Poona.	T V Walimbe.	Rupees 8
115 of 1883	do do	.....	.....
113 of 1885	do do	.....	.....
71 of 1886	Mr N B Devdhar, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona.	.....	.....
134 of 1888	Mr T S Savargavkar, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Satara.	.....	.....
56 of 1889	Mr N K Gokhale, Deputy Educational Inspector Satara.	.....	.....

How long in Service.	Qualifications shown in the Inspection Reports.
13 years	The master is a young man of industrious habits and seems to be well qualified for the post he holds
.....	He is a sharp young man and seems to be competent enough to do his duties well.
.....	The master holds no certificate but is an active, industrious, and hard working young man. He deserves some encouragement for his working hard and bestowing pains on teaching his pupils
.....	The master is an active and industrious young man knowing his duties. His way of teaching is impressive
21 years	He has passed under the old Vernacular standard IV and is very popular. He is a young man of industrious habits and is well acquainted with school duties
.....	The master is well qualified to conduct the duties of a village school teacher
.....	The master seems competent enough to do his duties
.....	The master is competent to do his duties well
.....	The master seems competent enough to do his duties well
.....	The master is fairly qualified to conduct a village school well
16 years	The master holds no certificate, but is competent to teach a school like this
.....	He is able to manage an independent school and deserves some encouragement
21 years	The master is a sharp young man and knows school duties well
.....	The master seems to be well qualified for the post he holds
.....	The master is unpassed. He possesses industrious habits and appears to be well qualified to conduct the duties of a village school teacher
.....	The master is an active young man knowing his duties
.....	The master is an active, experienced, hard working and popular teacher
.....	The master is fairly qualified to conduct a village school well

Number and year of the Inspection Report.	Names of the Inspecting Officers of Government.	Names of the Masters employed in the State.	Salaries drawing at present.
35 of 1873	Mr S V Patwardhan, Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	V D Kulkarni	Rupees 10
189 of 1876	Mr N M Sathe. assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	.....	.....
149 of 1881	Mr R B Jogleker, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	.....	.....
144 of 1883	Mr R B Jogleker, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	W J Khatavker	Rupees 6
18 of 1886	Mr N M Sathe, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	.....	.....
25 of 1879	do do	S P Patanker	Rupees 7
121 of 1882	Mr V B Sohone, Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	.....	.....
14 of 1892	Mr N M Sathe, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	.....	.....
30 of 1888	do do	.....	.....
6 of 1878	Mr G B Nene, Deputy Educational Inspector Satara.	G G Gadre	Rupees 7
37 of 1879	Mr R H, assistant Dy Educational Inspector Satara.	.....	.....
146 of 1883	Mr R B Jogleker, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Satara.	.....	.....
22 of 1887	Mr N M Sathe, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona.	.....	.....
13 of 1884	Mr N B Devdhar, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona.	.....	.....
20 of 1886	Mr N M Sathe, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona.	R B Dighe	Rupees 6
26 of 1887	do do	.....	.....
31 of 1888	do do	.....	.....
117 of 1883	do do	G W Joshi	Rupees 7
23 of 1887	do do	.....	.....

How long in Service.	Qualifications shown in the Inspection Reports.
	POONA DISTRICT
20 years	He has passed the old Vernacular standard IV and is able to conduct a primary school
.....	The master is a young man of industrious habits and appears to know school duties well
.....	The master is a clever man and deserves promotion
14 years	The master is competent to teach a school like this
.....	The master is well qualified to conduct the duties of a village school teache
13 years	The master seems well qualified for the post he holds
.....	The master is unpassed but is quite competent to conduct a village school
.....	The result of the examination is excellent, and reflects credit on the master. His pay should therefore be raised to Rs 10
	The master seems competent enough to do his duties well
.....	The master is well qualified for the post he holds
16 years	The first assistant has done his work well
.....	The first assistant is clever and industrious.
.....	The master is competent to do his duties.
.....	The master is well qualified to conduct the duties of a village school teacher.
.....	Mr G G Gadre, who seems to be sharp and intelligent, is fit to be in an independent charge of a school on some promotion.
5 years	The master is unpassed, but appears to be able enough to do his duties well.
.....	The master seems competent enough to do his duties well.
.....	The master appears to be competent enough to do his duties well.
10 years	The assistant seems competent enough to do his duties well.
.....	The master is a sharp young man and well qualified for the post he holds.

Number and year of the Inspection Report.	Names of the Inspecting Officers of Government.	Names of the Masters employed in the State.	Salaries drawing at present.
33 of 1888	Mr N M Sathe, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	....	.... ..
15 of 1883	do do	R S Gadre	Rupees 7
14 of 1885	do do	.....	.....
60 of 1878	Mr N M Ronge, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Thana	R T Panse	Rupees 10
86 of 1881	Mr W D Godbole, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Thana	.....	.....
41 of 1882	Mr W K Waidya, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Thana	.....	.....
39 of 1884	Mr K N Sane, Deputy Educational Inspector Kolaba	.....	.....
140 of 1882	Mr V B Sohoni, Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	S V Deo	Rupees 7
111 of 1888	Mr N M Sathe, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	.... ..	.....
3 of 1875	Mr A V Kathawate, Deputy Educational Inspector Thana	G R Paradker	Rupees 12
57 of 1882	Mr B M Bandevdekar, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	.....	.....
142 of 1884	Mr R B Jog'ekar, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Satara	.....	.....
52 of 1885	Mr G B Nene, Deputy Educational Inspector Poona	.....	.....
69 of 1878	Mr N M Ronge, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Thana	W K Hardiker	Rupees 15
83 of 1881	Mr V W Godbole, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Thana	.....	.....
1 of 1887	Mr Abdulla Khan, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Kolaba	.....	.....
58 of 1880	Mr V W Godbole, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Thana	B G Deshmukh	Rupees 7
82 of 1885	Mr K N Sane, Deputy Educational Inspector Kolaba	.....	.....

How long in Service.	Qualifications shown in the Inspection Reports.
.....	The master appears to be well qualified for the post he holds
8 years	The master is competent enough to do his duties well and deserves promotion.
.....	The master appears quite competent to do his duties well. He holds no Certificate
14 years	The master has learnt in the Wai Govt. school and is sharp, clever, and pains-taking.
.....	The master is efficient and holds a second class P S certificate
.....	The master is well qualified and most pains-taking
.....	The master is competent to teach standards 1 to 4
11 years	The master appears fit to conduct a village school.
.....	The master is unpassed, but is well qualified for the post he holds
	KOLABA DISTRICT.
18 years	The master is clever and pains-taking
.....	The master is clever and diligent and deserves promotion
.....	The master is fit to conduct a Government school in the British. Territory. One boy passed the 6th standard examination from this school The master therefore deserves promotion
.....	The master is a pains-taking and popular teacher. The school will do well under his management if he got better assistants to help him
32 years	The master is clever and well up in his work
.....	The master is efficient
.....	The master is efficient and pains-taking
7 years	The master is unpassed but is fit and pains-taking
.....	The Master is competent to teach a school like this and deserves promotion

Number and year of the Inspection Report.	Names of the Inspecting Officers of Government.	Names of the Masters employed in the State.	Salaries drawing at present.
53 of 1886	Mr. N. V. Chhatre, Deputy Educational Inspector Kolaba.	.....	.....
38 of 1881	Mr. G M Sathe, Deputy Educational Inspector Thana	K G Agashe	Rupees 9.
38 of 1884	Mr K N Sane, Deputy Educational Inspector Kolaba	.....	.....
66 of 1878	Mr N M Ronge, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Thana	G M Dharap	Rupees 9.
37 of 1884	Mr. K N Sane, Deputy Educational Inspector Kolaba.	V M Dharap	Rupees 8.
2 of 1887	Mr. Abdulla Khan, assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Kolaba	.....	.....

How long in Service.	Qualifications shown in the Inspection Reports.
.....	The master is competent to teach a school like this
7 years	The school is well conducted by the present master, who is intelligent and hard working
.....	The master holds a second class P S Certificate, and is competent to teach a school like this
12 years	The master is sharp, clever, and educated at Poona, and attended the Training College for one year. He deserves promotion
6 years	The master holds a second class P S Certificate and is competent to teach a schoo like this
.....	The matter is efficient

The masters that have been newly appointed are omitted in this Statement

14. The following few instances of discrepancy are too glaring to be ignored.

The inspection report No. 25 submitted by Mr. K. N. Sane the Acting Deputy Educational Inspector Poona, on the school at Nasrapur.

"The master Vishnu Damodhar is not competent to teach beyond the 4th standard. He should be provided with a copy of the Marathi version of Fowler's school discipline and he should be instructed to manage the school on the principles laid down there. He should also be sent for a fortnight or so to a superior Marathi school in British territory to see how classes are managed and taught there The undersigned hopes the educational Inspector Bhor will give his early attention to the recommendations as it is calculated to do much good to the school."

The master has been in service for the last 15 years. In the opinion of Mr Sane the master is not acquainted with the proper method of teaching and not so much advanced in learning to teach the 5th standard. In the examination held by Mr N B Devdhar 1st Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona in 1884, 2 out of 4 boys presented in the 5th standard, passed. There it is quite clear that the master is well qualified to teach the 5th standard. (vide inspection report No 13 dated the 17th November 1884.) The school was not examined in 1885.

The Inspection report No 108 dated the 11th March 1886 submitted by Rao Saheb Nene, the Poona Deputy Educational Inspector, on the School at Nasrapur.

"The percentage of school attendance to population is 8·5 which is very satisfactory and reflects credit on the master. The progress of the pupils is good. Vishnoo Damodar Kulkarni is very well qualified to conduct a school like this. He has taught the school very well and has collected a large number of boys to his school than most masters of Government schools succeed in doing. Under the above circumstances the master certainly deserves higher pay than Rs. 8 which he gets at present and the undersigned hopes that the State authorities will give proper encouragement to such a deserving servant." The master is one of those when Rao Saheb Nene calls low paid and incompetent.

No 111 of 1883 Mr N. M. Sathe Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona.

Sadashiv Vishnoo Deo, the master of the girls' school, at Oorawde is well qualified for the post he holds. He is looked upon to be a fit man to conduct the duties of a village school teacher by Mr V B Sohoni, Deputy Educational Inspector Poona (vide report No 140 of 1882).

No. 73 of 1886 Mr. N. B. Deodhar Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Poona.

The master does not know the proper method of teaching.

No. 61 of 1886 Mr. N. B. Deodhar.

Balaji Sakharam Patanker, the master at Elki does not know the proper method of teaching; while the Deputy Educational Inspectator Mr. B. R. Sahasarabudhe considers him a fit man to manage an independent school (vide No. 78 of 1885.)

No. 66 of 1886 Mr. N. B. Deodhar.

Keshav Malhar, the master at Rawdi does not know the proper method of teaching; while Messrs. Sawargavker and Gokhale Report him to be an efficient and well qualified teacher. (vide report No. 130 of 1888 and No. 60 of 1839.)

Gunesh Padurang Panchapore, the Head master of the Bhor Marathi school, does not know the proper method of teaching, While Messrs Gokhale and Sawargavker recommend him for promotion and report him to be intelligent and active man (vide No. 125 of 1888 and No 607 of 1889).

No. 94 of 1887 N. B. Deodhar

At present in the Bhor school 5 English and 4 vernacular standards are taught and it has 9 masters. The Satara Deputy Educational Inspector in his letter No 607 dated the 4th February forwarded to the Pant Sachiv of Bhor by Mr Kirkham, the educatioual Inspector C D with his letter No 8559 dated the 13th February 1889 purposes that the trained man should be drafted to the Bhor Vernacular school. But I beg to observe that the arrangement proposed by him had been already made a year or two ago but it was not attended with any good result. The man has been specially engaged to teach the Vernacular Standard 6th to the boys. During the past few years a few boys learning the 6th Standard under him obtained the Second class P. S certificates. But as there are no grown up boys to be taught any higher standards, his services are being utilised in the English School. His retransference to the Vernacular school will be useless and productive of such inconvenience to the English school. The trained man has studied up to the English Standard V and is able, as far as I know, to teach the English standard 2nd ; Mr. Gokhale too states that his work in the English school was not bad. It would, therefore, be better if he be allowed to remain in his present post.

The 4th Assistant, in the English school holds the 2nd class P. S. certificate and knows English up to the Standard IV. He has to teach only the 1st English primer and several other vernacular subjects. Looking to his acquirements I believe he is competent to teach the 1st English Standard. I see no reason to remove him to some other school and supply his place by a matriculate.

The 2nd and 3rd Assistants in the vernacular school have been recently transferred here. They were in charge of independent schools but they are made assistants and brought here for a few days as they are not in a sound state of health. Hence there is no gradation in the salaries drawn by them. The number of pupils in the class of the 3rd Assistant, is large and I think it fit to allow him to continue in his present position. It is not at all advisable that the Bhor vernacular school should, as proposed by Raosaheb, have a low paid teaching staff.

Shirwal school—The head master at this place is a man who has served as the head master of the Bhor Vernacular school for a few years. In my opinion the existing arrangement should be given a fair trial for one year more. If at the expiration of this period, the school did not show any signs of improvement, it would be expedient to transfer him to some other place and engage a trained man in his stead as suggested by Mr Gokhale. In pursuance of the recommendations of Mr Gokhale the promotions have been granted to the masters of the English and vernacular schools at Bhor. The substance of the communication of Mr Gokhale, is the reduction in the teaching staff and Messrs Sahasrabude and Deodhar recommended the supply of two additional hands. This difference of opinion is not to be wondered at as every officer has his own view and certain reasons to support it.

To crown all, the last, though not the least discrepancy that I would beg leave to mention, relates to the Perungut school.

No. 112 of 1888 Shaik Jaffer 2nd Asst. Dy. Edl. Inspector Poona.

The master, Balkrishna Govind Sabne, has passed under the vernacular standard VI. He is popular, active and hard working master and deserves encouragement. His work is good. The progress of the boys is good, the credit of which is due to the master.

No. 59 of 1889 Shaik Sujau Valad Shaik Hasam.

The master, Balkrishna Govind Sabne, is not fit for the post, a better man should be engaged in his place.

15. From the statement enclosed, it will be seen that Rao Saheb Nene has visited a few State schools located at the chief towns viz. Bhor, Shirval, Nasrapur and Nawday and expressed good opinion about the master and the schools placed under them. Even his personal experience is not disappointing. About the village schools, he seems to have drawn his conclusions from the inspection reports of his assistants. As far as the reports are concerned, they do not contain bad remarks upon the schools and their masters. On the contrary the masters are recommended for promotions. Accordingly I have submitted a statement showing the masters that are paid Rs. 6 and Rs. 7. The matter of giving them some encouragement is under consideration. The masters at large towns, Shirval, Nasrapoor, Jambhulpada and Pali, are paid Rs. 11, 10, 15 and 12 ; those at Bowde Oorwade, Nadsur, Atona and Perungut are paid Rs. 10, 10, 9, 9, and 8 respectively. Every British District is full of unpassed and untrained masters patronised by Government and those in charge of independent village schools such as Wing, Wadgaum, Arvi, Bhongawli and Nhavi are paid not more than Rs. 8, while the masters of state village schools are given Rs. 7 per month. Moreover the Pant's Government has sympathy with the masters and it is hoped that no action will be taken on the suggestion of Rao Saheb Nene as the previous inspection reports clearly show that all the State schools in the Poona District, with the exception of the Tambhad school and the Oorwade girl school, had advanced up to the vernacular standard IV and the masters are well qualified to do their duties. As a general rule the attendance and the progress in village schools are always fluctuating. Some schools advance and some retrograde. I do not mean to say that trained men are not more efficient than unpassed men ; but in my humble opinion their services should be utilised in places which require better and better paid masters. Setting aside his personal experience and the remarks of those who preceded him and his subordinates, if he is pressing the same point on the attention of the Pant's Government as he has hitherto done, it would be justifiable to deal with his severe frown at the teaching staff of the State, very carefully and cautiously. There was no inducement whatever for the Subordinate officers who examined the schools. The remarks which have been so candidly given enjoy the full confidence of the Pant's Government and it is advisable that they should not be departed from.

16. With all the shortcomings in the inspection noticed in the foregoing paragraphs of this report it is creditable on the part of the masters to secure the good opinions of the inspecting staff of Government as will be seen from the foregoing statement. In order to save the bother and inconvenience arising from the conflicting opinions of several officers, I asked the Edl. Inspector C. D. to consider the propriety of personally visiting a few schools on the main road and ascertaining the real condition. He said that it was a formal inspection made for the information of Government and that it had no reason to clash with the State-inspection. If the pressure of work does not enable his subordinates to visit the state schools punctually, I believe there will be good many inconsistencies in the results drawn. To avoid this confusion, biennial or triennial inspection by the Educational Inspector himself will do. Every information required by Government is usually supplied by the State. A few schools on the Poona and Satara road, if put to the test, will enable the officer concerned to ascertain the real condition of education and the measures adopted for its improvement. The report of the Deputy Educational Inspector Poona has become the pole-star to light and guide and it has created an unfavorable impression on the minds of the authorities. Considering the circumstances under which

the inspection is carried on, I feel sure that the statement prepared from the inspection reports will show that even in their opinion the teaching staff employed in the State is competent and the schools do not fall below the general level of similar village schools in the British territory.

17. It would be interesting to know what the Pant's Government has actually done in the matter of education during the last few years. I therefore beg leave to give a short account of the improvements made in the Bhor school as it may be looked upon to be a meter to gauge the capacity of other schools in the state, and then make a few remarks on the progress of education in general.

18. Bhor School.—I was appointed in March 1881 to do the duties of the Head Master of the school. When I came here I found it in the most deplorable condition. The number on the roll at the time was 82. It was nothing more than a village school teaching up to the Vernacular Standard IV and was provided with four masters. The Head Master Mr. Limaye taught a little of English to five or six boys, and hence it was called an Anglo-Vernacular School. Really speaking it existed in name only. It met in a shed of the old Wada which was a very small place and not sufficient to meet the requirements of the boys.

19. First I had to overcome the greatest difficulty, viz. the indifference of the people in point of education. In 1881 the number of pupils learning English was 6, that is, in every 500 pupils, there were two boys learning English. The ambition of every officer is to make a too favorable tale of his career, but I humbly beg to add that I am not actuated by any such desire at all. I have succeeded to a certain extent in creating a taste for education with the countenance and support of the Pant's Government. But Mr. Deodhar, the 1st Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, remarks in his reports, (Nos. 67 of 1886 and No. 95 of 1887 on the Bhor school), that in proportion to population the percentage of pupils learning English is low, people not taking much interest in the English education. He is quite right in his remarks, but I beg to point out that, out of the total number of pupils in 1888-89, 4 per cent learn English. This is, of course, an improvement on the figures of 1881-82. The teaching staff employed in the English schools consists of two matriculates, one holding 1st class Public Service certificate, one trained, knowing English up to the Standard V, and one holding 2nd class Public Service certificate and knowing English up to the Standard IV. Out of the two matriculates, one is from the Belgaum High School and the other is from the Poona Native Institution. They are guaranteed as possessing a good general and grammatical knowledge of English and their own vernacular, of ordinary mathematics and of the outlines of history and geography. I am confident that the school will do well under the management of the present staff, as the boys in almost all standards acquitted themselves fairly in the examination held by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Satara. Though the studies of the 5th Standard taught in the school differ from those prescribed for the Public Service examination, yet I hope some few boys will be able to appear for the same in September next. Now the school teaches up to the English 5th Standard and it bids fair to be a High school in a very short time.

20. The remarks of the British authorities who visited the school during the last few years are quoted below.

"Visited the school in company with the Chief of Bhor, also saw a girl school which is well attended. The attendance in the Anglo-Vernacular school is good and the boys appear to be well looked after, though greater pains might be taken to improve their pronunciation of English. The Chief, I am exceedingly glad to see, takes a very keen and intelligent

interest in the schools in his State and their progress is sure to be advanced under his care and supervision."

(Sd.) E. P. Robertson,

18th January 1883. *Commissioner C. D.*

"I have visited and examined the Bhor Anglo-vernacular school, and was very much pleased with the progress made in English."

(Sd.) T. BURKE, R. C.,
Executive Engineer

12th August 1884. Neera Canal.

"I have great pleasure in recording my humble opinion regarding the Anglo-Vernacular school at Bhor which I visited this morning. The boys are taught up to the 4th standard. Their progress appears to be satisfactory."

(Sd.) VINAYAK WASOODEO

8th May 1886 Late Oriental Translator.

"I have had very great pleasure in visiting the schools at Bhor and am glad to bear testimony to their excellence."

(Sd.) RIVETT CARNAC, Colonel,
Military Secretary

21st October 1886. to the Commander-in-Chief.

In the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor in the school during his short trip to Bhor, he says :—

"It gives me much pleasure to observe that the Chief has been paying considerable attention towards education. On my first coming to Bhor I found a fountain of good water; here however is a fountain of a substantial and important matter viz. that of education, and the fact that the beautiful palace of the Chief and the school building are in juxta-position indicates that the Chief has a direct eye over it. I am pleased with what I have seen at the school."

"In number and progress the Bhor school compares favorably with any in a town of the same size in the Poona Collectorate and that it generally is a credit to the Local administration."

(Sd.) A. KEYSER,

January 1888. Political Agent, Poona.

21. The Pant's Government is leaving no stone unturned in the cause of education and the present staff in the English school will be undoubtedly strengthened by more efficient and highly paid men if the people show a real desire for English education.

The first step taken towards the extension of Primary education was the notification that the situation of a petty clerk or a master would not be conferred upon any man unless he produced at least a 2nd class Public Service certificate. This action produced a change in the feelings of the people. After I assumed charge of my post, I selected a few hopeful boys and began to teach them the vernacular standard VI. I was getting on well

with my class but I thought I should have an intelligent man from the Poona Training College to assist me. A report made in this respect met with a favorable consideration from the State authorities and the trained man was accordingly appointed. The most important event of the year 1882 was that the school had passed 4 out of 6 boys sent up for the Public Service examination held in Poona. They were rewarded 7 Rs. each for their labour. The year is remarkable in the educational history of the State as the school had not prepared boys for any examination during any previous year. The other schools of Shirwal and Oorawde followed the example of the Bhor school and presented boys for the 6th Standard examination. In all there were 35 boys sent up for the examination from the three schools of which 25 came out successful, some of the boys appeared for the examination at the Poona centre and some at the Satara centre according to their own whim and fancy, and a sum of not less than Rs. 150 was given to those who had passed the examination in the form of reward. It may be therefore said that vernacular education is in a more favorable state than it has been in any previous year both as regards the feelings of the people towards education as well as the actual state of the schools themselves in general management and attendance. A boy wishing to appear for the 2nd class Public Service examination must, according to the Government rule, complete his 16th year and as the stock of grown up boys is out, the school is not at present in a position to send any more for the examination.

22. The attendance in the school greatly improved towards the close of 1884 and the want of suitable accommodation suggested the necessity of providing a spacious building for the school. The present schoolhouse was, therefore, constructed at a cost of Rs. 24,000. The entire amount has been spent from the State Funds.

23. The figures shown in the Table below will indicate that the Bhor School has improved in attendance and efficiency.

Year.	Scholars.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.
1881-82	82	63-8	Rs. 557-14-5
1888-89	191	348-3-6	Rs. 1448- 4-3

The education of Shrimant Babasaheb.

Before leaving the subject of the improvements effected in the Bhor school, I have to mention another event to which greatest importance will no doubt be attached. Its omission in such a document containing educational matters will disclose a want of accuracy on the part of the reports. The event referred to is the progress made by Shrimant Babasaheb, the son of the present ruler, in his English and Vernacular studies which he has been conducting for the last two years in the Bhor School. Most of his time was taken up in his not being in a sound state of health. At present he is 10 years of age. He has been attending the school regularly. The Satara Dy. Inspector has made the following remark about his education in his annual report on the state of education in the Satara District, which will show that he has both physically and mentally improved.

" In February last I had gone to Bhor to examine the Schools situated in that town and in the neighbouring villages. While at Bhor I had the pleasure to examine the eldest son of the Chief named Raghunathrao Shankerrao, aged 10 years. He learns the Balbodh 2nd and Modi 1st books

under a private tutor, his reading and explanation are good. Modi writing considering the age of the boy is fair. He has also commenced to learn English under the same tutor and has gone through the whole of the 1st book. He reads pretty correctly and knows the meaning of words well; on the whole the progress is satisfactory. He is intelligent and active and his health and character are good.

The progress of education in general.

24. Among all Talukas of the State, Sudhagad Taluka occupies the first place in point of attendance and efficiency. There are 9 schools, 3 being newly opened, Of the 6 schools two at Pali and Jambulpada have advanced up to the Vernacular standard V and those at Nadsur and Atone up to the IV standard. The two latter had also advanced up to the 5th standard two years ago. In the remaining schools at Padghawli and Siddeshwar, the studies are up to the 3rd and 4th standard. All the schools in the Taluka are in a very healthy state and reflect credit on the masters. The inspection reports afford an ample proof of the zeal and care with which the masters are performing their duties. With the exception of the schools at Elki, Ambowde, Alande and Shirwal, the remaining 6 schools in the Vichitragad Taluka have shown good results at the examination. As the schools in the Talukas of Prachandgarh and Rajgarh have been fully dealt with in the previous paragraphs, there is nothing more I need say in connection therewith.

25. It can not be laid down as a rule that the schools located at the small villages will make a good appearance at the examination every year. The bad result of an examination may be attributed, in some cases, to the negligence of the masters, but, in most cases, to the indifference of the people. Boys do not even like to be present on the day of examination (vide report No. 62 of 1886 on the Bowde school). Reading, writing and ciphering are the only subjects wanted by the people (vide report No. 77 of 1885 on the Rowdi school.) My opinion is that simple and separate standards ought to be specially prescribed for the village schools where poetry, history and geography are not so much sought after.

For the purpose of remedying method as to the apathy of the people in point of education, I am fast coming to the opinion that nothing but uplifting, root and branch, of some village schools and the removal of most of them to other localities will arouse the people to a sense of their privileges and stir them up to effort to secure their schools and make full use of them. To draw out a comparison between the State village schools and those in the British territory, it is vitally necessary to find out a similar hilly tract in the Poona Collectorate, and towns equal in size and importance to those in the Rajgad and Prachandgarh Talukas, and I feel sure that the State schools will compare favourably with similarly circumstanced schools which will probably be found in the western parts of the Khed, Haveli and Mawal Talukas. The character of an ordinary village school will not be raised by handing it over to the charge of a more efficient man. At the request of a few Parbhu inhabitants of the village Oorawde, I had placed the school at that place in charge of a matriculate. It went on well for some time, but in the end the step proved a total failure. The same experiment was tried at Pali and Shirwal with no good result.

26. In short the village schools are well conducted by the present masters as it appears from the result arrived at, though not so accurate as expected, that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the number of schools have shown good results. There can be no doubt that the annual inspection by the inspectors is a much more severe test than a certificate from the Training College held to be sufficient to judge of a master's fitness to enter upon the duties of a village school; and I dare say that the masters unpassed as well as passed have satisfactorily stood the test of a close and severe examiner like Mr. N. M.

Sathe, the 1st Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, and several Deputy Educational Inspectors including Mr. Nene and obtained promotions at their recommendations. With all this, I am unable to trace the origin of the remark of Rao Saheb Nene that the masters are not well qualified to perform their duties.

Opening of new schools.

27. The policy for some time was to improve the existing schools than to add to their number. Three schools were closed and 10 new schools were opened. Of these, 1 is a Mahomedan schools, started from the 1st of June 1889 on the urgent representation of the old and respectable Mahomedan inhabitants in the capital town of Bhor. There was only one Kunbi boys' school in the State when I took charge of the post of Shaladhikari in 1881. Now there are 8 Kunbi boys' schools in the State in the villages of Bowde, Elki, Bhade, Tambhad, Sudgaon, Tivre, Nandgaon and Pasura. It must be mentioned that the rates of levying fees from the agricultural population have been relaxed at the recommendation of the Kolaba Deputy Inspector, and I am glad to observe that the backward community is coming forward to receive the benefit of education. There is not a single application on the record which has not received its due consideration from the Pant's Government. I have asked the Mamletdars to prepare the statement indicating the quarters where the schools may be profitably opened, but before I can hope to diffuse vernacular schools on a large scale, I must ascertain that a reasonable number of fee-paying pupils will attend at each chosen locality; as to forcing schools upon the people who are unwilling to bear even the burden of paying the rent of the school-house, it is of no practical use. I am directed to obtain a copy of the grant-in-aid rules in force in the British territory solely for the purpose of extending primary education through the length and breadth of the principality and encouraging indigenous schools. I have written to the Educational Inspector C. D. on the subject and I hope to receive it soon.

Schools started by private agency.

28. There are 20 schools with 258 scholars, of these 6 are Sanscrit schools with 3 or 4 pupils in each, 5 Vernacular schools with 8 or 9 pupils in each, started at the villages of Naigaum, Gunjawne, Parati, Khavli and Raval. Of the remaining 9 schools 4 are in the town of Bhor and the attendance in them is good and they deserve the name of schools. 5 are in the Vichitragad taluka with 7 or 8 pupils in each. On the whole those schools should not be taken as an index of public appreciation of education.

29. During the year under report there are 29 per cent Brahmins, 30 per cent Parbhus, 2 per cent Kunbies, under instruction. These figures show improvement. *Female Education.*—There is no branch of education in respect of which the Pant Sachiv Saheb has been able to do much less than he should have liked, in which he feels a deep interest and that is female education. The first character of girls' school is extreme irregularity of attendance. It has been found difficult to secure the attendance of the girls beyond their marriage age. The subject, we all know, is a difficult one, many social considerations are mixed up with it. The experiment of appointing a mistress is under consideration, though I know it for certain that the measure taken in that direction will not bring about any happy result. The old man well spoken of by Mr. Nene is in charge of the girl school. The studies in this school and the Oorawde girl school are low and the attendance not so regular as is desirable. In every 300 females there is one under instruction.

The Satara Political Agent Mr. Pratt remarks as follows. Para XXII on the Administration Report of the Bhor State for the year 1882.

Education is making fair progress in the State and the report of the Educational Inspector is on the whole favourable.

Extract from the Govt. Resolution No. 429 of 24th January 1884, Political Department.

Education appears to be making fair progress in the State and the Governor-in-Council is glad to notice the extention of female education.

The following paragraph in the report of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Lee-Warner, deserves attention. 1885.

The number of schools in the State remains the same as last year, viz 931 of the 23 schools existing at the close of the year under report, the one at Bhor and the one at Ooravde are second Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, two are girls' schools in the same place and the remaining 24 are primary boys' schools, including a Sanskrit school. The 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school is favourably reported on, while the female school is said to be in a declining condition. Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Oorawde, as stated last year, is taught by a matriculate, has advanced from Standard II to Standard III and is reported to be in a fair state of efficiency. The female school at Oorawde does not appear to be making much way. Of the 24 primary schools 11 are in the Poona District, 7 in the Satara District and 6 in the Kolaba District. The Poona schools are reported to have improved in efficiency. Of the Satara schools one at Bhor is favourably reported on, 3 are said to be doing well and the remaining three to be in a poor condition. All the schools in Kolaba are upper primary and the results of their examination are reported to be satisfactory.

Furniture and Books.

30. This calls for no remark as a large amount of Rs. 2,000 was spent in supplying all schools with furniture and books. The expenditure of such an amount has resulted in the general remark of "no want" by the inspector in their reports. The Poona Government Depôt being finally closed it has become very difficult to get requisite books and maps in time.

Buildings.

31. It has been already mentioned that the Bhor school house has been erected from the State Funds. A reading room for the use of the public is attached to the school building, and an apartment is specially allotted to gymnasium. For though intellectual and moral discipline hold the first place, yet, in my judgment, the physical training ought not to be neglected; because to the health of mind the health of body is necessary, and I am glad to state that a suitable provision has been made in this respect. A house for the Jambulpada school was purchased for Rs. 1,000. Those at Velha and Nasrapur have been newly erected. The school houses as Pali and Shirval are in course of erection. It will be seen that much has been done towards providing suitable houses for the schools at the chief Taluka stations in the State. They are substantial buildings of burnt brick and lime and are likely to last many years. The total cost over buildings amounts to Rs 33,442. Besides these some of the schools meet in hired houses and some in temples provided by the villagers.

32. It will be seen from following the statement that the improvement is noticeable not only in the general efficiency but also in attendance, fee-receipts and expenditure including the cost incurred on account of buildings.

Year.	No. of School.	No. of Scholars.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.
1881-82	24	721	Rs. 341-6-3	Rs. 4186-15-9
1888-89	32	1089	Rs. 751-8-0	Rs. 13,368-14-4

Out of the total cost over buildings nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the amount has been contributed from the State Funds. The school-records are kept after the Government school pattern. A better organisation, more attention to method and system, and vigorous supervision are perceptible in management of all schools.

The object of the report.

33. In preparing this report the object in view is to place a detailed information before Government and the high authorities concerned, on several particulars connected with the State schools and try, if possible, to remove the general impression that the education is in the backward state and not well worked after. I have collected all my information from the Inspection reports of the Government officers and screwed nothing out of my own head.

Conclusion

34. Putting together these fragments of information which I have gathered, marking where they agree, and where they differ, noticing the tokens of genuineness in one and untruthfulness in another, comparing the whole collection of statements with the general probabilities, to arrive at a correct and complete conception of the true state of education rests with Government. Though I am aware of many defects in the report which I have ventured to submit to Government and cannot forget how probable it is that more impartial and more deserving eyes will discover many which are invisible to mine, yet it is humbly hoped that an equitable and truly useful decision would be grounded upon an accurate estimation of what the Bhor State has actually done in the matter of education during the last seven years.

31st July 1889.
Bhor.

SHRIDHAR JAGANNATH SARANJAME,
Shaladhikari Bhor State.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHOR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1889-90,

WITH

APPENDICES.

—o—

BHOR:
PRINTED AT
THE BHOR STATE PRESS.
1890.

No. 118 OF 1890.

From,

SHUNKERRAV PANDIT PANT SACHIV
Chief of Bhor.

To,

W. A. EAST. Esq.,
Political Agent, Poona.

Bhor, 25th August 1890.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual administration Report of the Bhor State for the year ending 5th June 1890.

From I to XVII. 2. The usual statements, as per margin, accompany.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The State of Bhor is on terms of alliance with the British Government in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1820.

4. I was present in Poona on the occasion of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to that city in November last, and had the honour of being introduced to the Prince by His Excellency Lord Reay, for which act of kindness and courtesy I am highly thankful to His Lordship.

5. I was also present in Bombay in March last, to pay my respects to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the time of his departure from India, and was much delighted at the sincerely kind treatment I received at the hands of both His Royal Highness and His Excellency the Governor.

6. In the month of January last, Mr. East, Political Agent, Poona, paid a visit to Bhor and stayed for a week at the place, during which time he visited the School, the Dispensary and the Jail, and left records of his opinion in the visitors' books from which I find that he was well pleased with the arrangements at each of these institutions. He was also kind enough to preside at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a second dam to be built accross the Rambag Nalla. My object in building this dam is to increase the existing water supply to the town of Bhor which is increasing in size and population year by year.

7. In the month of August last year, I made a trip in southern India, and visited the city of Madras and several other important places in that Presidency, and was much delighted to see that part of the Indian Empire.

8. In March last I was on my annual tour in the Talukas of Vichitragad, Rajgad, Prachandgad and Pownmawal, and made the Jamabandi settlement of these Talukas myself.

9 With a view to facilitate free trade and to make the subjects of this State prosperous, the following Babs or cesses hitherto levied from the Rayats have been abolished from the commencement of the Fasli year 1300 (5th June 1890).

1 Mhais Patee, (a tax on buffaloes.)
2 Karuk, (a tax on Village Balutedars such as Kumbhar, Dhobee &c.).
3 Karsai Bab, (a tax in kind on potters and carpenters.)
4 Berad Patee, (a tax on villagers for payment to the Rakhwaldars.)
5 Chudonda, (a tax on each village to furnish a bundle of straw for a torch for any state officer visiting the village at night and firewood

to the Hawaldars and other officers residing on the fort).
6 Charsa, (a tax on the village Mahars for appropriating hides of the Rayats' dead cattle).
7 Tax on the sale of butter and ghee.
8 Rabta, (a tax on village Mahars in commutation of service to be performed by them at the houses of certain privileged persons, such as Deshmukhs, Deshapandes, &c.).
9 Halai Makta, (a tax on pedlars and hawkers).

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

10. There were no changes in the administration except the appointment of Mr. Bhalchandra Trimbak Bapat, (a retired Mamledar), as Karbhari under me. Mr. Bapat arrived at Bhor, on the 14th of April last, and assumed charge of his duties the same day. The fact of Mr. Bapat having formerly served as Karbhari in the Jamkhindi State for a period of three years and given entire satisfaction to the Political Officers of the Southern Maratha Country, has induced me to select him for the above post, and I expect that he will try to maintain that reputation which he has acquired by his good service, in one of the important states in the S. M. Country.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

11. There are 5 Talukas in this State comprising in all 494 villages. Out of these, 219 villages as shown below,have been brought under the Survey operations.

12. The whole of the Sudhagad Taluka, comprising 85 villages and 24 villages of Rajgad, have had the Revenue Survey settlement introduced therein about 6 years ago, by the Survey Department of the British Government.

13. 65 villages of Vichitregad, 38 of Rajgad, and 7 of Prachandgad, in all 110 villages, were also brought under the above operation about 20 years back. The settlement was made by the Survey Department of this State and approved of by the Survey Commissioner.

14. Deducting the above number there remain 275 villages, wherein the Survey rates have not yet been introduced. Of this number 200 villages are Khalsa and the rest are Dumala. The former have all been Surveyed and the work of Pot Phalni is in progress in them, which, it is hoped, will be completed by the end of the year 1891.

15. A reference has lately been received from the Survey Commissioner, regarding this Potphalni work, and he was informed through the Political Agent, Poona, that arrangements might be made by him to commence the work of classification in the above villages in the beginning of the year 1892.

16. Owing to a long interval between the time when the Survey rates were introduced in the above villages and when the practice of collecting revenue in kinds from certain villages and that in others under the "Taka and Hon" system was in vogue, it has become impracticable to compare the survey rates with the old system. However it is a fact that the survey rates are not higher than the old ones, and that the Rayats have been paying them without any difficulty.

17. The following are the special tenures in force in the State:—

1. Inam.
2. Khoti.
3 Kowli.

18. No settlement of *inams* or *kowls* were made during the year of report.

19. The Marginal table will show the area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year of report as well as during the last year. This information appertains to those villages only in which the survey settlement is in force. The land in other villages having never been previously regularly surveyed, it is not possible to give here, even approximately, the area of the whole arable land in the State, or the extent of land lying waste at the close of the year, or the percentage of culturable to waste land, until the Revenue Survey is completed.

Extent of cultivable area for		Taken up in		Waste remaining at the end of year		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in	
1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.		
1093 24	1085 4	45 37	... 11	1055 28 *	1088 10 *	4.2	.02

*The figures shown in these columns include additional arable land thrown up during those years, and will, therefore, not tally with the figures in columns 1 and 2.

20. The Huzur, the Taluka, and the village accounts are kept in the old forms and a periodical examination of them is made by the Duftardar under my supervision, when I visit each Taluka. Village accounts are mostly examined by the Mamletdars and some by the Huzur Daftar Establishment, at the time of Jamabandi. Memoranda or Yadees of the discrepancies and irregularities found out by the Daftardar and his Establishment, are then prepared and submitted for my inspection, and on approval, are sent to the Mamletdars for making the necessary corrections &c.

21. No boundary disputes were settled during the year under review.

22. No wards' estate has come under the State management during the year of report, consequently the particulars are not given.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation.

23. The following is a complete list of acts and regulations in force in this state:—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act No. I. of 1846 (An act to amend the law regarding the appointment and remuneration of pleaders.)
Act No. III. of 1846 (An act for the establishment and maintenance of field boundary marks).
Act No. XIII. of 1859 (An act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts).
Act No. XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code with amendment acts).
Act No. V. of 1861 (An act to frame rules for the performance of duties by Police.)
Act No. XX. of 1864 (The Minors' Act).
Act No. VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act with an amendment act).
Act No. I. of 1871 (The cattle trespass act with an amendment act).
Act No. I of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act with amendment acts).
Act No. IX. of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act).
Act No. X. of 1873 (Judicial Oaths Act).
Act No. I. of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act).
Act No. III. of 1877 (The Registration Act with amendment acts).
Act No. XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act with an amendment act).
Act No. I. of 1878 (An act to amend the law relating to opium).
Act No. XI. of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition).
Act No. I. of 1879 (The Stamp Act).
Act No. X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure with amendment acts).
Act No. XIV. 1882 (Code of Civil Procedure with amendment acts).
Acs No. I. of 1889 (An act for the protection of coins and other purposes).
Act No. IV. of 1889 (An act to amend the law relating to counterfeit trade marks).

Acts and Regulations passed by the Government of Bombay.

Regulation No. II. of 1827 (A regulation defining the constitution of courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof).
Regulation No. VIII. of 1827 (A regulation to provide for the formal recognition of heirs, executors, and administrators, and for the appointment of administrators and managers of property by courts).
Regulation No. XVI. of 1827 (A regulation defining the duties of the Collector and his powers).
Regulation No. XVII. of 1827 (A regulation prescribing rules for the assessment and realization of land revenue).
Act No. I. of 1865 (An act to provide for the survey assessment of lands held by Government).
Act No. VII. of 1867 (An act for the Regulation of the District Police for the Presidency of Bombay).
Act No. VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act with an amendment act).
Act No. III. of 1874 (An act to amend the law relating to hereditary officers with an amendment act).
Act No. III. of 1876 (The Mamledars' Courts Act).
Act No. V. of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay).
Act No. V. of 1879 (The Bombay Land Revenue Code).
Act No. I. of 1880 (The Khoti Settlement Act, applicable to the Sudhagad Taluka only).
Act No. III. of 1886 (An act to amend The General Clauses Act).

Act passed by the Bhor State.

Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Military.

24. No military force is kept in the State.

Police.

25. The total strength of the Police force employed in the State during the year under report was 200, while, last year it was 169. The increase in the number is owing to 30 armed Police, employed to guard the Taluka treasuries and lock-ups, not having been hitherto included in the total strength, and the creation of the office of the Chief Police Officer. The details of this force will be found in Appendix VI.

26. Appendices VII, VIII, and IX, will show the results of the working of the Police, value of the property stolen and recovered, and the number of crimes committed &c., during the year. Under Appendix VII, the cognizable and non-cognizable offences are not shown separately, and therefore the percentage of conviction appears low owing to a large number of noncognizable cases having been compounded, and complaints withdrawn.

27. Out of the 7 cases of dacoity, the offenders in 2 were found out.

28. The dacoity at Kolwadi, Taluka Rajgad, was committed by the Ramosis of Purandar. The offenders were arrested at Salwade, a village within the Jurisdiction of this State. A reward of Rs. 100 was given to some of the villagers who assisted the Police in apprehending the offenders. The accused pointed out the property robbed by them, and they were duly tried, convicted, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonments by the Huzur Sessions Court.

29. A dacoity was committed at the house of one Shitaram Ganesh Gogte, at Bhor, in which the property, while being taken out of the house, was recovered; the offenders, 7 in number, being frightened, when pursued, threw away the boxes containing the property; they were all apprehended and brought to trial. Of these, 3 were discharged by the committing Magistrate for want of proof. The rest were committed. Of these one was given pardon, and the rest were convicted.

30. The remaining 5 cases are still undetected, and the Police are trying their utmost to find them out.

31. The unusual occurrence of this offence created an alarm in the minds of the villagers, and uneasiness to the State; consequently an extra temporary

Police force of 40 men was employed under the Chief Police Officer as a flying column. The result of such measures was a severe check on the commission of such offences. There were no more dacoities since the employment of this force.

32. There was only one case of murder. It was committed at Mandje Asni in Rajgad Taluka. One Bhagu bin Vithoo was alleged to have been murdered by Tai the wife, and Vithoo the brother-inlaw, of the deceased, and by Malya Deshmukh the paramour of Tai. The offenders were found out and arrested by the Chief Police Officer and those under him. This case was tried by the Political Agent, Poona, while his camp was at Bhor, in January last. The accused Malya was convicted and sentenced to death. The accused Vithya was tendered a pardon, while Tai was acquitted.

33. With a view to exercise strict supervision over the Criminal Tribes and the Village Police, an office of the Chief Police Officer was created during the year under reveiw. A number of Swars from the Huzur Paga and constables, was given to serve under him, with whom he constantly visited the villages of all the Talukas.

Village Police.

34. There are in all 481 Police Patels in this State. None of them has been empowered to try cases under Act VIII. of 1867, as they were not found competent to exercise such powers. However under the Cattle Trespass Act, they are appointed pound-keepers.

Criminal Justice.

35. The Chief Criminal Court is the Huzur Sessions Court presided over by myself, and under that Court there are six courts of Magistrates exercising Second Class Magisterial powers, with additional powers to commit cases to the Sessions Court. The Head Karkoon of each Taluka is also invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class, but he is to exercise that power only when the Mamledar who is a Second Class Magistrate, is absent from the Taluka. The details of the work done by these courts, will be found in Appendices X & XI.

36. In the column headed 'committed or referred' the number of accused is 24, out of which, 3 being accused of having committed murder, were committed to the court of the Political Agent, Poona. The remaining 21 were committed to the Huzur Sessions Court. In that court, 18 were found guilty and the rest acquitted.

37. In the same Appendix, in the column headed 'arrested by the Police' the number includes also persons arrested by the Forest Officers.

Extradition.

38. The following persons were given over to the British Officials on their requisition:—One person on the requisition of the First Class Magistrate, Bhivandi, Zilla Thana; two persons of Kurangaum, on the requisition of the First Class Magistrate, Poona.

On a requisition being made by this State, three persons were given over to it by the Political Agent, Poona.

The State has had no reason to complain against any want of reciprocity on the part of the British Government in the extradition of offenders.

Prisons.

39. There is a large and strong building used as Jail, in the town of Bhor. The whole is a stone-building, and is surrounded by strong stone walls. The rooms where prisoners are confined, are well ventilated. There are four rooms for

prisoners of solitary confinement. Separate rooms are appropriated for female prisoners, where strict regard is paid to decency. There are also rooms used as Civil Jail in the same building.

40. A separate wing has been built as a kitchen room for the prisoners. There is a garden inside the walls round the central building, at which the convicts are generally employed in working.

41. The prisoners are treated according to Jail rules. Their average health is good, a special regard being paid to the health of the prisoners (*vide* Appendix XII.).

42. Mr. East, Political Agent, Poona, when he visited the Jail in January last, passed the following remark:—

"The Jail is commodious, well-designed, and well-kept; I found only 12 prisoners in it, and received no complaints."

Lock-ups.

43. There are five lock-ups, one at each of the Taluka stations, for under-trial prisoners, and they are in good condition. There were 172 under-trial prisoners admitted during the year. The average period an accused is detained in custody before trial, is three days.

Civil Justice.

44. In this State there are three Munsiffs' Courts. Appendices XIII & XIV will show the number of suits decided in the original courts and the number of those appealed against. The following table shows the number and value of suits:—

Name of Court.	Suits of Immovable Property.				Money Suits			
	1888–89.		1889–90		1888–89.		1889–90.	
	No. of Suits	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.
Munsiff of Bhor	41	4705 13 6	52	26569 3 5	571	38693 1 10	524	25242 1 3
Munsiff of Pirangut	9	1171 7 6	11	642 9 0	225	10918 1 0	220	14273 12 10
Munsiff of Pali	1	81 11 6	12	543 1 6	336	11409 15 10	271	9758 6 3
Total.....	51	5959 0 6	75	27754 13 11	1132	61021 2 8	1015	49274 4 4

Miscellaneous Applications.

45. The following applications were made during the year in question, and they were all disposed of:—

Five applications for certificates of heirship under Regulation VIII of 1827.
One application for a certificate of administration under Act XX of 1864.
Two applications to the Huzur Court calling for an exercise of its extraordinary powers.

Civil Appellate Work.

46. An appeal lies against the decisions of the Munsiffs' Courts to the

Huzur court. The number of appeals decided by the Huzur Court, will be seen from the following table:—

Name of Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		value of Appeals filed during.		How disposed of.					Average duration. 1888-89.			1889-90.		
													Decisions confirmed	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for retrial	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1888-89.	1999-99. 1889-90.						
Huzur Appellate Court at Bhor.	7	5	86	81	93	86	88	82	5	4	Rs. 16292-8-5 Rs. 11807-5-11		36	36	17	28	23 13 9 5 3 0	0	2	29	0	2	25

47. In this State, Act III. of 1876 is in vogue. There are in all, 5 Mamledars' Corts. During the year under report 48 cases were received under the Act, out of which, 47 were decided and one remained undecided.

Registration.

48. Besides the Office of the Registrar at Bhor, there are 4 sub-registry offices in the State situated at Bhor, Vele, Kolwan, and Pali.

49. The particulars of the work done by them, will be seen from Appendix XV.

50. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report and that preceding it:—

Description.	1888-89.				1889-90.				Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of Property.		Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.		Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	133	38,517 8 0		410 10 0	146	51,823 10 9		446 12 0	
Sale-deeds	168	52,891 8 6		481 3 0	190	49,721 12 0		554 1 0	
Wills	1	.....		3 0 0	1	.....		8 4 0	
Money Bonds	1	16,906 0 0		3 2 0	0	.....		.....	
Process Fees & other Minor receipts &c.	83	2,903 5 3		482 2 0	72	17,066 1 5		224 4 0	
Total ...	386	1,11,218 5 9		1,380 1 0	409	1,18,611 8 2		1,233 5 0	
Deduct—Expenditure	.....	.....		529 10 10	.....	.....		651 5 6	
Net profit	.....	.....		850 6 2	.....	.....		581 15 6	

Municipal Administration.

51. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Bhor and the other at Shirwal. There is no change in the constitution of these Municipalities during the year under report.

52. The two Municipalities carried out the following municipal works during the year:—

Bhor Municipality.

(1) Two new roads were constructed, one leading to the *hatti mahal* and the other to the locality inhabited by Musalmans. Both of these are to the South of the town. The want of these roads was felt for a long time.
(2) New open gutters were built beginning from the Ganesh Peit Cistern to the Bridge, and the work of construction is still in progress.

Shirwal municipality.

Two new roads were constructed in the town, one leading to the temple of Kedareshwar and the other passing through the Peit.

53. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure, and balance of the above Municipalities during the year under report:—

Name.	Balance on 1st June 1889.			Receipts during the year.			Total.			Expenditure during the year.			Balance on 31st May 1890.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bhor	276	11	11	6,253	9	3	6,530	5	2	6,415	13	5	114	7	9
Shirwal	894	14	5	1,021	2	2	1,916	0	7	1,394	5	11	521	10	8
Total	1,171	10	4	7,274	11	5	8,446	5	9	7,810	3	4	636	2	5

CHAPTER IV. —PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather and Crops.

54. The details respecting the agricultural stock will be seen from Appendix No. XVI.

55. The total average rain-fall of the year was 67 Inches, 73 Cents, against 70 Inches, 28 Cents in the preceding year.

56. The season of 1889-90 was on the whole neither below nor above the average. The monsoon set in about the 15th of June. There was a good and seasonable rain-fall and the crops of rice thrived better than they did in the previous year. The yield of other crops was on the whole good.

57. The sowing operations of the Kharip crops generally commence in June and those of Rabi in September and October. The principal products in the State are rice, nagli, sawa, rala, jawari, wheat, gram, and bajri. The reaping harvest generally commences from October and ends in March.

58. There being very little of garden cultivation in the State, it is not

worth noticing.

Wages, Labour and Prices of Food-Grains.

59. There is no noteworthy fluctuation in the wages of labour. Unskilled labourers earn on an average 3 annas a day. The daily wages of skilled laborers vary from 8 to 12 annas per day. The rate of hire for carts is 12 annas per day.

60. The following were the average rates of the principal food grains:—

	* Seers per rupee.
Rice (superior)	8
Rice (inferior)	9
Wheat	10
Jawari	12
Bajri	11
Nagli	20
Gram	12
Vari	14
Tur pulse	10
Gram pulse	9

* 1seer=$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Forest.

61. The Forest Reserves settled in the catchment area of the Lake Fife, are thriving well under protection, and the vegetation growing in most of them, can be seen from a long distance.

62. Forests in Sudhagad are gradually being settled in the Khoti villages, as the area is finally fixed.

63. Forests in other Talukas of this State, are awaiting the introduction of the Survey Settlement in the State.

64. A very small portion of the reserve at Mohori Budruk, Taluka Rajgad, as well as the rocky portion of the ghera Vitandgad, Taluka Pounmawal, were burnt by fire, but no damage was done to the jungle as the fires were very soon extinguished.

65. During the year under review the number of forest cases committed to Magistrates, was 15. Out of these, 12 related to unauthorized cuttings, and the rest 3 were miscellaneous. The number of persons prosecuted was 42. Of these, 37 were found guilty. Some of these were fined, and some sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 139.

66. The number of Forest Passes issued during the year of report, was 10,722. Last year it was 10,778.

67. In the year under report there has been no addition to the total strength of the forest establishment.

68. The forest officer was engaged in making actual inspections in the Vichitragad Taluka, and has completed the work of the Rajgad and the Prachandgad Talukas. He has also prepared a statement of the Forests of the Sudhagad Taluka. He as well as the inspecting staff under him have worked zealously during this year.

69. As natural plantations are doing well in most places of the Prachangad and Sudhagad Talukas, no new plantations have been made this year.

70. As no forests in the State are actually worked during the year under

report the expenditure naturally exceeds the receipts, but it will be counterbalanced when the forests which have reached their maturity will be felled.

Trade and Manufactures.

71. The chief articles of export are rice, myrabolans of commerce, butter and ghee. The usual imports are oil, spices, sugar, molasses, cotton and woollen stuffs, and metals.

72. There are no noteworthy manufactures in the State.

73. No fairs are held in the State sufficiently large and important as to call for a special mention.

Public Works.

Original Works.

74. The following principal public works were undertaken by the Department during the year:—

(1) A Dharmashala at Amboda.

(2) The embankment to the Nira river at Bhor, which was under construction last year has been completed.

(3) Additions to and alterations in the Rambag Bunglow.

(4) The erection of a Persian wheel at the tank called the Jubilee Victoria Reservoir, and the construction of a filter in the latter.

(5) An office building for the Inspector of Forest, and quarters for the peons at Pali.

(6) A fair weather road to the second dam to be built across the Rambag Nala.

(7) A cistern under construction in front of the palace at Bhor.

(8) Public works store house at Bhor.

(9) A Dharmshala at Hirdushi.

(10) Chawdis at Shirwal, Bajarwadi, and Nazre.

(11) A well at Savargam.

(12) A road in the village of Alande.

(13) The school house at Nasarapoor.

Repairs.

(14) Spreading Mooram on the Bhor-Shirwal road.

(15) The Police Chowki at Hirdushi.

(16) Chawdis at Bhor, Vele, and Kolwan.

(17) A drain repaired at the Anglo-vernacular School at Bhor.

(18) Parapets to wells &c.

(19) Dammering and other repairs to ferry boats.

(20) Dharmshalas.

(21) Miscellaneous.

The work of constructing a road from the town down to the river, recommended by the Political Agent, could not be taken up during the year of report for want of funds; however it shall be taken up during the current year.

75. The following statement shows the expenditure on Public Works :—

Works.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
Original works.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dharmshalas...	1,215 9 6	804 3 3	2,019 12 9
The embankment to the Nira river at Bhor	5,091 3 10	....	5,091 3 10
Additions to and alterations in the Rambag Bunglow	7,371 1 1	....	7,371 1 1
Public offices	2,088 14 11	....	2,088 14 11
Wells	1,811 1 6	297 6 0	2,108 7 6
Roads	413 3 0	76 8 0	489 11 0
A cistern under construction in front of the palace at Bhor	2,261 0 0	....	2,261 0 0
Chawdis	....	2,217 1 2	2,217 1 2
School-house	....	1,592 8 9	1,592 8 9
Miscellaneous	635 5 3	....	635 5 3
Total	20,887 7 1	4,987 11 2	25,875 2 3
Repairs.			
Roads	24 8 11	821 12 9	846 5 8
Buildings	489 0 9	274 1 5	763 2 2
Wells	....	155 5 0	155 5 0
Ferry boats	....	210 15 3	210 15 3
Total	513 9 8	1,462 2 5	1,975 12 1
Establishment	1,558 14 2	....	1,558 14 2
Grand Total	22,959 14 11	6,449 13 7	29,409 12 6

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

76. The actual income of the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,07,826-9-11, and expenditure to Rs. 4.66,829-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 40,997-7-11. The arrears of former years amounting to Rs. 77,694-9-1, are included in the actual income.

77. The following statements give details as to the finances of the State :—

STATEMENT No. I.

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888–89	1,03,492 2 3	6,24,456 13 4	5,88,446 8 9	1,39,502 6 10
1889–90	1,39,502 6 10	5,07,826 9 11	4,66,829 2 0	1,80,499 14 9

The amounts shown as opening balance in the above statement, include both the Local and the State Fund balances, and therefore they will not tally with, when compared, the balances shown in the previous years in which both the Funds are separately shown.

STATEMENT No. II.

Abstract Statement of Income and Expenditure.

Receipts.

Item.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Vide Administration Reports of this State for 1886-87, 1887-88 and Appendix XVII of this Report for 1888-89 & 1889-90	Rs. a. p. 6,91,654 9 7	Rs. a. p. 5,87,052 5 2	Rs. a. p. 6,24,456 13 4	Rs. a. p. 5,07,826 9 11

STATEMENT No. III.

Expenditure.

Item.	1886-87	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Vide Administration Reports of this State for 1886-87 & 1887-88, and Appendix XVII of this Report for 1888-89, and 1889-90.	Rs. a. p. 6,70,586 13 2	Rs. a. p. 6,11,972 14 8	Rs. a. p. 5,88,446 8 9	Rs. a. p. 4,66,829 2 0

78. The difference in the receipts of the year under report and those of the previous year is due to expected receipts of Land Revenue, Local Fund, Sayar, Advances and Deposits &c. having been included in the latter. In the year under review, only the actual sums realized have been shown (*vide* Appendix XVII).

The difference in the disbursements is also owing to the same causes.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

79. There is a charitable Medical Dispensary at Bhor. The amount of Medical relief afforded to the sick, will be seen from the subjoined Table:—

Name.	No. of persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure	Average daily attendance.
	In-door.	Out-door.	No. discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
Bhor	3	2,831	2,768	38	3	25	Rs. 619-8-2	8

80. The following table will show the number of births and deaths

registered during the year under report:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	4,001	4,024	23	...
Deaths.....	3,159	2,940	...	219

The work of registering births and deaths is entrusted to village officials in Talukas, while at Bhor and Shirwal it is done by the Municipality. The monthly returns are submitted to the Mamledars. The Taluka Officers examine these registers when they visit the villages.

81. The following table will give the information regarding vaccination:—

By whom vaccinated.	No. vaccinated in 1888-89.	No. vaccinated in 1889-90.	Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Nago Malhar, Krishnaji Raghunath, Krishnaji and Narayan, Vaccinators.	4,034	4,727	4,034	4,727	...	...

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

82. The number of schools has risen from 32 to 33 during the year under report. There is also an increase in the number of scholars from 1089 to 1130. Of the schools one is First Grade Anglo Vernacular, two girl schools, and the rest Vernacular schools. The number of girls under instruction during the year, was 119 against 111 in the last year.

83. The English School at Bhor teaches as far as the Anglo Vernacular Standard V. The Marathi boys' schools teach upto the Vernacular Standard I to V.

84. The total fee receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 705-8-3. The total expenditure over instrnction was Rs. 6,614-0-9.

85. The private schools keep no registers under the prescribed forms, and therefore no information can be given regarding the daily average attendances of scholars learning in them.

86. The Deputy or Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors of Satara, Poona, and Kulaba Districts, annually inspect and examine the schools in the State; the Shaladhikari appointed by this State, has control over the management of the different schools in the State, and he too inspects and examines all of them once in the year.

87. I regret to say that the late Shaladhikari, Mr. Shridhar Jagannath Saranjame met with an untimely death during the year. His services were very valuable to the Educational Department. He was an energetic worker in the Department and improved the state of the schools to a considerable degree. His place has lately been filled on the 1st of June 1890, by Mr. Gajanan Bhasker Patwardhan, a graduate of the University of Bombay.

89. The following table gives particulars, number, and description

of the schools:—

No.	Description of Schools.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st May 1889.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st May 1890.	Daily average attendance.
	State Schools.			
1	English School Bhor	60	66	42.9
31	Marathi Schools	973	1,018	733.1
1	Hindustani School	56	46	30.2
33	Total	1,089	1,130	806.2
	Private Schools.			
8	Marathi Schools	258	202	.....
41	Grand Total	1,347	1,332	.....

89. Mr. East, the Political Agent, Poona, when he visited the School, passed the following remark:—

'I visited the school to-day with the Pant Sachiv. It is very well housed, and the Chief takes great interest in its success. His own son attends it. Several of the classes English, Marathi, and Hindusthani, read very creditably and recited well. I was glad to have the opportunity of distributing prizes to some of them.'

90. A separate portion of the school building has been set apart for gymnasium, where athletic lessons are given by a gymnastic teacher.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

91. The scale of paying rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes, is similar to that in force in the British Territory, viz:– Rs. 24 for a full grown tiger, and Rs. 12 for a full grown panther. Only one panther was killed during the year under report. The number of snakes killed during the year, was not very great.

92. There are two subpost offices in the State, one at Bhor, and the other at Shirwal. Both of them are under the direct control of the Postal authorities of the British Government. There is no Telegraph Office in the State. If a telegram is to be sent, it has to be forwarded to Lonand Railway Station, which is about 24 miles from Bhor, either through the Post Office or direct.

93. Great precautions are taken for the preservation of the State Records. The work of arranging them is in progress.

94. There is only one printing press at Bhor, kept solely for the purpose of printing Forms to be supplied to the different departments of the State.

95. There is one Library located in the School building, entirely supported by the State, where people are allowed access to newspapers and books free of charge.

96. Tolls are levied on carriages, horses, and other animals at the Rambag Bridge, near Bhor, where a Naka is established for the collection of the tax. The amount realized during the year under report, was Rs. 2,800, which was exactly the same as in the previons year. This amount is credited to the Local Funds. Octroi and other minor imposts being municipal taxes are not shown here.

97. What measures are taken by the State for giving facility to free trade, will be seen from para 9 of this report.

98. The Khoti Settlement work as mentioned in the last year's report, is still in progress. A copy of the report submitted to me by the Khoti Settlement Officer, Mr. Shridhar Abaji Satbhai, accompanies this report, which gives a detailed information of the work done by that officer during th year of report.

Mr. Satbhai is an efficient and energetic worker as will be seen from paras 12 and 13 of the accompanying report. It is very satisfactory to note that none of his decisions amounting to 440, has been appealed against.

99. I cannot conclude this report without expressing my sense of gratitude for the valuable advice and suggestions I have often received from you in the general management of the State business.

100. The Government Resolution together with the Political Agent's and the Commissioner's remarks on the Administration Report of this State for the year 1888-89, having reached me (5th August 1890) after the work of printing the Report for the year 1889-90 was over excepting the Appendices, the suggestions made therein to give detailed information on certain points cannot now, I regret to say, be carried out.

101. With reference to the Government's remark regarding the absence of provision for bridges and crossings, I beg to state that I have arranged to construct a new road from Nasarapoor the Head Quarter Station of Taluka Rajgad, to Vele the Head Quarter Station of Taluka Prachandgad, a distance of about 22 Miles. It is my intention to make this a *pukka* road suitable for cart traffic. The estimated cost of this work is rupees 25,000, and it will be taken in hand as soon as the present rainy season is over.

102. The question of paying the Vaccination Inspector for inspection duty in the Bhor State, has already been decided by my agreeing to pay to Government Rs. 10 per mensem.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SHUNKERRAV,

Chief of Bhor.

APPENDIX I.

Political relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bhor	The sum of Rs. 5,353-14 being set-off against Rs. 10,000 the annual amount of elephant subsidy the remainder paid is *Rs.* 4,646-2.	British Government.	1,45,876	33	1,130	4,727	Fever, stomach and bowels complaints &c.	Rs. 4,22,436-3-10	.....	Not levied.	Rice, Nagli, Sawa. &c. No manufactures and mines.

APPENDIX II.

Political Relations.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Shunker Rao Chimnaji Pandit Gandeker, Punt Sachiv, Jahagirdar of Bhor.	Bhor	Jahagirdar Chief of Bhor.	Brahmin Hindu religion.	36	Private tuition.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes.	Follows primogeniture.	One ~~Two sons~~	

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1889-90.

Division.	Executive District.	No. of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with Population.		Number of villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central Division.	Bhor.	5	1,491	1,45,876	Bhor.	4,572	494	3	5	30	16	200	Rs. 16,840-0-6	Rs. 3,45,279-5-9.	Rs. 4,22,436-3-10.	

APPENDIX IV.

Population of the Bhor State, 1889-90.

Central Division.	1	Commissionership.	
Bhor.	2	District.	
21,119	3	Inhabited houses.	
43,347	4	Men.	Population in 1881.
42,566	5	Women.	
30,916	6	Male. (Children under 15 years.)	
29,047	7	Female (Children under 15 years.)	
1,45,876	8	Total.	
97.83	9	Number per square mile.	
12	10	Europeans. (Christians.)	Classification of population.
...	11	East Indian and other mixed races. (Christians.)	
3,154	12	Natives. (Christians.)	
1,40,622	13	Hindus.	
1,872	14	Mahomedans.	
5	15	Parsis.	
211	16	Budhists and Jains.	
...	17	Aboriginal.	
...	18	Others.	
3,6200	19	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Occupation.
11,322	20	Total non-agricaltural males.	
Marathi and Hindustani.	21	Prevailing languages.	
...	22	Emigration or immigration during the year.	

APPENDIX V.

Appendix V is not givn in consequence of there being no Military force kept in this State.

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT shewing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentlly.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number, able to read and write.	No., under instruction	
		Rs.									
Chief Police Officer	1	40	Rs. 16,840-0-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	The total expenditure includes also the pay of the Police clerks. The increase in the expenditure of Police, this year, is Rs. 3,055-11-9, last year it was Rs. 13,784-4-9.
Foujdars	5	30		.....	3 Fined	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Foujdar	1	20		.....		.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Howaldars	9	6		.....	2 „	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Naiks	12	5-8		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Constables	172	5		.....	16 „	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	
Total	200	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the Results of the working of the Police in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1890.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		No., of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested. (Columns 3 & 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1888–89.	1889–90.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1888–89.	1889–90.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bhor.....	858	812	497	634	479	612	123	121	361	491	24·75	19	25·75	19·75

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1890.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1888–89.	1889–90.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1888–89.	1889–90.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Bhor	5,184 3 3	6,957 7 9	1,866 11 7	2,436 6 7	36	35·01	

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CRIMES, &c.

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Bhor State during the year 1889-90 *ending with 5th June* 1890.

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	No. of crimes.			No., of cases disposed of during 1889-90.	No., of cases undisposed of during 1889-90.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
									Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.																	
		Balance on the 5th June 1889.	Committed during the year 1889-90	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From one to two months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Cognizable Offences	57	437	494	442	52	634	121	1	41	3	17	59	...	121	513	...	...	29	11	2	4	5	...	...	10	1	
2	Noncognizable Offences	13	375	388	361	27																						

COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

Nos.	Description of Offences.
198.	Theft, Indian Penal Code, Sec. 379
67.	Theft in a dwelling house, Sec. 380
6.	Robbery, Sec 392
7.	Dacoity, Sec. 395
2.	Attempt to commit suicide Sec.309
13.	Criminal breach of trust, Sec. 406
78.	Criminal trespass, Sec. 447
3.	Mischief by killing or maiming cattle, &c., of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards, Sec. 429
6.	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Sec. 325
11.	Wrongful restraint, Sec. 341
1.	Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant, Sec.....408
3.	Dishonest or fraudulent removal of property, Sec. 424
2.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Sec.....304
5.	Mischief by killing or maiming any animal of the value of Rs. 10 or upwards, Sec.....428
2.	Mischief by injury to works of irrigation &c., Sec. 430
5.	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, Sec. 411
1.	Exposure and abandonment of a child under 12 years by parents &c., Sec.....317
3.	Rape, Sec. 376
1.	Murder, Sec. 302
1.	Attempt to murder, Sec.....307
2.	Kidnapping, Sec. 363
2.	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking by night in order to the commission of offence punishable with imprisonment, Sec. 457
2.	Mischief by injury to public road &c., Sec. 431
1.	Attempt to commit offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment, Sec. 511
1.	Negligence with respect to any animal, Sec. 289
2.	Danger or obstruction in a public way or navigation, Sec.... ..283
1.	Mischief by fire &c., to destroy a house, Sec.....436
2.	Attempt to commit robbery S. 393
1	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master, S. 381
1.	Causing hurt by an act which endangers life or personal safety of others, Sec. 337
2.	Under Act VII. of 1867 (Bombay).
5.	House trespass, Sec.....448
437.	

NONCOGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

Under the Indian Penal Code.

160.	Voluntarily causing hurt, Sec323
6.	Cheating, Sec. 417
68.	Mischief, Sec. 426
40.	Insult intended to provoke breach of the peace, Sec. 504
42.	Criminal intimidation, Sec. ...506
1.	Printing or engraving matter known to be defamatory, S. 501
4.	Dishonest misappropriation of property, Sec. 403
7.	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions, Sec. 186
8.	Mischief by destroying or moving &c. a land mark fixed by public authority, Sec. 434
17.	Assault or criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation, Sec. 352
1.	Causing miscarriage, Sec. ...312
1.	Public nuisance, Sec. 290
5.	Committing mischief and thereby causing damage to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards, Sec. 427
1.	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive or to cause it to die after birth. Sec. 315
1.	Marrying again during the life time of husband or wife, S. 494
1.	Forgery, Sec. 465
1.	Enticing away &c. a married woman, Sec.....498
1.	Disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant, Sec. 188
1.	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture, Sec. 217
9.	Under Cattle Trespass Act.
375	
812.	Grand Total.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1890.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1889-90.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.									
	1888-89.	1889-90.							1888-89.	1889-90.							
Huzur Sessions Court at Bhor.....	12	10	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	3	18	.....	...	.....	
Second Class Magistrate at Bhor.....	38	28	...	15	18	16	6	.....	57	55	31	6	15	1	2	.....	
„ „ Vichitragad	116	136	3	108	130	23	.....	.....	175	264	193	10	52	8	1	.....	
„ „ Rajgad	97	120	4	107	21	106	4	1	206	243	141	43	39	9	5	6	
„ „ Prachangad	86	81	...	41	5	41	5	1	171	93	54	13	22	4	...	.....	
„ „ Pownmowal	95	59	...	32	20	27	6	.....	156	85	26	34	25	.....	...	.....	
„ „ Sudhagad	78	72	...	72	6	54	3	.....	150	135	53	35	44	2	...	1	
Total	522	506	7	375	200	267	24	2	915	896 *	498	144	215	24	8	7	* This includes 21 committed to the Huzur Sessions Court and 3 to the Political Agent's court.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1890.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and cases.																									
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1888-89.	1889-90	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Bhor.	Chief of Bhor.	17	1	...	1	...	1	9	1	5	1	7	1	4	6	12	2	7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1890.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among the Convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1888-89.	1889-90.			
				1888-89.	1889-90.					
Bhor.	1	8	88	72	96	8	15	27	Rs. 2,162-0-5.	No Prisoner died in the Jail.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1889-90.									Suits disposed of in 1889-90.							Remarks.
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff at Bhor...	60	64	612	576	672	640	608	575	64	65	51,811 4 8	45	524	7	516	52	4	2	2	313	17	8	237	46,827 0 6	...	2	15	
2	„ Pirangut...	77	66	234	231	311	297	245	270	66	27	14,916 5 10	11	220	...	199	29	2	1	...	98	40	18	114	20,133 0 11	...	3	22	
3	„ Pali.....	22	62	337	283	359	345	297	308	62	37	10,301 7 9	12	271	...	265	17	1	...	...	92	32	...	184	13,266 1 7	...	3	12	
3	Total...	159	192	1,183	1,090	1,342	1,282	1,150	1,153	192	129	77,029 2 3	68	1,015	7	980	98	7	3	2	503	89	26	535	80,226 3 0	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work.—Results of applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1889-90.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1889-90.			Remarks.
		1888-89.	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-90.	Value for 1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Value for 1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Value for 1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Value of closing balance for 1889-90.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff at Bhor	152	155	3,644 0 3	870	773	51,277 4 7	1,022	888	87,721 4 10	867	723	72,378 5 5	155	165	13,342 15 5	147	16	2	
2	Munsiff at Pirangut.....	72	109	11,806 7 1	469	386	27,709 12 5	541	495	39,516 3 6	432	428	36,640 10 0	109	67	2,875 9 6	46	12	9	
3	Munsiff at Pali	45	77	3,696 12 7	556	672	26,630 3 4	601	749	30,326 15 11	524	683	27,076 13 7	77	66	3,250 2 4	55	7	4	
	Total.....	269	341	19,147 3 11	1,895	1,831	105,617 4 4	2,164	2,132	1,57,564 8 3	1823	1834	1,36,095 13 0	341	298	21,468 11 3	248	35	15	

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.					
1	Vichitragad	248	218	81	76	94	94	...	...	...	...	73	48	248	216	56,718 7 9	68,307 6 0	...	...	...	2
2	Prachangad	16	40	10	10	4	20	...	...	...	...	2	10	16	39	5,164 0 0	9,970 12 0	...	1	...	...
3	Pownmawal	34	48	10	18	19	25	...	1	1	...	4	4	34	48	27,877 8 0	12,769 12 0	...	...	...	...
4	Sudhagad	88	103	32	42	51	51	1	...	...	...	4	10	88	103	21,458 6 0	27,563 10 2	...	...	...	...
	Total	386	409	133	146	168	190	1	1	1	...	83	72	386	406	1,11,218 5 9	1,18,611 8 2	...	1	...	2

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Bhor State during the year 1889-90.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupeds.								Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts for carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bhor State	35,750	29,062	5,858	15,381	577	221	.....	227	9,191	12,189	1,937	546	822

APPENDIX

Income.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
1	Land Revenue with arrears	3,51,696 7 9	3,44,575 3 2	.....	7,121 4 7
2	Forest.	2,478 9 9	2,004 1 0	.....	474 8 9
3	Sayar with arrears	22,781 9 5	7,457 10 3	.....	15,323 15 2
4	Abkari, Opium, Bhang, Ganja, &c.....	27,262 14 1	14,907 8 0	.....	12,355 6 1
5	Stamps	14,802 8 0	15,928 3 0	1,125 11 0	.....
6	Registration.....	1,380 1 0	1,233 5 0	.....	146 12 0
7	Law and Justice.	3,010 14 11	2,892 14 2	.....	118 0 9
8	Khasgat Sahotra Inam Land &c.....	30,210 10 8	29,900 8 9	.....	310 1 11
9	Local Fund with arrears.	18,775 0 3	18,575 3 6	.....	199 12 9
10	Education	751 8 0	705 8 3	.....	45 15 9
11	Interest	330 2 9	368 9 1	38 6 4	.....
12	Toll.....	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	.....	.....
13	Cattle Pound Fees &c.	469 1 6	427 10 3	.....	41 7 3
14	Miscellaneous with arrears	24,593 2 1	4,703 5 5	.....	19,889 12 8
	Total	5,01,342 10 2	4,46,479 9 10	1,164 1 4	56,027 1 8
15	Deposits.....	18,749 6 9	5,117 10 4	.....	13,631 12 5
17	Advances with arrears ...	1,04,364 12 5	56,229 5 9	.....	48,135 6 8
	Grand Total	6,24,456 13 4	5,07,826 9 11	1,164 1 4	1,17,794 4 9

XVII.

Expenditure

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khasgi permanent Establishment including occasional expenses ...	69,476 15 4	73,262 12 6	3,785 13 2	.....
2	Paga	19,311 10 9	17,717 11 7	.....	1,593 15 2
3	Revenue establishment&c	42,768 14 10	48,854 15 7	6,086 0 9	.....
4	Remissions.....	5,446 7 0	1,575 6 11	.....	3,871 0 1
5	Cash remunerations to Watandars and Hakdars	30,136 0 5	34,756 5 3	4,620 4 10	.....
6	Parbhara (Alienations)...	1,18,708 9 6	1,24,568 1 2	5,859 7 8	.....
7	Survey and Khoti Establishment &c.	5,716 3 10	7,059 3 9	1,342 15 11	.....
8	Forests	7,724 1 8	7,346 15 2	.....	377 2 6
9	Shibandi and Police	22,850 6 2	25,587 2 10	2,736 12 8	.....
10	Law, Justice, and Registration.....	10,649 14 0	11,406 5 0	756 7 0	.....
11	Jail	2,129 0 0	2,162 0 5	33 0 5	.....
12	Works of Public utility..	35,901 8 10	29,409 12 6	.....	6,491 12 4
13	Devasthan and Dharmadaya	16,027 13 6	19,791 14 3	3,764 0 9	.....
14	Tribute to the British Government	9,776 0 0	9,776 0 0	.....	.....
15	Cash allowances to Inamdars and Saranjamdars	7,831 8 8	4,560 0 8	.....	3,271 8 0
16	Gardens	977 8 7	818 7 8	.....	159 0 11
17	Nagarkhana	655 10 6	601 1 3	.....	54 9 3
18	Pensions and Potgi	1,794 0 5	1,833 12 7	39 12 2	.....
19	Local Fund Establishment	1,305 1 5	1,513 12 5	208 11 0	.....
20	Dispensary.....	637 0 0	619 8 2	.....	17 7 10
21	Cattle Pounds	212 13 3	256 11 9	43 14 6	.....
22	Vaccination	747 0 7	680 15 8	.....	66 9 11
23	Education	6,679 8 0	6,614 0 9	.....	65 7 3
24	Miscellaneous	34,006 1 10	2,124 4 10	.....	31,881 13 0
	Total	4,51,469 15 1	4,32,897 6 8	29,277 4 10	47,849 13 3
25	Advances	55,124 12 5	19,856 0 10	.....	35,268 11 7
26	Deposits.....	27,575 14 5	14,075 10 6	.....	13,500 3 11
27	Outstanding Balances ...	54,275 14 10	.....	.....	54,275 14 10
	Grand Total	5,88,446 8 9	4,66,829 2 0	29,277 4 10	1,50,894 11 7

P. T. O.

Notes regarding the increase and decrease in certain items shown in the above Statement which require explanation.

RECEIPTS.

Item No.

1, 3, 4, & 16. The sums shown in column 3 include expected receipts on account of outstanding balances &c. These have been excluded, and only the actual receipts are shown in column 4 hence the decrease.

14. The decrease is due to certain items having been carried to other heads, and to the omission from accounts of the item called *Duberjis.*

EXPENDITURE.

1. The increase is due to expenditure incurred on account of a tour in the Madras Presidency.

3 & 6. The increase is due to the transfer of the sums on account of Gadkari (sepoys) Establishment and their nonservice allowances from item No. 24 to this head, as also to the increase in the Mamledars' and their Head Karkoons' salaries.

5. The increase is due to payments to Watandars and Hakdars of their emoluments on account of former years.

9. The increase is due to expenditure incurred in maintaining extra Police Force and to the increase in the Foujdars' pay.

12. The decrease is due to certain works (in course of construction) not having been completed during the year of report.

13. The increase is due to expenditure incurred in repairing old temples &c.

15. The decrease is attributable to payments for former years' allowances due to Inamdars and Saranjamdars, made in the year 1888-89.

24. *Vide* explanation given regarding item No. 14 under receipts, and No.3 & 6 under the above head.

25 & 26. The large decrease under these heads was effected by taking precautionary measures to adjust accounts before the close of year.

27. The decrease is due to outstanding balances of different items not having been shown under this head for the current year.

The transfer of certain items from one head to another, as shown above, was made in accordance with the revised statement asked for by the Political Agent in connection with the last year's Administration Report, when his camp was at Bhor in January last.

Letter from G. B. Reid, Esquire, Political Agent, Poona, to the Honourable J. G. Moore, C. S., Commissioner, C. D., No. $\frac{Pol}{453}$, dated Poona, 17th October 1891.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward with my remarks the Administration Report of the Bhor State for the year 1890-91. Mr. East held charge of the Agency from the beginning of the year up to 19th November 1890, when he was relieved temporarily by Mr. Cappel, who handed over charge to me on the 27th idem.

2. Two criminal cases were committed to the Court of the Political Agent as Court of Sessions. In the first, three persons were charged with murder and abetment of the offence. Nos. 1 and 3 suffered the extreme penalty of the law and No. 2 was transported for life. In the second case one person was charged with murder and convicted of the offence and sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was altered by Government to one of transportation for life.

3. No regular criminal appeals lie to this Court, but with a view to satisfy the Political Agent that justice had been properly administered 9 cases were enquired into with the following results :—

I.—Bala bin Sakharam of Bhalaodi sent a petition to the Political Agent complaining against the search of his house in a theft case. On enquiry the man denied all knowledge of the petition and it was therefore filed.

II.—Vishnu Mahadeo Agashe of Mangdhari complained against the conduct of the Police, and the Chief, on a reference from this office on the subject, suspended the Chief Constable concerned for three months.

III.—Krishnaji Damodar Patwardhan of Hirdoshi accused one Vithu Rama of theft and requested that proper enquiry might be made. The statement appearing groundless the petition was rejected.

IV.—Naro bin Krishnaji Dhondbe of Sarola complained of being robbed of the crops from his field. Petition rejected, there appearing to be a dispute between the share-holders interested in the land.

V.—Rama bin Yesu Gaoli of Nazara complained against the decision of the Vichitragad Táluka Magistrate in a case under Section 447, Indian Penal Code. The Political Agent found no reason to interfere in the matter.

VI.—Sadoji Naroji Ukarde of Nasrápur complained that a kárkún of the Mámlatdár had extorted Rs. 6 from him. There was no proof to support. Petition rejected.

VII.—Sadhu bin Ramji Chavan of Nándgaon complained of a sum of Rs. 60 being extorted from him by the Patel and Kulkarni in a theft case. There was no proof to support the charge.

VIII.—Baban valad Ramjan of Bhor complained that one Mahomed Salam and another threatened to take his life. Petition rejected, there being no proof to support the statement.

IX.—Narayen Vithu of Kawthe complained similarly, accusing one Vinayek Shivram in the matter, but the allegation could not be proved.

4. There was one civil appeal pending at the beginning of the year and six more regular ones and two miscellaneous appeals were admitted during the year. All these were disposed of before the close of the year.

5. In compliance with Government Resolution No. 1650, dated 5th March 1888, I have the honour to forward thirty-two printed copies of the Report herewith—thirty for transmission to Government and two for record in your office.

6. Five copies of remarks will be required for the Chief of Bhor in addition to the two usually supplied to this office,—I have, &c.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. *Para. 7.*—It would seem from this report that the Chief's travels prevented him from touring through his own State as much as he usually does.

3. *Paras. 10 to 14.*—The survey results are far from satisfactory. A comparison with last year's report will show that the work of Potfaláni has been completed in some 88 villages, but that with this exception nothing has been done.

4. *Para. 15.*—Is satisfactory, and the Political Agent believes that it is true.

5. *Paras. 17 and 18.*—These settlements should be pushed on more rapidly.

6. *Para. 19.*—The marginal table attached to this paragraph is valueless.

7. *Para. 25.*—The Political Agent is pleased to note a small increase in the Police force, but the Police is distinctly underpaid, in both the upper and lower branches. Rs. 40 is certainly not enough to secure the services of a man fit to supervise the working of the Police in an extensive and mountainous district. And the Political Agent can say that the lower grades contrast very unfavourably in age and physique with the Poona Police. They are as a rule old and worn out.

8. *Paras. 38 to 41.*—The offences have been divided into cognizable and non-cognizable as recommended by Mr. East last year. The percentage of recovery of stolen property is very high, but the figures in Appendix VII during the year show such a marked decrease in number of offences and of persons arrested that it points rather to imperfect registration of offences than to an actual decrease in crime.

On the other hand the proportion of convictions is more satisfactory.

The remarks at the end of paragraph 40 are somewhat absurd.

The Political Agent regrets that he cannot fully concur with the favourable estimate that the Chief has recorded of the working of the Police in paragraph 41.

9. *Paras. 49 to 53.*—The Political Agent was decidedly pleased with the jail arrangements.

10. *Para. 55.*—The appendices show that the time taken by the Munsifs in disposing of original cases shows a marked improvement.

11. *Paras. 57 and 58.*—The number of appeals decided and the time taken in each case are not as good as before, but the excuse that the Census took up much time may to some extent be true.

12. *Para. 61.*—The State exercises the functions of the High Court in supervising the work of the Mámlatdárs' Courts and does this satisfactorily.

13. *Para. 71.*—The introduction of a regular Census of the agricultural stock is a decided improvement.

14. *Para. 79.*—Some progress is being made in forest administration, but the task is a very difficult one, owing among other causes to the amount of forest land held in Inám. The Bhor forests are very important, as on their preservation depends to a great extent the water-supply at the head-waters of the Mutha and Nira Rivers. As in our neighbouring Mahál of Mulshi, a very large area of this land is in the occupation of poor cultivators, who can hardly get anything out of the land, but whom it is very difficult to evict without heavy compensation. The Hirda question is a burning one between the Chief and his rayats. The Political Agent has tried to settle it this year, but it is too soon yet, to say whether his attempt has been successful.

15. *Para. 92.*—The expenditure on Public Works is fairly satisfactory, so far as concerns the items chosen for expenditure, but it is difficult to reconcile the Rs. 22,362 in paragraph 93 with the Rs. 18,636 shown under works of public utility in Appendix XVII. This would show a serious falling off of Rs. 4,323 on Public Works, which with the large increase in the closing balance is inexcusable. The real want of the State is good roads up each of the valleys. This is to some extent recognized by the Chief.

16. *Para. 101.*—The medical dispensary is well attended, but the expenditure on it is very small, and it would be as well if another medical officer was entertained, as the present man though respectable is past work.

17. *Para. 107.*—The Political Agent visited the schools at Bhor and was satisfied with what he saw. But he is convinced that the staff of masters is very under-paid. There is no doubt that in many branches of our administration the British Government does pay more than Native States find themselves obliged to pay, but the pay of the masters throughout the Bhor State is far too low, and it is useless to expect efficiency without paying for it. In this connection I would quote an interesting paragraph from the Deputy Educational Inspector's report.

"10. *Native State Schools.*—The schools returned under this head are the schools in the Rájgad and Prachandgad tálukas in the Bhor territories. The number of these schools increased by 1 and that of the scholars in them by 33. The schools yet continue to be under unqualified and ill-paid masters. The examination results were, however, satisfactory, the percentage of passes having gone as high as 51·7, which shows decided improvement over the previous year; though it must be stated at the same time that the boys presented for examination had been detained in the same standards for years together. Out of the 12 schools returned, 1 has reached Standard V, 6 Standard IV, 3 Standard III, and the remaining 2 are yet confined to Standard II and below. * * * * * The Bhor State schools are conspicuous for the total absence of any of the depressed classes from them."

18. *Para. 125.*—The Census was carried out well and carefully.

19. Not a word has been said about the khoti settlement. It is still unfinished as Mr. Satbhai was unable to finish it owing to the very unhealthy character of the Sudhágad Táluka, in which he was only able to work for a few months of the year, and he has now resigned his appointment.

20. The undersigned regrets that he is not able to report any very marked progress. He is far from saying that the administration is really bad. It is not, and Shankar Rao Pant Sachiv takes a deep interest in the working of his State, and his Kárbhári Mr. Bapat is a capable man. But as has been often remarked before, the Chief is unable to recognize that efficiency cannot be secured without increasing his expenditure. All classes of State servants are under-paid, and there is a disposition to hoard money which had much better be spent in public improvements. But the Political Agent trusts that progress if not fast is beginning, and that succeeding years will show an improvement.—I have, &c.

No. $\frac{\text{Pol.}}{172}$ of 1891.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 28th October 1891.

Submitted to Government.

2. The progress in the extension of survey operations has been exceedingly slow; it appears, however, from paragraph 14 of the report, that the responsibility for the delay lies on the Survey Department, who should be requested to complete the work without loss of time, and the Commissioner hopes that the Chief will afford that department all the help in his power.

3. Mr. Reid is quite right, when he says that the Police of the State are underpaid; no reliable or substantial work can be expected from a body of men whose minimum pay is Rs. 5 and maximum Rs. 40, and the Chief ought to face this fact boldly and to effect speedy reforms instead of trying to persuade himself by means of figures which are often deceptive that the force is all that could be desired.

4. The drop from 812 offences in the previous year to 459 in the year under report is too great and sudden to be accepted without close scrutiny and satisfactory explanation.

5. The percentage of recoveries to the value of property stolen is eminently satisfactory.

6. The funds at the disposal of the only two Municipalities in the State, viz., Bhor and Shirval, are very small, especially those of the latter, which spent Rs. 120-12-0 only on conservancy!!!

7. The Commissioner agrees with the Political Agent in his remarks on the expenditure on Public Works and the Medical dispensary.

8. It would have been useful, if under the chapter "Revenue and Finance" the Chief had given figures showing collections and outstanding balances, and also noted the amount of pressure employed in the recovery of revenues. These figures would have been further valuable for the illustration of the Chief's remark that "the survey rates are not higher than the old ones, and the rayats have been paying them without any difficulty." (Paragraph 15 of the Report.)

9. The Commissioner shares the hope expressed by the Political Agent, at the conclusion of his forwarding endorsement that "succeeding years will show an improvement."

J. MOORE,
Commissioner, C. D.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHOR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1890-91,

WITH

APPENDICES.

BHOR

PRINTED AT

THE BHOR STATE PRESS.

1891.

No. 132 of 1891.

From,

SHUNKERRAV PANDIT, PANT SACHIV
Chief of Bhor.

To,

G. B. REID, Esq.,
Political Agent, Poona.

Bhor, 20 August 1891.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report of the Bhor State for the year ending 5th June, 1891.

2. The usual statements, as per margin accompany.

From I to XVII.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The State of Bhor is allied with British Government by the Treaty of 1820.

4. In the month of September last, I left Bhor for Poona and had the pleasure of paying a visit to His Excellency, Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay. The interview was a pleasant one.

5. In the months of January and February last I made a trip in Northern India and had the pleasure of visiting Ahmadabad, Ajmir, Jaipur, Agra, Delhi and other important towns, and was much delighted to see that part of the Indian Empire.

6. In the month of March 1891 Mr. G. B. Reid, Political Agent, Poona, during his official tour paid a visit to Bhor and was cordially received by me. During his stay for eight days at Bhor he inspected the schools, the dispensary and the jail and has passed favourable remarks with respect to these local institutions. He also suggested certain reforms which are being considered and carried out gradually. He had also the pleasure of visiting Rayareswar plateau about 10 miles to the south-west of Bhor

7. The State Karbhari made the annual tour in the month of January 1891 in the Talukas of Vichitragad, Pownmawal, and Sudhagad and in April in those of Rajgad and Prachandgad and made the Jamabandi Settlement of these Talukas.

8. There was no domestic occurrence during the year of report.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

9. There were no changes in the State Officials during the year in question.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

10. There are 5 Talukas in this State comprising in all 494 villages. Out of these, 219 villages as shown below, have been brought under the Survey operations.

11. The whole of the Sudhagad Taluka comprising 85 villages, and 24 villages of Rajgad have had the Revenue Survey Settlement introduced therein about 7 years ago, by the Survey Department of the British Government.

12. 65 villages of Vichitragad, 38 of Rajgad, and 7 of Prachandgad, in all 110 villages, were also brought under the above operation about 20 years back. The Settlement was made by the Survey Department of this State, and approved of by the Survey Commissioner.

13. Deducting the above number, there remain 275 villages, wherein the Survey rates have not yet been introduced. Of this number, 200 villages are Khalsa, and the rest are Dumala.

14. The work of Potphalni is complete in 88 villages of the Talukas of Vichitragad and Rajgad. The rest of the work is in progress and will, it is hoped, be soon finished. It is very desirable that the sooner the Survey Settlement is introduced the better for the State. But this entirely depends upon the work of classification being taken in hand earlier by the Survey Department.

15. The Survey rates are not higher than the old ones, and the Rayats have been paying them without any difficulty.

16. The following are the special tenures in force in the State:—

1. Inam.
2. Khoti.
3. Kowli.
4. Khalsa

Inam Settlements.

17. Six Settlements of "Gairdakhala" Inam involving about 40 acres and 14 gunthas of land, were effected during the year. All these cases were decided in favour of the holders of the lands by declaring them as Inam.

Kowli Settlement.

18. Six cases relating to Kowli tenants were inquired into during the year, and land measuring about 207 acres and 17 gunthas, was declared to be subject to the Kowli tenure.

19. The marginal table will show the area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year of report, as well as during the last year. This information appertains to those villages only in which the survey settlement is in force. The land in other villages having never been perviously regularly surveyed it is not possible to give here, even approximately, the area of the whole arable land in the State, or the extent of land lying waste at the close of the year, or the percentage of culturable to waste land until the Revenue Survey is completed; consequently the information required in columns 1, 3 & 4 of the statement is not available. From the figures in column 2 it would, however, appear that more land has been taken up for cultivation during the year of report.

Extent of cultivable area for.		Taken up in.		Waste remaining at the end of year.		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in.	
1889-90	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.
... ...	... ...	... 11	45 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

20. The Huzur, the Taluka, and the village accounts are kept in the Blane's forms and a periodical examination of them is made by the Dafterdar under my or the Karbhari's supervision, when I or the Karbhari visits each Taluka. Village accounts are mostly examined by the Mamledars, and some by the Huzur

Dafter Establishment at the time of Jamabandi. Memoranda or Yadis of the discrepancies and irregularities found out by the Dafterdar and his Establishment, are then prepared and submitted for my inspection through the Karbhari, and on approval, are sent to the Mamledars for making the necessary corrections &c. During the year under report, no grave discrepancies and irregularities were found out in the accounts.

Boundary disputes.

21. There was a dispute between the villages of Ghotavde of this State, and Chavni of the Kolaba District, which was decided during the year, in favour of the latter village, by declaring the disputed land measuring about 2 acres & 29 gunthas, to be within the limits of that village. Two more disputes regarding the boundaries between Ghera Sudhagad of this State, and the villages of Ghotke and Tailbaila situated in the Mulshi Peta of the Poona District, were decided during the year. Mr. J. C. Whitcombe, the Settlement Officer of the Poona Survey, after personally inspecting the disputed spots, in company with the State Officials decided, in both the cases, that the boundaries laid down at the time of the original Survey were correct, and therefore, ordered the removal of the boundary marks put up at the time of the Resurvey. By these decisions the State has been able to retain the possession of the disputed spots, which were wrongly included within the limits of the two villages named above.

22. No Ward's estate has come under the State management during the year of report.

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

Legislation.

23. The following is a complete list of acts and regulations in force in this state:—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act No. I. of 1846 (An act to amend the law regarding the appointment and remuneration of pleaders.)
Act No. III. of 1845 (An act for the establishment and maintenance of field boundary marks).
Act No. XIII. of 1859 (An act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts).
Act No. XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code with amendment acts).
Act No. V. of 1861 (An act to frame rules for the performance of duties by Police.)
Act No. XX. of 1864 (The Minors' Act).
Act No. VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act with an amendment act)
Act No. I. of 1871 (The cattle trespass act with an amendment act).
Act No. I of 1872. (The Indian Evidence Act with amendment acts).
Act No. IX. of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act).
Act No. X. of 1873 (Judicial Oaths Act).
Act No. I. of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act).
Act No. III. of 1877 (The Registration Act with amendment act).
Act No. XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act with an amendment act).
Act No. I. of 1878 (An act to amend the law relating to opium).
Act No. XI. of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the law relatiug to arms and ammunition).
Act No. I. of 1879 (The Stamp Act).
Act No. X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure with amendment acts)
Act No. XIV. 1882 (Code of Civil Procedure with amendment acts).
Acs No. I. of 1889 (An act for the protection of coins and other purposes).
Act No. IV. of 1889 (An act to amend the law relating to counterfeit trade marks).

Acts and Regulations passed by the Government of Bombay.

Regulation No. II. of 1827 (A regulation defining the constitution of courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof).
Regulation No. VIII. of 1827 (A regulation to provide for the formal recognition of heirs, executors, and administrators, and for the appointment of administrators and managers of property by courts).
Regulation No. XVI. of 1827 (A regulation defining the duties of the Collector and his powers).

Regulation No. XVII. of 1827 (A regulation prescribing rules for the assessment and realization of land revenue).
Act No. I. of 1865 (An act to provide for the survey assessment of lands held by Government).
Act No. VII. of 1867 (An act for the Regulation of the District Police for the Presidency of Bombay).
Act No. VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act with an amendment act).
Act No. III. of 1874 (An act to amend the law relating to hereditary officers with an amendment act).
Act No. III. of 1876 (The Mamledars' Courts Act).
Act No. V. of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay).
Act No. V. of 1879 (The Bombay Land Revenue Code).
Act No. I. of 1880 (The Khoti Settlement Act, applicable to the Sudhagad Taluka only).
Act No. III. of 1886 (An act to amend The General Clauses Act).

ACT PASSED BY THE BHOR STATE.

The Agriculturists' Relief Act.

24. No Military force is kept in the State.

POLICE

25. The total strenth of the Police forec employed in the State, during the year under report, was 210, while last year, it was 200. A permanent increase of 10 men was sanctioned with a view to strengthen the existing Force, and thereby to secure more efficiency in the prevention of crimes, and keeping the peace. The details of this force will be found in Appendix VI.

26. Appendices VII. VIII. and IX. will show the result of the working of the Police, value of the property stolen and recovered, and the number of crimes committed&c. during the year.

27. For a few days during the past hot season, a band of robbers was formed in the Sudhagad Taluka, and also two dacoities were committed about that time in the Rajgad and Pawnmawal Talukas. It was therefore deemed necessary to employ an extra Police Force on patrol duty in the above Talukas, as was done last year. Accordingly sanction was given to employ 20 men under the Foujdars, of the above Talukas. Some armed Swars were also sent from the Huzur Paga, to do the above work under the Foujdars. The result of such measures was a considerable check on the commission of offences. There were no more dacoities since the employment of the above force.

28. The whole Police establishment is under the superintendence of the Chief Police Officer who has visited all the Talukas during the year

29. During the year under report there were two cases of murder, one at Sind near Bhor, and the other at Sangwi.

30. The murder at Sind was committed on one Nawaji by his wife, her father, and her paramour, by suffocating him while asleep. The Chief Police Officer and the Foujdar of Vichitragad found out the culprits. They were tried by Mr. East, the then Political Agent, Poona, and found guilty. Both the paramour of the woman and her father were sentenced to death, and a sentence of transportation was passed upon her. The two accused were hanged at the village of Sind under the Warrants of execution from the Political Agent, Poona.

31. The second murder was committed within the limits of the village of Sangwi on the Bhadghar water-works, in the Taluka of Vichitragad. The accused killed his wife by striking her on the head with his walking stick. The Chief Police Officer and the Foujdar arrested the murderer. He was tried before Mr. Reid, Political Agent, Poona, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence of death was however commuted to one of transportation for life by Government.

32. In both these cases, women were at the bottom. The Chief Police officer and men under him, have shown great tact and intelligence in successfully bringing home to the accused the crimes which resulted in their conviction.

33. During the year of report, there were 4 cases of dacoity, but they were not of a grave nature.

34. In one case there were about 10 dacoits of Lumman or Banjari caste. They attacked one night some Dhangars, who had encamped in a field near the village of Boravale, in Rajgad Taluka. The robbers assaulted both men and women with bamboo clubs. They got nothing except a few rupees which were kept in a gunny bag. Some of the Dhangars caught hold of one of the dacoits, but he was rescued by his comrades. During the pursuit of the dacoits by the Dhangars one of them was struck with a stone. As he fell down he was captured, and handed over to the Police Patel of the village. He named his comrades to the Police and said they would be found at Nagothna, in Kulaba District. The Police went as far as Nagothna, but were unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the dacoits. The arrested man was found guilty, and convicted.

35. In the second case, a portion of the stolen property was found at the house of a dacoit, and was recognized by the owner to be his, and was so proved, but as the accused is a British subject, the Political Agent, Poona, has been asked to hand him over to the State for trial.

36. The third case was a dacoity committed in the house of a Kunbee residing at the village of Velwand, in the Rajgad Taluka. Some of the stolen property has been traced in one or two places, and the owner has been asked to identify it, but he does not come forward to prove that the property belongs to him.

37. The fourth dacoity was committed in the month of May last, at the village of Diwad, in the Pownmawal Taluka. In this case, no property except a small brass "Daba" (a round vessel with an open lid) containing some sugar worth about 14 annas, was taken away by the dacoits, apparently under the impression that it contained some valuable articles. The police, with the assitance of the village Rakhwaldars, who tried to arrest some of the dacoits while running away, are trying to find out the real culprits.

38. The alleged value of property, reported, as stolen during the year under report, was Rs. 2654-13-7 against Rs. 6957-7-9 in the previous year. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 2134-6-7 or 80·2 per cent, as compared with Rs. 2436-6-7 or 35 per cent in the previous year. This shows that the Police exerted themselves well to find out the stolen property.

39. Including the balance of the previous year, there were 358 cognizable and 101 non-cognizable, making in all, 459 offences, reported for Police investigation, against 812 in the previous year.

40. During the year of report, 21 percent of the total number of persons arrested were convicted. The percentage of convicted persons to persons sent for trial, was 22. These are higher than those in the last year. The number of persons acquitted and discharged duriug the year, was 238. Of these, 215 were acquitted by withdrawals of complaints in compoundable offences If these be included in the number of accused convicted, the percentage would respectively be 59 and 62 (*Vide* Appendix VII.)

41. From Appendices VII, VIII, & IX., it will be seen that in the year of report, the police were more successful in detecting crimes, apprehending offenders, and bringing them to justice, than in the preceding year.

42. During the year under report, one Hawaldar and one Naik were reduced to the rank of Constables for grave misconduct, and a Naik and a Constable were promoted in their places. One Police constable was judicially punished and seven were departmentally fined. There was one dismissal.

43. In the month of November last, inquiry was made by the Political Agent, whether this State would like to purchase from Government, Fusils for the use of its Police. The Fusils (a pattern was received for inspection and trial) though old, were found to answer the purpose well. The Political Agent was therefore requested to obtain 100 Fusils for the use of the State Police.

Village Police.

44. There are in all 481 Police Patels in the State. None of them had been empowered to try cases under Act VIII of 1867, as they were not found competent to exercise such powers. However under the Cattle Trespass Act, they are appointed pound-keepers.

Criminal Justice.

45. The Chief Criminal Court is the Huzur Sessions Court, presided over by myself, and under that court, there are six Courts of Magistrates exercising second class Magisterial powers, with additional powers to commit cases to the Sessions Court. The Head Karkoon of each Taluka is also invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, but he is to exercise that power, only when the Mamledar who is a second class Magistrate, is absent from the Taluka. The details of the work done by those courts, will be found in Appendices X and XI.

46. In Appendix X. under the column, headed 'arrested by the Police', the number includes also persons arrested by the Forest Officers.

47. From Appendix XI. it will be seen that there were on the file, 20 appeals involving 20 persons, including one with 2 persons of last year and they were all disposed of in the following manner:—
The application was rejected in the case of one person, sentences were confirmed, modified, and quashed in the cases of 9, 6 and 10 persons respectively.

Extradition.

48. During the year under report, no demand was made either upon or by the State. The State has had in the year of report, no reason to complain against any want of reciprocity on the part of British Government in the extradition of offenders.

Prisons.

49. There is a large and strong building used as Jail in the town of Bhor. The whole is a stone building and is surrounded by strong stone walls. The rooms where prisoners are confined are well ventilated. There are four rooms for prisoners of solitary confinement. Separate rooms are appropriated for female prisoners. In their case, strict regard is paid to decency. There are also rooms used as Civil Jail, in the same building.

50. A Separate wing has been built as a kitchen room for the prisoners. There is a garden inside the walls round the central building, at which the convicts are generally employed. The vacant piece of ground in front of the building has, during the year, been utilised in making a nice garden wherein vegetables of sorts are grown and sold to the public.

51. The prisoners are treated according to Jail rules. Their average health is good, special regard being paid to the health of the prisoners.

52. The conduct of the prisoners in the jail was, on the whole, good.

53. Mr. Reid, Political Agent, Poona, visited the jail on 17th March, 1891. He passed the following remark. "The Jail is in good order, only the back gate wants repairing. The condition of the prisoners and their food, is satisfactory. The garden and the surroundings are well kept. No women."

Lock-ups.

54. There are five lock-ups, one at each of the Taluka stations, for under-trial prisoners admitted during the year. The average period an accused was detained in custody before trial, was $2\frac{1}{4}$ days.

Civil Justice.

55. In this State, there are three Munsiff's Courts of original civil jurisdiction. Appendices XIII & XIV will show the number of suits decided in the original courts and the number of those appealed against. The following table shows the number and value of suits.:—

Name of Court.	Suits of Immovable Property.				Money Suits.			
	1889-90.		1890-91		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.
		Rs. a. P.		Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsiff of Bhor	52	26569 3 5	37	4545 15 3	524	25242 1 3	528	31839 15 11
Munsiff of Pirangut	11	642 9 0	14	3863 11 11	220	14273 12 10	217	8494 2 10
Munsiff of Pali	12	543 1 6	11	729 4 10	271	9758 6 3	210	19712 7 4
Total ...	75	27754 13 11	62	9139 0 0	1015	49274 4 4	955	60046 10 1

Miscellaneous Applications.

56. The following applications were received during the year in question:—

8 Applications for certificates of heirship under Regulation VIII. of 1827, were filed during the year under report. Out of these, 5 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 3 cases to be dealt with after the close of the year.

3 Applications for certificates of administration under Act XX, of 1864, out of which, two were disposed of and one remained pending disposal.

There were 14 other miscellaneous applications received for disposal. These were all disposed of during the year.

Civil Appelate Court.

57. An appeal lies against the decisions of the Munsiff's Courts to the Huzur

Court. The number of appeals decided by the Huzur Court, will be seen from the following table:—

Name of Court.		Opening balance.	Filed during.	Total.	Disposed of during	Closing balance.	Value of Appeals filed during.	How disposed of.					Average duration.					
								Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for retrial	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
													Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Huzur Appellate Court at Bhor.	1889-90	5	81	86	82	4	Rs. 11,807-5-11	36	28	13	5	0	0	2	25	0	3	28
	1890-91	4	66	70	52	18	Rs. 8,139-0-3·5.	18	10	11	9	4						

58. During the year under report, the closing balance was 18, while the average duration is greater than that in the preceding year. This is owing to the Census work the State had to do. The appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the year have, with the exception of 3, all been disposed of during the past two months.

59. In this State, Act III. of 1876 is in vogue. There are in all,5 Mamledars' Courts. During the year under report,38 cases were filed under the Act, out of which 37, together with one of the last year, were disposed of, and one remained pending disposal.

60, The Mamledars, at the beginning of each month, forward to the Huzur, all cases decided by them in the preceeding month. The Huzur Court, on receipt of the papers, goes carefully through each case, and if any irregularities are discovered therein, they are promply brought to their notice for future guidance.

61. During the year of report, the cases decided by the Mamledars were generally free from errors with the exception of two, in which on the application of the aggrieved parties, the Huzur Court found the decisions contrary to law, and reversed them in the exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction.

Registration.

62. Besides the office of the Registrar at Bhor, there are 4 sub-registry offices in the State, situated at Bhor, Vele, Kolwan, and Pali.

63. The particulars of the work done by them, will be seen from Appendix XV.

64. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report and that preceding it:—

Description.	1889-90				1890-91.				Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of Property.		Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.		Fees realrzed.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	146	51,823 10 9		446 12 0	164	69,101 15 0		518 4 6	
Sale-deeds	190	49,721 12 0		554 1 0	205	52,153 3 0		610 3 0	
Wills	1	.....		8 4 0	1	.....		23 10 0	
Money Bonds	0	.....		.....	6	108 6 0		14 12 0	
Process Fees & other Minor receipts & c.	72	17,066 1 5		224 4 0	59	5,875 9 5		176 9 0	
Total	409	1,18,611 8 2		1,233 5 0	435	1,27,239 1 5		1,343 6 0	
Deduct- Expenditure	...	.....		651 5 6	...	.....		640 12 1	
Net profit	...	.....		581 15 6	...	.....		702 9 11	

Municipal Administration.

65. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Bhor, and the other at Shirwal. There is no change in the constitution of these Municipalities during the year under report.

66. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure, and balance of the above Municipalities during the year under report:—

Name.	Balance on 1st June 1890.			Receipts during the year.			Total.			Expenditure during the year.			Balance on 31st May 1891.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bhor	114	7	9	6,024	13	7	6,139	5	4	6,128	0	10	11	4	6
Shirwal	521	10	8	1,646	4	10	2,167	15	6	1,762	8	7	405	6	11
Total	636	2	5	7,671	2	5	8,307	4	10	7,890	9	5	416	11	5

67. The following table gives the details of actual receipts and expenditure.

Receipts.

No.	Source of Income.	Bhor.			Shirwal.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Octroi	2,630	0	0	505	0	0
2	House and Privy Tax	469	9	0	455	14	4
3	Contribution from the State Fund	1,500	0	0	...		
4	Licence fee for selling snuff	86	0	0	29	14	2
5	Licence fee for preparing & selling fireworks	100	0	0	30	0	0
6	Tax on Native music	69	0	0	...		
7	Cattle pound fees	17	9	0	15	5	6
8	Miscellaneous	89	7	4	67	11	10
	Total	4,961	9	4	1,103	13	10
9	Advances	912	11	3	542	7	0
10	Deposits	150	9	0	...		
	Grand Total	6,024	13	7	1,646	4	10

Expenditure.

No.	Name of Item.	Bhor.			Shirwal.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Office Establithment	623	1	1	139	11	7
2	Fire Engine Do.	179	11	5	...		
3	Lighting street lamps.	505	6	11	98	0	0
4	Water Establishment	301	0	2	...		
5	Construction of a temporary dam on the Rambag Nala	270	3	3	...		
6	Scavenging and Halal Khor Establishment	812	4	9	120	12	0
7	Construction of side gutters in the town and cleaning of the old ones.	922	10	3	...		
8	Construction of new roads and repairs of old ones	657	12	8	1324	9	0
9	Construction of a wall near the English school	363	15	10	...		
10	Miscellaneous	61	10	6	64	8	0
	Total	4697	12	10	1747	8	7
11	Advances	19	0	0	15	0	0
12	Deposits	1411	4	0	...		
	Grand Total	6128	0	10	1762	8	7

68. The incidence of taxation per head in the town of Bhor, is 9·4, and that in the town of Shirwal, is 5·7 annas.

69. Two new roads in the town of Shirwal leading to the river Nira, were constructed during the year, as suggested by Mr. East, the late Political Agent.

CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather, and Crops.

70. The following are the details of the agricultural stock.:—

No.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Cattle	86,051	82,538
Horses, Ponies and Mares	798	865
Sheep and Goats	9,191	14,193
Carts	1,368	1,685
Ploughs	14,126	23,060

71. The above figures show an increase under each head except that of cattle. No valid reason can be assigned for this decrease. The practice hitherto has been to take the figures annually from the Jamabandi papers, which for years together were the same. In the year under report, Symond's Form, No. 13 has been introduced in the State, and a regular census of the agricultural stock taken, so that the figures under each head, as shown above, may approximately be taken as correct.

72. The total average rainfall of the year was 85 inches, 40 cents, against 67 inches, 73 cents, in the preceding year.

73. The monsoon set in about the 2nd of June. There was a good and seasonable rainfall, and the crops of rice thrived well. The yield of other crops was on the whole good. The estimated yield of the crops was about 14 annas in the rupee.

74. The sowing operations of the Kharip crops generally commence in June, and those of Rabi, in September and October. The principal products in the State are Rice, Nagli, Jawari, Wheat, Gram, and Bajari. The reaping harvest generally commences from October and ends in March.

75. There being very little of garden cultivation in the State, it is not worth noticing.

Wages, Labour, and Prices of Food grains.

76. There was no noteworthy fluctuation in the wages of labour. Unskilled labourers earned on an average 3 annas a day. The daily wages of skilled labourers varied from 8 to 12 annas per day. The rate of hire for carts was 12 annas per day.

77. Labourers find sufficient work in the State. They are not required to migrate to Bombay, Poona, and other towns, in search of employment. The Bhatghar waterworks have also supplied many with work, that has lasted for several years. However some people who have hopes of getting more lucrative employments through their friends and relatives at Bombay and other places, go

there for a few months.

78. The following were the average rates of the princepal food grains:—

	* Seers per rupee.
Rice (superior)	8
Rice (inferior)	9
Wheat	11
Jawari	17
Bajri	14
Nagli	20
Gram	13
Vari	17
Tur-pulse	11
Gram-pulse	9

*1 seer=2½ lbs.

FOREST.

79. The details of the composition of the Forest Establishment are:—

1 Forest Officer.	4 Inspectors.
9 Round-guards.	67 Beat-guards.
2 Karkoons	1 Surveyor

There has been no change in the Forest Establishment except the appointment of a surveyor under the Forest Officer.

80. During the year under report, permanent Forest Marks have been put up to the Forest Boundary laid down in the Sudhagad Taluka. About 2,765 Forest Marks have been erected at a cost of Rs. 438-15-8.

81. The demarcations made by Rao Bahadur Shitaram Damodhar in the 73 Villages of the Prachandgad Taluka, are under protection. The report, relating to the remaining 36 villages of this Taluka, together with one, regarding the selections made in the Rajgad Taluka, which were submitted by the Forest Officer, was forwarded to the Political Agent, Poona, for approval with this Office Nos. 167 & 168 of 30th November last, the result of which has not yet been communicated.

82. The inspection of the demarcated area made with a view to effect modifications in the selections for afforestation in the Vichitragad Taluka, is completed, and the demarcation report, will soon be ready. Order for the erection of Forest marks to demarcated reserves in the hilly villages situating on the head of the Nira valley, and for bringing them under Forest conservancy, have lately been issued.

83. The number of Forest-passes issued during the year, was 13,354 against 10,722, in the last year. The increase is due to the appointment of a Nakedar at the Jaikhind-pass, whose presence at the Naka has produced good effect in preventing the farmers of Hirda nuts and others from surreptitiously carrying the forest produce to Poona without paying the pass-fee. The Forest Officer recommends the appointment of a similar Nakedar at the Mudhaghat-pass which would put a stop to similar frauds practised by the people in that part. Effect will be given to his recommendation in the ensuing fair season.

84. Some fires occurred in the Forests of the Sudhagad and Prachandgad Talukas, but no serious damage was done to the Jungle, as prompt measures were taken to extinguish them at their first outset.

85. There were 34 Forest cases involving 91 persons sent up for trial to the Magistrates, against 15 involving 42 persons in the last year; out of the above number 48 persons in 16 cases, were convicted. Two cases involving 19 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year. The rest were discharged. In the pending cases warrants for the apprehension of the accused were not received from the Magistrates till the end of the year.

86. The work done by the Forest Officer will be seen from paras 80–85, which, together with his usual work of general inspection and superintendence ot sales &., was on the whole, found satisfactory.

87. The Forest Officer, accompanied by his surveyor, and the Forest Inspector of Sudhagad Taluka, had gone to the Range Forest Officer of Taluka Mahim, North Thana District, to see some coupes personally, and has obtained from the Range Forest Officer of that Taluka all information regarding their working. He has been instructed to divide the Forests of the Sudhagad Taluka into blocks and compartments in the ensuing dry season. The coupes will then be worked when the blocks and compartments are actually marked in the jungle.

88. From Apppendix No. XVII. it will be seen that the expenditure still exceeds the receipts, but it is hoped, that during the current year, the receipts will be much larger when the coupes in the Sudhagad Forest, will actually be worked.

Trade and Manufactures.

89. The chief articles of exports are rice, myrabolans of commerce, butter aud ghee. The usual imports are oil, spices, sugar, molasses, cotton and woollen stuffs, and metals.

90. There are no noteworthy manufactures in the State.

91. No fairs are held in the State sufficiently large and important as to call for a special mention.

Public Works.

92. The following statement shows the expenditure on Public Works:—

Work.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
Original Works.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Roads	9,568 5 3	2,008 6 3	11,576 11 6
Public offices and Buiidings	1,606 8 8	.....	1,606 8 8
Wells	.....	3,029 4 9	3,029 4 9
Dharmshalas	.....	570 4 8	570 4 8
School houses	.....	5,579 6 7	5,579 6 7
Total ...	11,174 13 11	11,187 6 3	22,362 4 2
Repairs.			
Public offices	2,226 8 8	.....	2,226 8 8
Water works	1,279 13 10	57 3 6	1,337 1 4
Ferry boats	.....	156 9 8	156 9 8
Dharmshalas and chawadis	.....	814 0 9	814 0 9
Roads	.....	2,482 4 8	2,482 4 8
School houses	.....	405 3 6	405 3 6
Total ...	3,506 6 6	3,915 6 1	7,421 12 7
Contribution to Bhor Municipality	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0
Establishment	1,374 12 10	261 7 8	1,636 4 6
Miscellaneous	1,080 10 4	.....	1,080 10 4
Total ...	3,955 7 2	261 7 8	4,216 14 10
Grand Total	18,636 11 7	15,364 4 0	34,000 15 7

63. The principal original works executed during the year were:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Construction of a road joining the town of Nasarapur to the Poona and Satara road	2,905	13	0
Do.——Do. from Nasarapur to Velhe distance 22 miles. The estimated amount for this work is 25,000, of which expenditure incurred during the year was	6,662	8	3
Do.——————Do.——————in the town of Bhor from the Jubilee reservoir upto Bhor and Shirwal road	342	1	3
Cuttings at Wadgaum and Rajewadi on the Bhor and Shirwal road	1,666	5	0
Additions to and alterations in the European Visitor's Banglow at Rambag	1,164	9	5
Do. to the Mamledar's kacheri at Nasarapur	441	15	3
Wells 5 completed, and 8 in progress at different villages in the State	3,029	4	9
Dharmshala at Kashig in Pownmawal Taluka...	570	4	8
School houses at Pali and Shirwal	5,579	6	7
	22,362	4	2

94. The new road under construction from Nasarapur to Velhe the head quarter stations of Talukas Rajgad and Prachandgad respectively, would, when completed, open the valley of Gunjanmaval for cart traffic which hitherto is carried on by means of pack bullocks and head loads.

95. The short road joining the town of Nasarapur to the Poona and Satara road, completed during the year of report, has entirely removed the difficulty hitherto experienced by cartmen in reaching that place through a very rugged track and a deep Nalla. It has now been made *paka* and bridged. During the fair season dealers in rice &c. come in great numbers from Phaltan, Poona and other places to Nasarapur to make purchases of the above articles, and they can now take their carts to the place with ease.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

96. The actual income of the year under report, amounted to Rs. 3,45,605-7, and expenditure Rs. 3,18,271-7-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,333-15-8.

97. The following statements give details as to the finances of the State:—

STATEMENT No. I.

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90	139,502 6 10	507,826 9 11	466,829 2 0	180,499 14 9
1890-91	180,499 14 9	345,605 7 0	318,271 7 4	207,833 14 5

98. The amounts shown as opening balance in the above statement, include both the Local and the State Fund balances.

99. A large decrease in both receipts and expenditure during the year of report, is observable which is due to the omission from the accounts of the item (Rs. 124,568-1-2,) called "parbhara" or alienations. This being simply an item of debit and credit called "Duberji" cannot therefore form part of actual receipts and disbursement.

Abstract Statements of Income and Expenditure.

STATEMENT No. II.

Receipts.

Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
VIDE—Administration Reports of this State, for 1887-88, 1888-89, and Appendix XVII of this Report for 1889-90 1890-91.	Rs. a. p. 587,052 5 2	Rs. a. p. 624,456 13 4	Rs. a. p. 507,826 9 11	Rs. a. p. 845,605 7 0

STATEMENT No. III.

Expenditure

Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91
VIDE—Administration Reports of this State for 1887-88, 1888-89, and Appendix XVII of this Report for 1889-90 and 1890-91.	Rs. a. p. 611,972 14 8	Rs. a. p. 588,446 8 9	Rs. a. p. 466,829 2 0	Rs. a. p. 318,271 7 4

100. Below the Appendix No. XVII. are given in detail the causes of increase and decrease of both receipts and expenditure, during the year of report, and the one preceding it.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

101. There is a charitable Medical Dispensary at Bhor. The amount of Medical relief afforded to the sick, will be seen from the subjoined Table:—

Name.	No. of persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.
	In-door.	Out-door.	No. discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained. under treatment.		
Bhor	5	3,020	2,858	142	1	24	Rs. 602-1-4	8·08

102. It is satisfactory to note that during the year of report, the State was quite free from the visitation of any diseases of an epidemic nature, such as, cholera &c. The ailments from which relief was sought were -fevers, diseases of the

respiratory system, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and cutaneous diseases.

103. The following table will show the number of births and deaths registered during the year under report:—

	1889-90.	1890.91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	4,024	4,564	540	...
Deaths	3,340	2,574	...	766

104. During the year of report; the Mamledars, the Police officers, and the vaccinators have been again enjoined to pay particular attention to this most important work, and to bring to the notice of the Huzur any dereliction of duty on the part of the village officials in registering births and deaths, with a view to award proper punishments to them. The Mamledars have also been instructed to note in their monthly diaries in how many villages which they have visited during the month, the birth and death registers were examined by them.

105. The following table will give the information regarding vaccination:—

By whom vaccinated	No. vaccinated in 1889-90.	No. vaccinated in 1890-91.	Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Nago Malhar, Krishnaji Raghunath, and Krishnaji Narayan, Vaccinators.	4,727	5,187	4,727	5,061	...	126

106. During the year of report, the number of children vaccinated was more than that in the year preceding it. The work of supervision is entrusted to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector under him of the Poona District, for which a sum of Rs. 120 is annually paid to the British Government.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

107. The number of schools has risen from 33 to 37 during the year of report. There is also an increase in the number of scholars from 1,130 to 1,188. Of the schools one is a First Grade Anglo Vernacular School, two girlschools, and the rest Vernacular schools. The number of girls under instruction during the year was 123 against 117 in the preceding year.

108. The English school at Bhor teaches as far as the Anglo Vernacular standard V. The Marathi Boys schools teach up to the Vernacular standard I to V.

109. The total fee receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 812-10-6. The total expenditure over instruction was Rs. 7,548-11-7. against Rs. 6,614-0-9. in the previous year.

110. The Deputy or the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors of Satara, Poona, and Kolaba Districts annually inspect and examine the schools in the State. The Shaladhikari appointed by this State has control over the management of the different schools in the State, and he too inspects and examines all of them once in the year.

111. In the inspection returns submitted by the different Deputy or assistant Deputy Inspectors to the Educational Inspector C. D. which were forwarded to me for information by the latter, the results in 32 schools out of a total of 37 appear to be either good or satisfactory.

112. The following table gives particulars of the number and description of the schools.:—

No.	Description of Schools.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st May 1890.	No. of pupils on the Roll on 31st May 1891.	Daily average attendance.
	STATE SCHOOLS.			
1	English School Bhor	66	52	46·8
35	Marathi Schools	1018	1106	841·9
1	Hindustani School	46	30	23
37	Total...	1130	1188	911·7
	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
17	Marathi Schools	202	343	...
54	Grand Total.....	1332	1531	...

113. The decrease in attendance at the Bhor Anglo Vernacular school was due to the opening of a private English school to which a few of the boys from the above school had joined. The existence of the latter school however was short and it was closed during the last month, and the boys who had left the State school have come back.

114. In the month of November last, I had the pleasure of examining the Anglo Vernacular school at Bhor and of distributing prizes to successful students

115. The Karbhari also, while on his Jamabandi tour, inspected several schools and found them in a satisfactory condition.

116. It will be seen that Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Patwardhan, B. A., the newly appointed Shaladhikari has effected some improvement in the department during the year in question. Suggestions are also given him at times as to what improvements should be made in schools and it is hoped that he will be able to effect them gradually.

CHAPTER VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Destruction of wild animals and Venomous snakes.

117. The scale, of paying rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomus snakes, is similar to that in force in the British Territory.

118. During the year under report 2 half grown panthers, one cub, and 3 hyenas were killed. The number of venomous reptiles killed during the year was not considerable.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

119. There are two sub-post offices in the state, one at Bhor and the other at Shirwal. Both of them are under the direct control of the Postal authorities

of the British Government. There is no telegraph office in the State. If a telegram is to be sent, it has to be forwarded to the Railway Station at Lonand on the S. M. Railway line, which is about 24 miles from Bhor, and is the only nearest station. A telegraph wire passes from Poona to Satara via Shirwal, and the distance between this place and Bhor is about 8 miles. Public inconvenience in this respect can be removed if a telegraph office be opened at Bhor.

State Records.

120 Great precautions are taken for the preservation of State Records. The Huzur records are kept in a spacious room in the palace, and those of the Talukas are kept at each of the Mamledars Kacheries under the Mamledar's supervision.

Printing Press and Library.

121. There is only one printing press at Bhor, kept solely for the purpose of printing forms &c., to be supplied to the different departments of the State. There is one Reading Room, located in the school-building at Bhor, and entirely supported by the State, where the people are allowed access to news-papers and books free of charge.

Tolls.

122. Tolls are levied on horses, carriages, and other animals at the Rambag bridge, near Bhor, where a Naka is established for collecting the tax. The amount realized during the year under report was Rs. 2,825 against Rs. 2,800 in the previous year.

123. This amount is credited to the Local Funds. Octroi and other minor duties being municipal taxes are not shown here.

124. Every encouragement is given to free trade.

Census.

125. A general Census of the State was taken on the night of the 26th February last. The preliminary work was done strictly in accordance with the instructions received from time to time from the Provincial Superintendent. A few specimens of this work were, at the suggestion of the Political Agent, shown to Mr. Plunkett, who had the charge of the Census work of the Poona city, and also to the Provincial Superintendent Mr. Drew. Both these Officers, on examination found it to have been correctly done.

126. The compilation work is still in progress under the supervision of the City Magistrate of Poona. Six Karkoons of this State have been doing the above work since the middle of March last. The entire cost of the Census is borne by the State which up-to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 321-14-4.

127. The population according to the Census taken on the above date is:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
78,431	77,057	155,488

The population according to the Census taken in the year 1881 was:—

74,263	71,613	145,876

The increase is 9,612.

128. I cannot conclude this report without expressing my sense of gratitude for the valuable advice and suggestions I have received from you during the year, in general management of the State business.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SHUNKERRAV,

Chief of Bhor.

APPENDIX I.

Political relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	31	12
Bhor	The sum of Rs. 5,356-14 being set-off against Rs. 10,000 the annual amount of elephant subsidy the emainderr paid is Rs. 4,643-2.	British Government.	155,488	37	1,188	5,187	Fever, stomach and bowels complaints&c.	Rs. 419,367-2-8.	.....	Not levied.	Rice, Nagli, Sawa. No manufactures and mines.

APPENDIX II.

Political Relations.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Shunker Rao Chimnaji Pandit Gandeker, Punt Sachiv, Jahagirdar of Bhor.	Bhor	Jahagirdar Chief of Bhor.	Brahmin Hindu religion.	37	Private tuition.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes.	Follows primogeniture.	One Son.	

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1890-91.

Division.	Executive District.	No. of executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.		No. of villages.	No. of civil judges.	No. of stipendiary magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	No. of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State revenue.		Remarks.
					Head quarter town.	Population.								Land	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Bhor	5	1,491	155,488	Bhor	5,251	494	3	10	30	16	210	Rs. 18,195-10-4	Rs. 346,629-8-8	Rs. 419,367-2-8	

APPENDIX IV is not given in consequence of the information required to fill in that statement not having been furnished till this day (19th August 1891) by the Deputy Superintendent, Census Office at Poona, to whom repeated yadees were addressed to supply the information. However the information which was available in this office has been given in the body of the report.

APPENDIX V.

Appendix V. is not given in consequence of there being no Military force kept in this State.

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentlly.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
Chief Police Officer	1	40	Rs. 18,195-10-4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 18,195-10-4 against 16,840-0-6. in the last year.
Foujdars	5	30		...	3	...	...	...	5	...	
Foujdar	1	20		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Howaldars	9	6		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Naiks	13	5-8		...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Constables	181	5		1	7	1	1	...	21	...	
Total.....	210	.....	...	1	12	1	2	...	29	...	

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the Results of the working of the Police in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1891.

Name of the State.	No. of offences.		No. of accused arrested		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (columns 3&4.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1889-90.	1890.91.	1889.90	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91	1889-90.	1890-91	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90	I890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bhor	812	459	634	317	612	306	121	68	491	238	19	21	19·75	22

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1891.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1889-90	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Bhor	6,957 7 9	2,654 13 7	2,436 6 7	2,134 6 7	35	80·01	

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Bhor state during the year **1890–91** *ending with 5th June* **1891.**

No.	Description of Crime or Offence.	No. of crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1890–91.	No. of cases undisposed of during 1890–91.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
									Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.																
		Balance on the 5th June 1890.	Committed during the year 1890–91.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From one to two months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	INDIAN PENAL CODE (COGNIZABLE OFFENCES)																											
1	Being member of an unlawful assembly S. 143	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Resistance to lawful apprehension Sec. 225	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Murder Sec. 302	...	2	2	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder Section 304	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Attempt to commit suicide Sec. 309	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body 318	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons Section 324	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt Sec. 325	...	14	14	13	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Causing hurt by act endangering life Se. 337	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Wrongful restraint Sec. 341	...	7	7	7	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Wrongful confinement Sec. 342	...	3	3	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

| | | |

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1891.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1890-91.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.									
	1889-90.	1890-91.							1889-90.	1890-91.							
Huzur Criminal Court at Bhor:—																	
(1) Exercising Sessions Court power.	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	3	4	3	...	...	...	
(2) „ 1st class Magistrate „	...	4	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate at Bhor	28	32	...	12	3	52	4	...	55	71	46	14	8	3	...	...	
„ „ Vichitragad ...	136	133	...	53	66	45	2	...	264	166	116	3	37	10	...	...	
3rd „ „ „ ...	...	10	...	2	1	8	...	...	...	11	8	...	3	...	...	...	
2nd „ „ Rajgad	120	158	6	64	6	123	12	4	243	215	157	17	28	1	...	12	
3rd „ „ „	...	8	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	13	6	3	...	...	...	...	
2nd „ „ Prachandgad	81	91	...	24	5	51	...	...	93	80	35	10	35	...	...	...	
3rd „ „ „	...	16	...	3	7	9	...	...	...	19	15	2	...	...	2	...	
2nd „ „ Pownawal...	59	64	...	21	13	36	1	...	85	71	8	53	9	...	...	1	
3rd „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd „ „ Sudhagad.....	72	71	...	32	14	93	...	...	135	139	68	41	30	...	...	...	
3rd „ „ „	...	20	1	15	2	16	...	...	...	34	14	6	14	...	...	...	
Total.....	506	614	7	238	120	436	19	5	896	* 835	480	153	† 169	‡ 14	2	17	

* This includes 10 persons committed to the Huzur Sessions Court.

† This number will not tally with that given in column 16 of Appendix IX, because that Appendix simply deals with the persons arrested by Police, and does not include those summoned &c. by Magistrates.

‡ Of this number 10 were committed to the Huzur Sessions Court, & 4 to that of the Political Agent, Poona.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in Bhor State in the year ending 5th June 1891.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	Nomber of persons and cases.																													
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.												Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c, ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																	
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Bhor	Chief of Bhor	20	...	1	...	1	9	9	5	8	7	6	4	3	12	10	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...

APPENDIX XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1891.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.			Daily average in Jail.		No. of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among the convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from lastyear	Admitted during the year.	Total.	1889-90.	1890-91.			
				1889-90. 1890-91					
Bhor.....	1	27	56	96 83	15	19	16	Rs. 2,887-3-4	No prisoner died in the Jail.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Works- Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1890-91									Suits disposed of in 1890-91.								
		1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	EX-PARTE.	Admitted & compromised &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Years.	Months	Days.	Remarks.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.			
1	Munsiff at Bhor.	64	65	576	565	640	630	575	567	65	63	36,385 15 2	35	528	2	495	60	6	4	...	277	31	25	234	44,029 10 1	...	2	16	
2	„ Pirangut...	66	27	231	231	297	258	270	226	27	32	12,357 14 9	11	217	3	211	18	1	1	...	86	27	30	83	11,406 5 10	...	2	11	
3	„ Pali.....	62	37	283	221	345	258	308	237	37	21	20,441 12 2	10	210	1	209	10	1	...	1	62	19	2	154	21,634 7 7	...	3	6	
	Total....	192	129	1,090	1,017	1,282	1,146	1,153	1,030	129	116	69,185 10 1	56	955	6	915	88	8	5	1	425	77	57	471	77,070 7 6	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work— Results of applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1890-91.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1890-91.			Remarks.
		1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.	Value for 1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Value for 1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Value for 1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Value of closing balance for 1890-91.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff at Bhor	155	165	15,342 15 5	733	822	85,691 13 8	888	987	101,034 12 1	723	815	80,703 14 3	165	172	20,330 13 10	125	39	8	
2	„ Pirangut	109	67	2,875 9 6	386	439	32,642 2 4	495	506	35,517 11 10	428	431	31,711 1 0	67	75	3,806 10 10	62	11	2	
3	„ Pali	77	66	3,250 2 4	672	488	20,830 3 8	749	554	24,080 0 0	683	540	23,234 7 7	66	14	845 14 5	11	2	1	
	Total.....	341	298	21,468 11 3	1,791	1,749	139,164 3 8	2,132	2,047	160,632 7 11	1,834	1,786	135,649 6 10	298	261	24,983 7 1	198	52	11	

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Vichitragad	218	208	76	65	94	96	...	...	...	...	48	47	218	208	68,307 6 0	69,618 12 6	...	...	...	...
2	Prachandgad.....	40	58	10	14	20	35	...	...	7	...	3	9	40	58	9,970 12 0	12,843 12 0	...	...	...	...
3	Pownmawal	48	50	18	19	25	25	1	...	...	6	4	...	48	50	12,769 12 0	16,109 6 0	...	...	...	...
4	Sudhagad	103	119	42	66	51	49	...	1	...	...	10	3	103	119	27,563 10 2	28,667 2 11	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	409	435	146	164	190	205	1	1	7	6	65	59	409	435	118,611 8 2	127,239 1 5	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Bhor State during the year 1890-91.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts for carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bhor State	34,327	29,423	6,892	11,896	666	199	.....	107	14,193	20,746	2,314	127	1,558

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX

Income.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue with arrears	344,575 3 2	225,978 12 6	...	118,596 6 8
2	Forests	2,004 1 0	2,215 3 10	211 2 10	...
3	Sayar with arrears	7,457 10 3	3,679 9 8	...	3,778 0 7
4	Abkari, Bhang ganja &c	13,299 11 9	13,974 3 11	674 8 2	...
5	Opium	1,607 12 3	1,642 10 9	34 14 6	...
6	Stamps	15,928 3 0	15,738 5 0	...	189 14 0
7	Registration	1,233 5 0	1,343 6 0	110 1 0	...
8	Law and Justice	2,892 14 2	2977. 0 2	84 2 0	...
9	Khasgat Sahotra Inam Land &c	29,900 8 9	29,025 6 3	...	875 2 6
10	Interest	368 9 1	536 7 0	167 13 11	...
11	Miscellaneous	4,481 4 4	2374 1 11	...	2,107 2 5
	Total	423749 2 9	299485 3 0	1282 10 5	125,546 10 2
12	Deposits	4,734 13 4	3,502 12 3	...	1,232 1 1
13	Advances	52,566 14 7	10,210 8 5	...	42,356 6 2
	Total	481050 14 8	313198 7 8	1282 10 5	169,135 1 5
14	*Local Fund	26,775 11 3	32406. 15 4	5,740 7 9	109 3 8
	Grand Total	507,826 9 11	345605 7 0	7,023 2 2	169,244 5 1

As for the opening and the closing balances vide statement No. I under Chapter V para 97 of the report.

* A memo giving details of the receipts and expenditure is annexed to this statement.

XVII

Expenditure.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khasgi permanent Establishment &c....	73,262 12 6	61,534 11 10	...	11.728 0 8
2	Paga.....	17,717 11 7	17.200 8 5	...	517 3 2
3	Revenue Establishment &c	48,854 15 7	49.140 8 10	285 9 3	...
4	Remissions	1,575 6 11	1.509 13 10	...	65 9 1
5	Cash remunerations to Watandars and Hakdars	34,756 5 3	36,446 11 1	1.690 5 10	...
6	Parbhara (Alienations)	124,568 1 2	...	...	124.568 1 2
7	Survey and Khoti Establishment &c...	7,059 3 9	7.725 12 0	666 8 3	...
8	Forests.....	7,346 15 2	7.069 12 7	...	277 2 7
9	Shibandi and Police	25,587 2 10	26.951 8 10	1.364 6 0	...
10	Law, Justice and Registration	11,406 5 0	11,458 11 8	52 6 8	...
11	Jail	2.162 0 5	2,887 3 4	725 2 11	...
12	Works of Public utility	22,959 14 11	18,636 11 7	...	4,323 3 4
13	Devastan Dharmadaya...	19,791 14 3	14,124 3 9	...	5,667 10 6
14	Tribute to the British Government.....	9,776 0 0	9,776 0 0	...	...
15	Cash allowances to Inamdars & Hakdars.	4,560 0 8	5,530 1 9	970 7 1	...
16	Gardens	818 7 8	506 12 10	...	311 10 10
17	Nagarkhana.....	601 1 3	651 12 9	50 11 6	...
18	Pensions and Potgi	1,833 12 7	1,518 5 6	...	315 7 1
19	Miscellaneous,.....	1,959 13 7	2,037 10 4	77 12 9	...
	Total.....	416,598 1 1	274.707 6 11	5,883 6 3	147,774 0 5
20	Deposits	13,709 8 0	11,071 14 1	...	2,637 9 11
21	Advances.....	12,203 0 2	4,511 8 6	...	7,691 7 8
	Total	442,510 9 3	290,290 13 6	5,883 6 3	158,103 2 0
22	Local Fund	24,318 8 9	27,980 9 10	10,226 14 0	6,564 12 11
	Grand Total.....	466,829 2 0	318,271 7 4	16,110 4 3	164,667 14 11

Notes explaining the causes of increase and decrease in certain items of the above statement.

RECEIPTS.

Items No:—

1 & 3 The decrease is due to the omission from the accounts, of the item called "Parbhara" or alienations (*Vide* remark below statement No. 1 Para99 of the report), and to the remissions of certain "Babs" or cesses, abolished during the year.

4 & 5. The increase is due to the higher biddings for licenses to sell the drugs.

9. The revenue realized under this head was less than that in the previous year, hence the decrease.

11. During the last year, recoveries of overpayments under certain heads and the sale of useless articles were made and credited to this head, whereas there were no such receipts in the year of report, hence the decrease.

12 & 13. The large decrease is due to a curtailment, as much as practicable, of the practice of giving advances for the execution of public and other works.

14. The increase is due to the timely measures taken in adjusting within the year, the various amounts issued during last year.

EXPENDITURE.

1 The decrease is due to the tour and other expenses being less than those in the preceding year.

2. The expenditure under this head is fluctuating, and depends upon the prices of the articles required for feeding the animals.

5. The increase is due to payment of the arrears of former years.

6. *Vide* remarks against items No. 1 & 3 under "Receipts".

7. The increase is due to additional establishment entertained for "Potphalni" work.

9. The increase is due to the enlistment of additional Police, and also to the expenditure incurred in issuing new clothing to the Force.

11 The increase is due to the increased number of prisoners, and also to the cost of new clothing issued to the men on the Jail guard.

12. The decrease is mainly due to separation of the Local Fund Public works from those of the State Fund. In the last year's report they were shown together The total expenditure incurred in the year under the two heads is Rs. 34,000–15 -7 against Rs. 29,409-12-6 in the preceding year.

13. Last year, a considerable sum on account of the arrears of allowances was paid, and some old temples were repaired, while during the year of report no such expenditure was incurred; hence the decrease.

15. The increase is due to payment of the arrears of former years.

20, 21 & 22. *Vide* remarks against items No. 12, 13, & 14 under Receipts.

Memo giving the details of receipts and expenditure of the Local Funds for the year 1890-91.

RECEIPTS.

		Rs'	a.	p.
1	One anna cess including arrears	18,715	14	5
2	Education	812	10	6
3	Tolls	2,825	0	0
4	Cattle pound fees &c	422	13	10
5	Miscellaneous receipts	506	7	9
	Total	23,282	14	6
6	Deposits	278	5	9
7	Advances	8,845	11	1
	Grand Total	32,406	15	4

EXPENDITURE.

		Rs'	a.	p.
1	Allowances to village officials for collecting the cess	506	7	7
2	Huzur and Taluka establishment	857	5	1
3	Dispensary	602	1	4
4	Cattle pounds	187	11	7
5	Vaccination	1,027	1	10
6	Education	7,548	11	7
7	Public Works	15,364	4	0
8	Miscellaneous	196	1	10
	Total	26,289	12	10
9	Deposits	319	5	0
10	Advances	1,371	8	0
	Grand Total	27,980	9	10

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHOR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

WITH

APPENDICES.

—o—

BHOR

PRINTED AT

THE BHOR STATE PRESS.

1892.

No. 136 of 1892.

From,

SHUNKERRAV PANDIT, PANT SACHIV
Chief of Bhor.

To,

W. PORTEOUS, Esq.,
Political Agent, Poona.
Bhor, 12 August 1892.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report of the Bhor State, for the year ending 5th June, 1892.

2. The usual statements, as per margin accompany.

From I to XVII.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The State of Bhor is allied with British Government by the Treaty of 1820.

4. In the month of November last I made a trip in the Southern India and was much delighted to see that part of the country.

5. In the month of March last, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner visited Bhor, where he inspected the Dispensary and the Sanitation of the town, and was pleased with what he saw.

6. In the month of March last, I went to Bombay to pay my respects to H. E. the Viceroy at the levee held by him.

7. In the month of June last, I had the pleasure of paying a visit to H. E. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, at the Bhatghar water works. The interview was a pleasant one.

8. I made the annual tour with the State Karbhari in the month of Febuary 1892, in the Talukas of Vichitragad and Rajgad, and in the month of March, in those of Prachandgad and Pownmawal, and made the Jamabandi settlement of these Talukas. The crops were fair, but there being no rain from the month of September, want of water was generally felt.

9. There was no domestic occurrence of any importance during the year of report.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

10. There were no changes in the State officials during the year in question.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

11. There are five Talukas in this State comprising in all 494 villages. Out of these, 219 villages as shown below, have been brought under the Survey operations.

12. The whole of the Sudhagad Taluka comprising 85 villages, and 24 vil-

lages of Rajgad have had the Revenue Survey Settlement introduced therein about 8 years ago, by the Survey Department of the British Government.

13. 65 villages of Vichitragad, 38 of Rajgad, and 7 of Prachandgad, in all, 110 villages were also brought under the above operations about 22 years back. The settlement was made by the Survey Department of this State, and approved of by the Survey Commissioner.

14. Deducting the above number, there remain 275 villages, wherein the Survey rates have not yet been introduced.

15. The work of Potphalni is complete in 156 villages of Vichitragad, Rajgad, and Prachandgad Talukas during the last and this year. The rest of the work is in progress and will, it is hoped, be soon finished.

16. As was suggested in last year's report, the work of classification would be completed soon if the Survey Department, as intimated by it, details a Survey Party for classification without loss of time.

17. The Survey rates are not higher than the old ones, and the Rayats have been paying them without any difficulty. No pressure is required to be employed in the recovery of the revenues.

18. The following are the special tenures in force in the State:—

1. Inam.
2. Khoti.
3. Kowli.
4. Khalsa.

Inam Setteements.

19. 10 Settlements of "Gairdakhala" Inam in Sudhagad Taluka were effected during the year.

Khoti Settlement.

20. After resigning his appointment, Mr. Satbhai had agreed to join it again, but as he could not receive permission from the Jamkhandi State, he was unable to do so, and therefore no Khoti Settlement work was done during the last year.

21. Mr. Satbhai has now agreed to resume the settlement work after the rainy season is over. If he is not able to do so then, another officer will be appointed to do the work.

Kowli Settlement.

22. Two cases relating to Kowli tenants in Sudhagad, were inquired into during the year.

23. The marginal Table will show the area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year of report, as well as during the last year. This information appertains to those villages only in which the Survey Settlement is

Extent of cultivable area for.		Taken up in.		Waste remaining at the end of year.		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in	
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Acs. Gs	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.
... ...	... ...	45 3	5 32	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

in force. The land in other villages having never been previously regularly surveyed, it is not possible to give here even approximately, the area of the whole arable land in the State, or the extent of land lying waste at the close of the year, or the percentage of culturable to waste land, until the Revenue Survey is completed; consequently the information required in the columns 1, 3, & 4 of the statement is not available.

24. The Huzure, the Taluka, and the village accounts are kept in the Blane's forms, and a periodical examination of them is made by the Dafterdar under my or the Karbhari's supervision, when I or the Karbhari visits each Taluka. Village accounts are mostly examined by the Mamledars, and some, by the Huzur Dafter establishment at the time of the Jamabandi. Memoranda or Yadis of the discrepancies and irregularities found out by the Dafterdar and his Establishment, are then prepared and submitted for my inspection through the Kharbhari, and on approval, are sent to the Mamledars for making the necessary corrections & c. During the year under report, no grave discrepancies and irregularities were found out in the accounts.

Boundary disputes.

25. There was a dispute between the villages of Tadgaum in Taluka Sudhagad of this State, and Kondgaum in the British Territory, which was decided during the year, in favour of the latter village, by declaring the disputed land measuring about 6 acres and 11 gunthas, to be within the limits of that village.

26. No ward's estate has come under the state management, during the year of report.

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

Legislation.

27. The following Acts and Regulations have been introduced by my pleasure, to be paid regard to in matters of Administration in this State, provided that nothing therein shall be deemed to affect the rights acquired by, and the jurisdiction vested in us by long usage and the agreement of 1820:—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act No. I. of 1846 (An act to amend the law regarding the appointment and remuneration of pleaders.)
Act No. III. of 1846 (An act for the establishment and maintenance of field boundary marks.)
Act No. XIII. of 1859 (An act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts.)
Act No. XLV. of 1860 (The Indian penal Code with amendment acts.)
Act No. V. of 1861 (An act to frame rules for the performance of duties by Police.)
Act No. XX. 1864 (The Minor's Act.)
Act No. VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act with an amendment act.)
Act No. I. of 1871 (The cattle trespass act with an amendment act.)
Act No. I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act with amendment Acts.)
Act No. IX. of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act.)
Act No. X. of 1873 (Judicial Oaths act.)
Act No. I. of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act.)
Act No. III. of 1877 (The Registration Act with Amendment acts.)
Act No. XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act with an amendment act.)
Act No. I. of 1878 (An act to amend the law relating to opium.)
Act No. XI of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition.)
Act No. I. of 1879 (The Stamp Act.)
Act No. X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure with amendment acts.)
Act No. XIV. of 1882 (Code of Civil Procedure with amendment acts.)
Act No I. of 1889 (An act for the protection of coins and other purposes.)
Act No. IV of 1889 (An act to amend the law relating to counterfeit trade marks.)

Acts and Regulations passed by the Government of Bombay.

Regulation No. II. of 1827 (A regulation defining the constitution of courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof.)

Regulation No. VIII. of 1827 (A regulation to provide for the formal recognition of heirs, executors, and administrators, and for the appointment of administrators and managers of property by courts.)
Regulation No. XVI. of 1827 (A regulation defining the duties of the Collector and his powers.)
Regulation No. XVII. of 1827 (A regulation prescribing rules for the assessment and realization of land revenue.)
Act No. I. of 1865 (An act to provide for the survey assessment of lands held by Government.)
Act No. VII. of 1867 (An act for the Regulation of the District Police for the Presidency of Bombay.)
Act No. VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act with an amendment act.
Act No. III. of 1874 (An act to amend the law relating to hereditary officers with an amendment act.)
Act No. III. of 1876 (The Mamledars' Courts Act.)
Act No. V. of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay.)
Act No. V. of 1879 (The Bombay Land Revenue Code.)
Act No. I. of 1880 (The Khoti Settlement Act, applicable to the Sudhagad Taluka only.)
Act No. III. of 1886 (An act to amend the General Clauses Act.)

ACTS PASSED BY THE BHOR STATE.

The Agriculturist's Relief Act.

28. No military force is kept in this State.

POLICE.

29. The total strength of the Police force employed in the State, during the year under report, was 206, while last year, it was 210. The details of this force will be found in appendix VI.

30. Appendices VII, VIII, & IX will show the result of the working of the Police, value of the property stolen and recovered, and the number of crimes committed during the year.

31. From the beginning of this year, new four Jamadars have been appointed for the four Talukas, on Rs. 10 each, per month, with a view to strengthen the existing force, and thereby to secure more efficiency in the prevention of crimes and keeping the peace.

32. As in the last year, it was deemed necessary to employ an extra Police force on patrol duty in the Talukas of Sudhagad, Prachandgad, Rajgad, and Pownmawal. 20 men were therefore employed under the Foujdars, of the above Talukas. Some armed Swars were also sent from the Huzur Paga, to do the above work under the Foujdars. The result of such measures was a considerable check on the commission of offences.

33. The whole Police establishment is under the superintendence of the Chief Police Officer, who has visited all the Talukas during the year.

34. During the year under report, there were no cases of murder.

35. During the year of report, there were 7 cases of dacoity. This number is greater than that in the previous year, owing to the general prevalence of distress as was the case in the territories adjoining this State.

36. In one case, the accused were found guilty and convicted.

37. In another case, the property alleged to be stolen was found in the complainant's house in the police investigation, and the accused were acquitted, there being no sufficient proof against them.

38. In the remaining 5 cases, the police are trying to find out the culprits.

39. The police have succeeded in recovering stolen property to the extent of 69.1. against 80.2, in the previous year.

40. There were 251 cases of theft in all. Out of these, in 187 cases the stolen property was recovered. In the remaining 64 cases, the property was not recovered (*Vide* Appendix VII.) The percentage in the present year is less than that in the last year, because as graver offences of theft were committed nearly at the end of the year of report, the stolen property was not recovered, till the end of that year. The police are trying to find out the stolen property.

41. There were 409 cognizable, and 48 noncognizable, making in all, 457 offences reported for police investigation, against 459, in the last year.

42. During the year of report, 28.75 percent of the total number of persons arrested, were convicted. The percentage of convicted persons to persons sent for trial, was 30, Both the percentages are higher than those in the last year (*Vide* Appendix VII.)

43. During the year under report, the Naik at the Andharwad gate was reduced to the rank of constable for grave misconduct, and one constable was suspended from service for being suspected of his having taken bribe for which he is being prosecuted for the present.

44. During the year, 6 constables were promoted and made Naiks, and a constable was promoted in his place. Eleven constables were departmentally fined. Appendix IX will show the detailed information regarding the cognizable and noncognizable offences.

45. During the year of report, this State purchased 100 Fusils from Government, through the Political Agent. They will soon be given to the Police through the Foujdars and the Chief Police Officer. In order to effect improvement in the discipline, regular instructions in the drill are intended to be given by a drill instructor.

46. As remarked by Mr. Reid, the Political Agent, those men who were too old to serve in the police department were transferred to other departments.

47. As the Chief Police Officer has to visit all the Talukas, his pay has been increased to Rs. 50.

48. It has also been remarked that the police is underpaid, but as the population consists chiefly of Mawalees, and as stout and strong men among them can be had easily on Rs. 5 per month, they are engaged on that pay. Besides this, they get the police uniform from the State gratis.

49. In the year 1299 Fasli, the number of cognizable and noncognizable offences was 812, while last year it was 459. It has been remarked that there is a marked decrease in the number of offences pointing rather to imperfect registration of offences, than to an actual decrease in crimes, but this was owing to an order of the Huzur by which the Magistrates were to inquire into noncognizable cases and were not to send them for investigation to the police except under special circumstances.

50. It has also been doubted in the last year's resolution that the whole value might have been recovered in a single case, but it will be seen that out of 226 cases of theft the property was recovered in 186 cases, that is, in more than $\frac{3}{4}$ cases, the stolen property was recovered.

Village Police.

51. There are in all 481 Police Patels in the State. None of them had been empowered to try cases under Act VIII of 1867, as they were not found compe-

tent to exercise such powers. However under the Cattle Trespass Act, they are appointed pound-keepers.

Criminal Justice.

52. The Chief Criminal Court is the Huzur Sessions Court, presided over by myself, and under that court, there are 6 Courts of Magistrates exercising second class Magisterial powers, with additional powers to commit cases to the Sessions Court. The Head Karkoon of each Taluka is also invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, but he is to exercise that power, only when the Mamledar, who is a second class Magistrate, is absent from the Taluka. The details of the work done by those courts, will be found in Appendices X and XI.

53. In Appendix X. under the column, headed 'arrested by the Police', the number includes also persons arrested by the Forest Officers.

54. From Appendix XI. it will be seen that there were on the file, 14 appeals involving 25 persons, and they were all disposed of in the following manner:-

Applications were rejected in the case of 2 persons, sentences were confirmed, modified, and quashed in the cases of 9, 4 and 10 persons respectively.

55. In Appendix X under the column headed 'persons remaining at the end of the year' the number is 10, out of which, 8 are involved in the Hirda case who remained undisposed of on account of their application to the Political Agent for the transfer of their case, one remains with the Third class Magistrate of Rajgad, and the other with the Second class Magistrate of Sudhagad.

Extradition.

56. During the year under report, a demand was made by this State, but it was not complied with.

Prisons.

57. There is a large and strong building used as Jail in the town of Bhor. The whole is a stone building, and is surrounded by stone walls. The rooms where prisoners are confined, are well ventilated. There are 4 rooms for prisoners of solitary confinement. Separate rooms are appropriated for female prisoners. In their case, strict regard is paid to decency. There are also rooms used as Civil Jail, in the same building.

58. A special wing has been built as a kitchen room for the prisoners. There is a garden inside the walls round the central building, at which the convicts are generally employed. The vacant piece of ground in front of the building has been utilised in making a nice garden wherein vegetables of sorts are grown and sold to the public. An additional adjacent piece of ground has also been included in the garden and utilised this year.

59. The prisoners are treated according to Jail rules. Their average health is good, special regard being paid to the health of the prisoners by appointing the doctor in charge of the medical dispensary at Bhor, to look after them.

60. The conduct of the prisoners in the Jail was, on the whole, good.

Lock-ups.

61. There are 5 lock-ups one at each of the Taluka stations, for under-trial

prisoners admitted during the year. The average period an accused was detained in custody before trial was1·4.

Civil Justice.

62. In this State, there are three Munsiff's courts of original civil jurisdiction. Appendices XIII & XIV will show the number of suits decided in the original courts, and the number of those appealed against. The following table shows the number and value of suits:—

Name of court.	Suits of Immovable property.				Money Suits.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsiff of Bhor.....	37	4545 15 3	66	4754 7 8	528	31839 15 11	558	29241 14 8
Munsiff of Pirangut	14	3863 11 11	12	719 6 9	217	8494 2 10	330	16994 15 0
Munsiff of Pali	11	729 4 10	21	2467 12 4	210	19712 7 4	293	11288 8 10
Total.....	62	9139 0 0	99	7941 10 9	955	60046 10 1	1181	57525 6 6

Miscellaneous Applications.

63. The following applications were received during the year in question:—

There were no applications for certificates of heirship under Regulation VIII of 1827 filed during the year under report. Out of the 3 applications pending at the beginning of the year, one was rejected, leaving a balance of two cases to be dealt with after the close of the year.

There were altogether 3 applications for certificate of administration under Act XX of 1864, out of which 2 were received during the year of report, and the third was one pending at the close of the last year. Two of these were disposed of, and one remained pending disposal.

There were 7 other miscellaneous applications received for disposal and they were all disposed of during the year.

4 applications were made to the Huzur Court, in the exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction, against the decisions passed by the Mamledars under Act III of 1876. They were all rejected.

There were four applications for review of judgment, to the Huzur appellate Court, three of which were disposed of, leaving one pending disposal.

Civil Appelate Court.

64. An appeal lies against the decisions of the Munsiff's Courts to the Huzur Court. The number of appeals decided by the Huzur Court, will be seen from the following table.:-

Name of Court.		Opening balance.	Filed during.	Total.	Disposed of during.	Closing balance.	Value of Appeals filed during.	How disposed of.					Average duration.					
								Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for retrial.	Cases, compromised and otherwise disposed of.	1890-91.			1891-92		
													Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Huzur Appellate Court at Bhor.	1890-91	4	66	70	52	18	Rs. 8139-0-3	18	10	11	9	4	0	3	28	0	4	25
	1891-92	18	84	102	69	33	Rs. 18046-1-11	24	10	11	16	8						

65. The number of appeals disposed of during the year, is greater than that in the previous year, but the closing balance during the year, is greater than that in the previous year, owing to the number of appeals filed during the year, being greater than that in the previous year. Out of the closing balance, 18 have been decided in the month of June, leaving a balance of 15, pending disposal.

66. In this State, Act III of 1873 is in vogue. There are in all 5 Mamledars' Courts. During the year unper report, 42 cases were filed under the Act, all of which were disposed of.

66. The Mamledars at the beginning of each month, forward to the Huzur all cases decided by them in the preceding month. The Huzur Court, on receipt of the papers, goes carefully through each case, and if any irregularities are discovered therein, they are promptly brought to their notice for future guidance.

67. During the year of report, the cases, decided by the Mamledars, were generally free from errors, and their work was found satisfactory.

Registration.

68. Besides the Office of the Registrar at Bhor, there are 4 sub-registry offices in the State, situated at Bhor, Vele, Kolwan, and Pali.

69. The particulars of the work done by them, will be seen from the Appendix XV.

70. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year of report and that preceding it:—

Description.	1890-91.			1891-92.			Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	164	69,101 15 0	518 4 0	168	74,244 4 4	519 8 0	
Sale-deeds	205	52,153 3 0	610 3 0	240	61,720 15 9	681 10 0	
Wills	1	.....	23 10 0	2	150 0 0	17 8 0	*
Money Bonds	6	108 6 0	14 12 0	6	355 0 0	10 7 0	
Process Fees & other Minor receipts &c...	59	5,875 9 5	176 9 0	62	8,969 2 1	206 12 0	
Total	435	127,239 1 5	1,343 6 0	478	145,439 6 2	1,435 13 0	
Deduct Expenditure	...	.....	640 12 1	...	.....	637 10 5	
Net profit	...	.....	702 9 11	...	.....	798 2 7	

Municipal Administration.

71. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Bhor, and the other at Shirwal. There is no change in the constitution of these Municipalities during the year under report.

72. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure, and balance of the above Municipalities during the year under report:—

Name.	Balance on 1st June 1891.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st May 1892.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bhor	11 4 6	5,260 4 7	5,271 9 1	3,963 10 1	1,307 15 0
Shirwal	405 6 11	1,113 5 10	1,518 12 9	914 10 1	604 2 8
Total...	416 11 5	6,373 10 5	6,790 5 10	4,878 4 2	1,912 1 8

73. The following table gives the details of actual receipts and expenditure.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
No.	Source of Income.	Bhor.	Shirwal.	No	Item.	Bhor.	Shirwal.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Octroi	3,305 0 0	500 0 0	1	Office Establishment	617 4 4	179 7 6
2	House and Privy Tax...	1,519 10 1	455 14 4	2	Fire Engine Do.	151 4 2	...
3	Contribution from the State Fund	...	...	3	Lighting street lamps	601 14 3	112 0 1
4	Licence fee for selling snuff	68 0 0	29 14 2	4	Water Establishment	277 15 1	
5	Do. for preparing & selling fireworks ...	100 0 0	31 0 0	5	Construction of a temporary dam on the Rambag Nala...	446 6 4	...
6	Tax on Native music...	70 0 0	...	6	Scavenging and Halalkhor Establishment	886 6 9	126 8 0
7	Cattle pound fees	28 10 6	...	7	Construction of side gutters and cleaning of old ones ...	58 11 0	...
8	Miscellaneous	136 4 6	81 7 10	8	Do. do. of roads	652 15 4	463 12 0
				9	Miscellaneous	96 4 7	32 14 6
	Total...	5,227 9 1	1,098 4 4		Total	3789 1 10	914 10 1
9	Advances	31 14 6	15 0 0				
10	Deposits	13 0	1 6	10	Advances	...	.....
				11	Deposits	174 8 3	.....
	Grand Total ...	5,260 4 7	1,113 5 10		Grand Total	3963 10 1	914 10 1

74. The incidence of taxation per head in the town of Bhor, is 13·1, and that in the town of Shirwal, is 5·7 annas.

75. 5 Roads were newly constructed, 3 in the town of Bhor, 2 in Shirwal.

CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather, and Crops.

76. The following are the details of the agricultural stock:—

	1890-91	1891-92
Cattle	82,538	79,858
Horses, Ponies and Mares	865	945
Sheep and Goats	14,193	10,525
Carts	1,625	1,387
Ploughs	23,060	17,168

77. There is a marked decrease under the head of cattle owing to want of water and fodder.

78. Appendix XIV will show the agricultural stock in the Bhor State during the year under report.

79. The total average rainfall of the year was 57 inches, 80 cents, against 85 inches, 40 cents, in the preceding year.

80. The monsoon set in about the 8th of June, 1891.

81. The sowing operations of the Kharip crops generally commence in the months of June and July, and those of Rabi in September and October. The principal products in the State are Rice, Nagli, Jawari, Wheat, Gram, and Bajri. The reaping harvest generally commences from October and ends in March.

82. There being very little of garden cultivation in the State, it is not worth noticing.

Wages, Labour, and Prices of food grains.

83. There was no noteworthy fluctuation in the wages of labour. Unskilled labourers earned on an average 3 annas her day. The daily wages of skilled labourers varied from 8 to 12 annas a day. The rate of hire for carts was 12 annas per day.

84. Labourers find sufficient work in the State owing to the construction of new roads. They are not required to migrate to Bombay, Poona, and other towns in search of employment. The Bhatghar water works have also supplied many with work that has lasted for several years. However some people who have hopes of getting more lucrative employments through their friends and relatives at Bombay and other places, go there yearly for a few months.

85. The following were the average rates of the principal food grains:—

	*Seers per rupee.
Rice (superior)	6
Rice (inferior)	7
Wheat	7
Jawari	10
Bajri	9
Nagli	16

Gram	8
Vari	12
Ture-pulse	7
Gram-pulse	9

*1 seer = $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

FOREST.

86. The details of the composition of the Forest Establishment are:—

1 Forest Officer.	11 Round-guards.
4 Inspectors.	3 Office peons.
2 Karkoons.	72 Beat-guards.
1 Surveyor.	

87. There has been no change in the Forest Establishment except the new appointments of 2 Round-guards and 8 Beat-guards in the Rajgad Taluka of this State, thus increasing the strength of this Department by 10 men this year. The provision for Nakas was temporary for the season, and therefore it is not detailed above.

88. During the year under report permanent Forest Marks have been erected in the 28 hilly villages of the Vichitragad Taluka, situating on the head of the Nira valley. About 588 Forest Marks have been erected and their tops numbered consecutively in each village at a cost of Rs 108-3-9.

89. The Demarcation reports relative to the 36 villages of the Prachandgad Taluka, and the whole of the Rajgad Taluka, and the report regarding the Demarcation Reserves in the Vichitragad Taluka, submitted by the State Forest Officer, have been forwarded for approval to the Political Agent Poona, with this Office Nos. 167-168 dated 30th November 1890 and No. 134 of 21st August 1891, but no result has as yet been communicated.

90. The number of Forest Passes issued this year was 17,518 against 13,354 in the last year. The increase is due to the appointment of a Nakedar at the Madhaghat Pass and the general strict control of the forest produce going out of the boundary of the State.

91. It is very interesting to note that during the year of report, Forest Fires have not visited any of the forests of this State.

92. There were 15 Forest cases involving 31 persons sent up for trial to the Magistrates, against 34 involving 91 persons in the last year. Out of the above number 8 persons in 5 cases were convicted and the rest were discharged. In the two cases pending against 19 persons at the close of the last year, all of them were convicted, but 10 of them were released on the suggestions made by the Political Agent. 21 Forest cases involving 61 persons are pending disposal at the close of the year. In some warrants have not been received for the arrest of the accused and in others sufficient evidence has not been collected as yet.

93. The Forest Officer has, during the year under report, made a tour of inspection in all the Talukas of this State, and has inspected the offices of the Inspectors and the Nakas under them, and suprintended sales &c. The work done by the Forest officer is on the whole satisfactory.

94. From Appendix No. XVII it will be seen that the expenditure exceeds the receipts, but it will be recouped when the forests of this State will be worked on a larger scale.

Trade and Manufactures.

95. The chief articles of export are rice, myrabolans of commerce, butter, and ghee. The usual imports are oil, spices, sugar, molasses, cotton and woollen stuffs, and metals.

96. There are no noteworthy manufactures in the State.

97. No fairs are held in the State sufficiently large and important as to call for a special mention.

Public Works.

98. The following table shows the expenditure on Public works:—

Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.		
Original Works.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Roads	15,274	1	0	.....			15,274	1	0
Public offices and buildings	3,996	1	1	.....			3,996	1	1
Wells	.....			5,331	1	2	5,331	1	2
Dharmshalas	259	3	6	2,218	7	7	2,477	11	1
School houses	.....			4,558	6	5	4,558	6	5
Total ...	19,529	5	7	12,107	15	2	31,637	4	9
Repairs.									
Public Offices	200	10	10	.....			200	10	10
Water works	98	12	1	.....			98	12	1
Ferry boats	.....			200	9	2	200	9	2
Dharmshalas	.....			112	5	0	112	5	0
Roads	1,696	11	11	3,265	4	7	4,962	0	6
School houses	.....			754	3	6	754	3	6
Wells and their railings	.....			558	4	0	558	4	0
Total ...	1,996	2	10	4,890	10	3	6,886	13	1
Establishment	1,299	13	1	1,143	2	9	2,442	15	10
Miscellaneous	1,049	4	10	.....			1,049	4	10
Total ...	2,349	1	11	1,143	2	9	3,492	4	8
Grand Total	23,874	10	4	18,141	12	2	42,016	6	6

99. The principal original works executed during the year were:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Construction of a road from Nasrapur to Velhe, distance 22 miles. The estimated amount for this work is Rs. 25,000 of which expenditure incurred during the year was	14,979	3	0
Construction of a Kacha-road from the village of Ambeghar to Ambawade	294	14	0
Dharmshalas at Nasrapur in Rajgad, at Kuran and Dawaje in Prachandgad, at Hotle in Pownmawal, at Asare and in Sudhagad	2,477	11	1
Additions to and alterations in the Mamledar's Kacheris at Velhe and Nasrapur	2,640	6	11
Compound to the Munsiff's office at Pirangut	356	13	9
Police Chowki at Sindewadi.....	998	12	5

23 wells at different villages in the State ...	5,331	1	2
School houses at Pirangut, Pali, and Vele ...	4,558	6	5
	31,637	4	9

100. The work of constructing a road from Nasrapur, the Taluka Station of Rajgad, to Vele, the Taluka Station, of Prachandgad, was begun in the last year. The work is now nearly completed and when complete, it will open the valley of Gunjan mawal for traffic by carts which hitherto is carried on by means of pack bullocks and head loads.

101. It is intended to construct a road from Bhor to Kapurwal which will pass by the Bhatghar water works. The work will be begun during the next year at a cost of about Rs. 20,000. This estimated cost is exclusive of the cost of the bridges required to be built.

CHAPTER V,—REVENUE AND FINACE.

102. The actual income of the year under report, amounted to Rs. 376,959-13-11 and expenditure Rs. 354,192-1-7 leaving a balance of Rs. 22,767-12-4.

103. The following statements give details as to the finances of the State:—

STATEMENT No. I.

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursement.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	180,499 14 5	345,605 7 0	318,271 7 4	207,833 14 5
1891-92	207,833 14 3	376,959 13 11	354,192 1 7	230,601 10 9

104. The amounts shown as opening balance in the above Statement, include both the Local and the State Fund balances.

Abstract Statements of Income and Expenditure.

STATEMENT No. II.

Receipts

Item.	1888-89.	1888-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
VIDE.—Administration Reports of this State for 1888-89, 1889-90, and Appendix XVII of this report for 1890-91, 1891-92.	Rs. a. p. 624,456 13 4	Rs. a. p 507,826 9 11	Rs. a. p. 345,605 7 0	Rs. a. p. 376,959 13 11

STATEMENT No. III.

Expenditure.

Item.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
VIDE.—Administration Report of this State for 1888-89 1889-90, and Appendix XVII of this report for 1890-91, 1891-92.	Rs, a. p 588,446 8 9	Rs. a. p. 466,829 2 0	Rs. a. p. 318,271 7 4	Rs. a. p. 354,192 1 7

105. Below the Appendix No. XVII are given in detail the causes of in-

crease and decrease of both receipts and expenditure, during the year of report, and the one preceding it.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Medical Relief.

106. There is a charitable Medical Dispensary at Bhor. The amount of Medical relief afforded to the sick, will be seen from the subjoined table:—

Name.	No. of persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.
	In-door.	Out-door.	No. discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
	5	2,821	2,556	238	5	27	Rs. 704-4	7·7

107. During the year of report, the State was not quite free from the visitation of cholera, it being present in a few places. The ailments from which relief was sought were fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and cutaneous diseases.

108. It is intended to secure soon the services of an able Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery for the Bhor Dispensary.

109. The following table will show the number of births and deaths registered during the year under report:—

	1890-91.	1891-92	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	4,564	5,224	660	.....
Deaths.....	2,574	3,638	1,064	.....

110. During the year of report, the Mamledars, the Police Officers, and the vaccinators were enjoined to pay particular attention to this most important work, and to bring to the notice of the Huzur any dereliction of duty on the part of the village officials in registering births and deaths, with a view to award proper punishments to them. The Mamledars have also been instructed to note in their monthly diaries in how many villages visited by them, during the month, the birth and death registers were examined by them.

111. The following table will give the information regarding vaccination:—

By whom vaccinated.	No. Vaccinated in 1890-91.	No. Vaccinated in 1891-92.	Successful-		Unsuccessful.	
			1890-91.	18 9192.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Nago Malhar, Krishnaji Raghunath, and Krishnaji Narayan, Vaccinators.	5,187	5,093	5,061	4,853	126	240

112. The work of supervision is entrusted to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector under him of the Poona District, for which a sum of Rs. 120 is annually paid to the British Government.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

113. The number of schools has risen from 37 to 40 during the year of report. There is also an increase in the number of scholars from 1,188 to 1,425. Of the schools one is a First Grade Anglo Vernacular School, two girlscools and the rest boys' Vernacular schools. The number of girls under instruction during the year was 178 against 123 in the preceding year.

114. The English school at Bhor teaches as far as the Anglo Vernacular Standard V. The boys' Vernacular Schools teach upto the Vernacular Standard I to V.

115. The total fee receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 833-5-6. The total expenditure over instruction was Rs. 8,111-14-1 against Rs. 7,548-11-7 in the previous year.

116. The Deputy or the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors of Satara, Poona, and Kolaba Districts annually inspect and examine the schools in the State. The Shaladhikari appointed by this State has control over the mangement of the different schools in the State, and he too inspects and examines all of them once in the year.

117. The following table gives particulars of the number and description of the Schools.

No.	Description of Schools.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st May 1891.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st May 1892.	Daily average attendance.
	STATE SCHOOLS.			
1	English School Bhor.....	52	49	42·2
38	Marathi Schools	1106	1337	910·9
1	Hindustani School	30	39	32·4
40	Total...	1188	1425	
	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
16	Marathi Schools	343	258	...
56	Grand total	1531	1683	...

118. I, while on my jamabandi tour with the Karbhari inspected some of the schools and found them in a satisfactory condition.

119. The Political Agent has remarked last year that the pay of the masters throughout the Bhor State is very low and that it is useless to expect efficiency without paying for it.

120. The territories under the State are mountainous and the population consists chiefly of Mawlis who take very little interest in educating their children.

121. It will be seen from the figures in the Census of 1881 (the figures in the census of 1891 not being yet available) that out of the table population 145,876, there were 74,263 males and 71,613 females. Of the males 2,990 were

Bramins, 659 Parbhus, 1,933 Carpenters, Goldsmiths &c. 46614 Kunbis and 22000 low castes including Mahars, Mangs &c. There was not a single low caste boy in any school.

122. Excluding those that had not reached their school going age and also those that were 16 years of age or upwards, the number of pupils under instruction was as follows:– 19 percent Brahmins, 30 percent Parbhus, 1 percent Kunbis and others who do not fall under the category of low castes.

123. Under these circumstances it is useless to expect schools to reach more than Vernacular Standard IV, and the masters who are employed for the present are sufficiently qualified to meet the wants of the boys whose daily vocation is to look after the cattle of their parents.

124. Still the State has been doing what it can, to promote the cause of education by opening new schools wherever they are required.

125. As to the pay of the masters it is not smaller than that obtained generally by village school masters in the British territories, and in compliance with the recommendations made by the Inspecting Officers in the reports submitted by them to the Educational Inspector C. D., the salaries of masters have been increased from time to time. The salaries of 10 masters have been lately increased.

126. A letter was received from your office on this subject, to which a reply has been sent by this Office No. 123 dated 18th July 1892.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

127. The scale, of paying rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes, is similar to that in force in the British territory.

128, During the year under report 2 tigers were killed. The number of venomous reptiles killed during the year was not considerable.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

129. There are 2 sub-post offices in the State, one at Bhor and the other at Shirwal. Both of them are under the direct control of the Postal authorities of the British Government. There is no Teligraph Office in the State. If a telegram is to be sent, it has to be forwarded to the Railway Station at Lonand on the S. M. Railway line, which is about 24 miles from Bhor, and is the only nearest Station. A telegraph wire passes from Poona to Satara via Shirwal, and the distance between this place and Bhor is about 8 miles.

State Records.

130. Great precautions are taken for the preservation of State Records. The Huzur records are kept in a spacious room in the palace, and those of the Talukas are kept at each of the Mamledars' Kacheris under the Mamledar's supervision.

Printing Press and Library.

131. There is only one printing press at Bhor, kept solely for the purpose of printing forms &c. to be supplied to the different departments of the State.. There is one reading room, located in the School building at Bhor, and entirely supported by the State, where the people are allowed access to news-papers and books free of charge.

TOLLS.

132. Tolls are levied on carriages, horses, and other animals at the Rambag bribge, near Bhor, where a Naka is established for collecting the tax. The amount realized during the year under report was Rs. 2,830 against Rs. 2,825 in the previous year.

133. This amount is credited to the Local Funds. Octroi and other minor duties being municipal taxes are not shown here.

134. Every encouragement is given to free trade.

CENSUS.

135. Six Karkoons of this State were sent to Poona to work under the supervision of the Census Superintendent. They have now returned. The cost of the Census borne by the State during the year will be seen from Appendix XVII.

136. I cannot conclude this report without expressing my sense of gratitude for the valuable advice and suggestions I have received from you and your predecessor during the year, in the general management of the State business.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SHUNKERRAV,

Chief of Bhor.

APPENDIX I.

Principal relations of Native State.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bhor	The sum of Rs. 5,356-14 being set-off against Rs. 10,000 the annual amount of elephant subsidy the remainder paid is Rs. 4,643-2.	British Government.	155,488	40	1,425	5,093	Fever, stomach and bowels complaints &c.	Rs. 442,799-13-7.	...	Not levied.	Rice Nagli, Sawa. No manufactures and mines.

APPENDIX II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Shunker Rao Chimnaji Pandit Gandeker, Punt Sachiv, Jahagirdar of Bhor.	Bhor.	Jahagirdar Chief of Bhor.	Brahmin Hindu religion.	38	Private tuition.	Administers the affairs of his Sate.	Yes.	Follows primogeniture.	One Son.	

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1891-92.

Division.	Executive District.	No. of executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population	Chief town with population.		No. of villages.	No. of civil judges.	No. of stipendiary magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State revenue.		Remarks.
					Head quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Bhor	5	1,491	155,488	Bhor	5,251	494	3	10	30	10	206	Rs. 16,578-0-3	Rs. 367,033-5-6	Rs. 442,799-13-7	

APPENDIX IV.

Population of the Bhor State, 1891-92.

Commissionership	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.						Classification of population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 year.		Total.	No. per square miles.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginal.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Bhor	24,152	78,431	77,057			155,488														

Columns 6, 7, & 9 to 22 are left blank owing to nonreceipt from the Provincial Suprintendent of the information required to fill them up.

APPENDIX V.

Appendix V is not given in consequence of there being no Military force kept in this State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Officer.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total. Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentlly.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
Chief Police Officer	1	40	Rs. 16,578–0–3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	From the current year, the pay of the Chief Police Officer has been increased to Rs. 50. Four new Jamadars at Rs.10 each, have been appointed under the Foujdars, and 4 constables, who can read and write, have also been appointed, on Rs. 6 each to do the writing work at such out posts where the Naiks or Head Constables are unable to do that work. The total cost of the Police last year, was Rs. 18,195–10–4, against Rs. 16,578–0–3. The cause of decrease is that no expenditure on account of clothing &c. was incurred during the year of report.
Foujdars	5	30		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Foujdar	1	20		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Constables (writers under the Foujdars).	6	6		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
Hawaldars	9	6		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Naiks	19	5-8		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Constables	165	5		.....	12	.....	6	.....	21	.....	
Total.....	206	...	...	.....	13	.....	6	.....	35	.....	

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the Results of the working of the Police in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1892.

Name of the State.	No. of offences.		No. of accused arrested		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (columns 3 & 4.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bhor	459	457	317	264	306	253	68	76	238	188	21	28·75	22	30

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1892.

State.	Amount stolen.				Amount recovered.				Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	1890-91.			1891-92	1890-91.			1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.			
Bhor	2,654	13	7	13,477 8 6	2,134	6	7	9317 5 2	80·1	69·1	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Bhor state during the year 1891-92 *ending* 5*th June* 1892.

No	Description of Crime or Offence.	No. of crimes.			No. of cases disposed of during 1891-92.	No. of cases undisposed of during 1891-92.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on the 5th June 1891.	Committed during the year 1891-92.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From one to two months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	INDIAN PENAL CODE (COGNIZABLE OFFENCES)																											
1	Resistance to lawful apprehension Sec... 225	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Negligence with respect to animal Sec... 289	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder Sec 304	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Attempt to commit suicide Sec ... 309	...	4	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Attempt to murder 307	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Concealment of birth by secret disposal S. 318	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons Section 324	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt Sec.... 325	1	14	15	15	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Do. to extort property Sec.....329	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Wrongful restraint Sec. 341	...	5	5	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Wrongful confinement Sec.... ... 342	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Using criminal force to public servant S. 353	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

| | | |

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Bhor state during the year ending 5th June 1892.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1891-92.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, transferred.		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.									
	1890-91.	1891-92.							1890-91.	1891-92.							
Huzur Criminal Court at Bhor:—																	
(1) Exercising Sessions Court power.	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	30	...	11	11	...	...	8	
(2) „ 1st class Magistrate „	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate at Bhor	32	39	...	9	1	43	1	...	71	54	31	12	5	6	...	...	
„ „ Vichitragad ...	133	199	...	62	59	81	...	1	166	203	125	18	40	20	...	...	
3rd „ „ „	10	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	11	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	
2nd „ „ Rajgad	158	102	...	56	5	99	...	1	215	161	135	5	21	...	...	...	
3rd „ „ „	8	40	4	12	2	47	...	...	13	65	48	4	5	...	7	1	
2nd „ „ Prachandgad...	91	89	1	24	10	56	1	1	80	93	51	21	20	1	...	...	
3rd „ „ „	16	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	19	6	4	...	...	2	...	...	
2nd „ „ Pownmawal ...	64	60	1	19	3	40	1	...	71	64	6	34	24	...	...	...	
3rd „ „ „	...	31	...	5	...	42	...	...	...	47	8	28	11	...	...	...	
2nd „ „ Sudhagad	71	62	...	17	1	65	...	4	139	87	44	5	36	1	...	1	
3rd „ „ „	20	23	...	14	1	28	...	...	34	43	40	...	...	...	3	...	
Total.....	614	617	6	219	82	510	3	7	835	* 857	495	138	‡ 174	30	10	10	

*This includes 30 persons committed to the Huzur Sessions Court.

‡This number will not tally with that given in column 16 of Appendix IX, because that Appendix simply deals with the persons arrested by Police, and does not include those summoned & by Magistrates.

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in Bhor State in the year ending 5th June 1892.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																											
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings. quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c, ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Bhor.	Chief of Bhor.	14	1	2	1	2	9	9	8	5	6	4	3	2	10	10	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Bhor state during the year ending 5th *June* 1892.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among the convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1890-91.	1891-92.			
				1890-91.	1891-92.					
Bhor.....	1	16	76	83	92	19	19	23	Rs. 2,849-13-6	No prisoner died in the Jail.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civilworks-Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1891-92.									Suits disposed of 1891-92.								Remarks.
		1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	EX-PARTE.	Admitted & compromised &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Years.	Average duration. Months	Average duration. Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	6			10					11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff at Bhor...	65	63	565	624	630	687	567	627	63	60	33.996 6 4	64	558	2	538	81	3	2	...	280	20	22	305	43,039 2 10	...	2	13	
2	„ Pirangut...	27	32	231	342	258	374	226	339	32	35	17,714 5 9	10	330	2	307	33	2	...	...	137	23	23	156	1,707 4 10	...	2	12	
3	„ Pali.....	37	21	221	314	258	335	237	311	21	24	13,756 5 2	19	293	2	292	20	1	1	...	79	19	2	211	12,592 14 3	...	1	27	
	Total...	129	116	1,017	1,280	1,146	1,396	1,030	1,277	116	119	65,467 1 3	93	1,181	6	1,137	134	6	3	...	496	62	47	672	57,339 5 11	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XIV.

Civilwork—Results of applications for execution of Decrees

Number	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1891-92.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1891-92.			Remarks.
		1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.	Value for 1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Value for 1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Value for 1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Value for closing balance for 1891-92.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff at Bhor	165	172	20,330 13 0	822	742	98,025 0 4	987	914	118,355 14 2	815	746	90,469 8 0	172	168	27,886 6 2	154	12	2	
2	„ Pirangut ...	67	75	3,806 10 10	439	370	23,188 10 3	506	445	26,995 5 2	431	393	23,177 5 0	75	52	3,818 0 1	37	11	4	
3	„ Pali	66	14	845 14 5	488	809	34,068 2 5	554	283	34,914 0 10	540	777	32,243 0 4	14	46	2,671 0 6	45	...	1	
	Total...	298	261	24,983 7 1	1749	1921	155,289 13 0	2047	2182	180,265 4 1	1786	1916	145,889 13 4	261	266	34,375 6 9	236	23	7	

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Registration Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Registrar at Bhor ...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.....	1,950 0 0	...	...	...	...
2	Subregister Vichitragad	208	236	65	63	96	121	...	1	...	2	47	49	208	236	69,618 12 6	74,502 8 0	...	1	...	...
3	„ Prachandgad	58	47	14	17	35	27	...	...	...	1	9	2	58	47	12,843 12 0	13,993 0 0	...	...	...	...
4	„ Pownmawal	50	72	19	27	25	37	...	1	6	3	...	4	50	72	16,109 6 0	18,389 6 7	...	...	...	...
5	„ Sudhagad ...	119	120	66	58	49	55	1	...	...	...	3	7	119	120	28,667 2 11	36,604 7 7	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	435	478	164	168	205	240	1	2	6	6	59	62	435	478	127,239 1 5	145,439 6 2	...	1	...	...

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Bhor State during the year 1891-92.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupedes.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts for Carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bhor	34,464	27,409	6,062	11,923	696	249	...	90	10,524	15,145	2,023	75	1,312

APPENDIX

Income.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1890-91	1891-92.	Increase.	Decreases.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue with arrears.....	225,978 12 6	246,727 10 0	20,748 13 6	...
2	Forests	2,215 3 10	2,225 2 11	9 15 1	...
3	Sayar with arrears	3,679 9 8	3,006 3 6	...	673 6 2
4	Abkari, Bhang ganja &c.	13,974 3 11	20,350 5 6	6,376 1 7	...
5	Opium with arrears	1,642 10 9	1,766 11 5	124 0 8	...
6	Registration	1,343 6 0	1,435 13 0	92 7 0	...
7	Stamps	15,738 5 0	18,537 6 4	2,799 1 4	...
8	Law and Justice	2,977 0 2	3,527 2 2	550 2 0	...
6	Khasgi Sahotra Inam Land &c	29,025 6 3	29,050 9 6	25 3 3	...
10	Interest	536 7 0	358 0 6	...	178 6 6
11	Miscellaneous.....	2,374 1 11	2,411 12 6	37 10 7	...
	Total...	299,485 3 0	329,396 13 4	30,763 7 0	851 12 8
12	Deposits.....	3,502 12 3	4,146 13 11	644 1 8	...
13	Advances	10,210 8 5	13.794 1 6	3,583 9 1	...
	Total...	313,198 7 8	347,337 12 9	34,991 1 9	851 12 8
14	Local Fund	32,406 15 4	29,622 1 2	...	2,784 14 2
	Grand Total.....	345,605 7 0	376,959 13 11	34,991 1 9	3,636 10 10

As fot the opening and closing balances vide statement No. 1 under Chapter V para 103 of the report.

A memo giving details of the receipts and expenditure is annexed to this statement.

XVII.

Expenditure.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1890-91	1891-92.	Increase.	Decreases.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
1	Khasgi permanent Establishment &c...	61,534 11 10	71,879 13 3	10,345 1 5	...
2	Paga	17,200 8 5	18,132 8 10	932 0 5	...
3	Revenue Establishment &c	49,140 8 10	49,829 2 1	688 9 3	...
4	Remissions	1,509 13 10	148 13 3	...	1,361 0 7
5	Cash remunerations to Watandars and Hakdars	36,446 11 1	36,731 3 2	284 8 1	...
6	Survey and Khoti Establishment &c...	7,725 12 0	7,899 14 11	174 2 11	...
7	Forests	7,069 12 7	8,629 5 8	1,559 9 1	...
8	Shibandi and Police	26,951 8 10	26,603 11 5	...	347 13 5
9	Law, Justice and Registration	11,458 11 8	11,603 4 7	144 8 11	...
10	Jail	2,887 3 4	2,808 13 0	...	78 6 4
11	Works of Public utility	18,636 11 7	23,874 10 4	5,237 14 9	...
12	Devasthan Dharmadaya	14,124 3 9	22,368 9 0	8,244 5 3	...
13	Tribute to the British Government ...	9,776 0 0	9,627 4 0	...	148 12 0
14	Cash allowances to Inamdars & Hakdars	5,530 7 9	6,131 2 8	600 10 11	...
15	Gardens	506 12 10	802 1 3	295 4 5	...
16	Nagarkhana.....	651 12 9	611 14 5	...	39 14 4
17	Pensions and Potgi	1,518 5 6	1,593 11 9	75 6 3	...
18	Census	...	613 12 3	613 12 3	...
19	Miscellaneous	2,037 10 4	9,473 3 1	7,435 8 9	...
	Total...	274,707 6 11	309,362 14 11	36,631 6 8	1975 14 8
20	Deposits	4,511 8 6	3,965 7 9	...	546 0 9
21	Advances	110,71 14 1	10,259 5 11	...	812 8 2
	Total...	290,290 13 6	323,587 12 7	36,631 6 8	3,334 7 7
22	Local Fund.....	27,980 9 10	30,604 5 0	2,623 11 2	...
	Grand Total.....	318,271 7 4	354,192 1 7	39,255 1 10	3,334 7 7

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Notes explaining the causes of increase and decrease in certain items of the above statement.

RECEIPTS.

Items No.—

1 & 3 The increase is due to the higher bidding in the sale of several farms.

4. The increase is due to the receipt from Government of the full amount for the last year of the abkari money, and the first instalment of the same of this year,

7. The increase is due to the larger number of stamps bought by the people in the matter of money transactions, and also to the greater number of suits filed during the year.

13. The increase is due to the advances given last year, for the public works having been adjusted under this head during the year of report.

EXPENDITURE.

1. The increase is due to the pulling down and rebuilding of the old Banglow with out-houses and stables at Mahableshwar.

2. The expenditure under this head is fluctuating and depends upon the prices of articles required for feeding the animals.

3 & 14. The increase is due to the payment of arrears of former years.

4. The decrease is due to the lesser amount of remissions of arrears of former years granted during the year of report.

7. The increase is due to the enlistment of additional forest guards and also to the expenditure incurred in putting forest boundary marks and the issue of new clothing to the men.

11. The increase ts due to the larger number of public works paving been executed during the year of report.

12. The principal sum forming this item is the one (about rupees 7,000) paid to one Vishwanath Gopal Tambeker on account of the arrears of Sahotra in accordance with the decision passed by the Government of Bombay in his case.

16. The increase is due to the repairs and the iron roofing of old buildings in different places.

20 & 21. The decrease is due to a curtailment as much as practicable of the practice of giving advances for the execution of public and other works.

Memo giving the details of receipts and expenditure of the Local Funds for the year 1891-92.

RECEIPTS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1	One anna cess including arrears	20,048	14	9
2	Education	833	5	6
2	Tolls	2,830	0	0
4	Cattle pound fees &c.	489	8	6
5	Miscellaneous	446	9	4
	Totaf	24,648	6	1
6	Deposits	679	11	4
7	Advances	4,293	15	9
	Grand Total	29,622	1	2

EXPENDITURE.

1	Allowances to village offfcials for collecting the cess	570	14	2
2	Huzur and Taluka Establishment	893	10	9
3	Dispensary	704	4	0
4	Cattle pounds	186	14	11
5	Vaccination	787	10	2
6	Education	8,111	14	1
7	Public Works	18,141	12	2
8	Miscellaneous	244	12	3
	Total	29,641	12	6
9	Deposits	379	7	0
10	Advances	583	1	6
	Grand Total	30,604	5	0

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHOR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

WITH

APPENDICES.

—O—

BHOR

PRINTED AT

THE BHOR STATE PRESS.

1893.

No. 143 of 1893.

From,

SHUNKERRAV PANDIT, PANT SACHIV,
Chief of Bhor.

To,

F. L. CHARLES, Esquire,
Political Agent, Poona.

Bhor, 11th August, 1893.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the annual Administration Report of the Bhor State, for the year ending 5th June, 1893.

2. The usual statements, as per margin accompany.

From I to XVII.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The Bhor state is allied with British Government by the Treaty of 1820.

4. In the month of January last, Mr. W. Porteous, Political Agent, Poona, visited Bhor, and during his stay here, he inspected the Jail, the Dispensary, and the Anglo-Vernacular School, and has passed favorable remarks regarding these institutions.

5. In the month of May last, I went to Poona, on a special invitation from the Agent for Sardars, to give my vote, at the Darbar, in favour of a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Council on behalf of the Sardars in the Deccan, and was greatly pleased to meet the Agent, Mr. Crowe, and the Jahagirdars of the S. M. Country and Satara, and various Sardars who had assembled there for the occasion.

6. In the month of January last, Mr. Appaji Balwant Godse, the late chitnis to the Collector of Poona, (now a pensioner) was appointed to settle the rights to forest lands. Mr. Shridher Abaji Satbhaie has also resumed charge of the Khoti settlement office. The details of their works are given under the respective heads of Khoti and Forest Settlements.

7. From January last, I kept my son, Babasaheb, in Poona, for education He attends the Poona High School.

8. I made the annual tour with the State Karbhari in the month of December 1892, and in January of the current year, in the Talukas of Pownmawal, Vichitragad, Rajgad, and Prachandgad, and made the Jamabandi Settlement of these Talukas. The State Karbhari was deputed to Sudhagad Taluka for the same purpose in December last.

9. The only domestic event, worthy of notice, was the celebration of the marriage of my son, Raghunathrav *alias* Babasaheb. He was married to the daughter of Mr. Ramrav Krishna *alias* Balasaheb Vinchurkar on the 1st of June last, and the ceremony I am happy to say, went off admirably.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

10. There were no changes in the State officials during the year in question.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

11. There are 5 Talukas in this State comprising in all 494 villages. Out of these, 219 villages, as shown below, have been brought under the Survey operations.

12. The whole of the Sudhagad Taluka, comprising 85 villages, and 24 villages of Rajgad have had the Revenue Survey Settlement introduced therein about 9 years ago, by the Survey Department of the British Government.

13. 65 villages of Vichitragad, 38 of Rajgad, and 7 of Prachandgad, in all, 110 villages were also brought under the above operations about 23 years back. The Settlement was made by the Survey Department of this State, and approved of by the Survey Commissioner.

14. Deducting the above number there remain 275 villages, wherein the Survey rates have not yet been introduced.

15. The work of Potphalni is complete in 198 villages of Vichitragad, Rajgad, Prachandgad, and Pownmawal Talukas. The rest of the work is in progress and will, it is hoped, be soon finished.

16. In the month of November last, a party of Classers under a Native Head Surveyor was detailed by the Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, for the classification of the villages in which the Potphalni work was completed, and upto the end of May last, they have done altogether 89 villages of the 3 Talukas as shown below:—

Vichitragad 36, Rajgad 35, Prachandgad 18.

From the above, it would seem that the classification in the remaining villages if continued in the same style would take two more years to finish it. If the Superintendent will arrange to send more men in the next working season the work might be accelerated. The sooner the Survey Settlement is introduced the better for the Ryots as well as for the State.

17. The Survey rates are not higher than the old ones. This is apparent from the fact that no difficulty in collecting the revenue is experienced. The Ryots pay their rent regularly on the dates fixed for its collection and in very few cases the Revenue authorities have occasion to take legal measures for its realization.

18. When forwarding the last year's Administration Report to Government, the Political Agent has remarked (Para 5) that in the Chapter headed "Revenue and Finance" the collections and outstanding balances, as also the amount of pressure it was necessary to use for the realization of the revenue, should have been shown. The reason, why these details were not given, was that in explanatory notes given in the Standard Form under this head, no such information is called for, a comparison only of the new rates of assessment with the old ones is all that was necessary to be shown. From paras 12 and 13 it will be seen that in some villages the Survey Settlement was introduced so long ago as 22 or 23 years, and in others about 9 or 10 years back; and as no complaints were ever made by the Ryots regarding the Survey assessment, it was deemed unnecessary to give any comparison between the old and new rates.

19. I am glad to be able to state that I have succeeded in securing the consent of the Inamdars of 84 out of 114 alienated villages in all, forthe introduction of the Survey Settlement in their villages. Efforts are being made to induce the Inamdars in the remaining 30 villages, to give their consent which,

it is hoped, will be gradually obtained.

20. The following are the special tenures in force in the State.

1. Inam.
2. Khoti.
3. Kowli.
4. Khalsa.

Inam Settlements.

21. There were in all, 38 cases of Dakhala and Gair Dakhla Inams to be settled at the end of the last year. Of these, 33 Dakhla and 2 Gair Dakhla cases have been settled during the year of report, leaving a balance of only 3 Gair Dakhla cases to be decided.

Kowli Settlement.

22. There are only 3 cases to be settled, they are still under enquiry.

Khoti Settlement.

23. There are in all, 30 Khoti villages in the Sudhagad Taluka of this State, out of which, 20 had been settled by Mr. Shridhar Abaji Satbhaie upto the end of December 1890, when, owing to ill health, he was obliged to resign his post. The work done by him was so satisfactory that I was indeed sorry to lose his services and wished very much that the remaining 10 villages should also be done by him, if, per chance. he regained his health; and I am glad to say that my wish has been realized, as Mr. Satbhaie, through a change of climate, got better and rejoined his former post on the 1st of October last, and, upto the end of the last fair season, was able to complete settlement in 7 out of the remaining 10 villages. There remain now only 3 villages to be settled, and these Mr. Satbhaie promises to finish by the end of February at the latest.

24. In the 7 villages settled this year, there are altogether 565 tenants, out of whom, 8 are Dharekaris, 2 Kowlholders, 1 holding Inam for life, 2 holding Devasthan Inam, 343 occupancy tenants, and the rest 209 are ordinary tenants having no right of permanent occupancy, and are subject to such protection from their Khots as they possess under their personal contracts or agreements.

25. Khots, as a rule, are naturally loath to confer a right of permanent occupancy upon their ordinary tenants. But I am glad to find that Mr. Krishnarav Ramchandra Gandeker has generously bestowed this right on most of the ordinary tenants in his villages of Mahagao and Padsare. Mr. Krishnaji Govind Limaye, another khote, has followed Mr. Gandekar's example by bestowing similar rights on the tenants in his Khoti village of Khandpoli. These tenants, whom under section 11 of the Khoti act, a right of heritable permanent occupancy is given, are declared privilegd occupants and are included in the number of occupancy tenants.

Settlement of rent of 343 occupancy tenants.

26. A fixed amount of cash rent, as agreed upon between the Khots and their 255 occupancy tenants, has been recorded against the name of each to be leviable yearly, for the terms of the Survey Settlement. In fixing the amount of cash rent, "Khot Fayada" has not been allowed to exceed 8 annas per rupee of assessment, which is the maximum rate prescribed by Government (para 23 of the resolution given on page 167 of the Survey and Settlement manual.) In Mahagaon and Padsare, it has not even exceeded 6 annas per rupee of assessment.

27. About 60 occupancy tenants have agreed to pay rent in kind, which the Khots have accepted, and it is accordingly entered in the name of each of them. Where the Khots and their tenants have not come to an agreement as to the settlement of rent in kind or in money, the Khoti Settlement Officer has recorded the fixed amount of *makta* in kind, which has been satisfactorily proved to have been constantly paid for the last 12 years without any fluctuation. (*vide* Political Agent's letter No. 98 of the 15th March 1889).

28. The tenants, in whose case the Khoti Settlement Officer, in pursuance with the above letter, has passed his decision regarding the *makta*, are 25 in number.

29. In the case of three occupancy tenants, they have been made liable to pay fluctuating Thal (a share of the crop), not exceeding one half of the gross produce, for rice, and one third for warkas lands, as provided in Section 33 of the Khoti Act, as they have not come to an agreement to pay the *makta* as the Khots demanded, and have not proved to the satisfaction of the Khoti Settlement Officer to have paid a fixed and constant amount of grain rental for twelve years.

30. On the whole, the settlement of rent in kind as well as in cash, is in no way prejudicial to the interests of the tenants. The tenants have, on the other hand, secured three advantages, namely, permanency of tenure, fixed rates of rent, and protection from all demands extra to the rent.

31. The cesses mentioned in para 9 of the Khoti Settlement Officer's report for the year ending 5th June, 1890. were in force in the 7 villages settled this year. These cesses have been abolished under sections 35 and 36 of the Khoti Act, and the Khots have been directed to discontinue to levy any of them either in money or in kind in future.

32. The amount of work done by Mr. Satbhaie during the year of report, is far greater when compared with the work of his two previous years. During the year in question, he has been able to decide 564 cases against 303 and 440 of the years 1889 and 1890 respectively, and what gratifies me most is that not a single Khote or a tenant has. upto this time, brought any action in a Civil Court against any of his decisions, nor even made a single complaint to me.

33. This shows that the parties were satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Satbhaie has settled their claims.

34. The marginal table will show the area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year of report, as well as during the last year. This information appertains to those villages only in which the Survey settlement is in force. The land in other villages having never been previously regularly surveyed, it is not possible to give here even approximately the area of the cultivable land in them until the same is brought under the Survey operations.

Extent of cultivable area for.		Taken up in.		Waste remaining at the end of year.		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in.	
1591-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.		
2166 3·5	2268 8·5	5 32	454 6	2160 11·5	1814 2·5	99 ·72	79 ·98

35. The Huzur, the Taluka, and the village accounts are kept in the Blane's forms, and a periodical examination of them is made by the Dafterdar under my or the Karbhari's supervision, when I or the Karbhari visits each Taluka.

Village accounts are mostly examined by the Mamledars, and some, by the Huzur Dafter Establishment at the time of the Jamabandi. Memoranda or yadis of the discrepancies and irregularities found out by the Daftardar and his Establishment, are then prepared and submitted for my inspection through the Karbhari, and on approval, are sent to the Mamledars for making the necessary corrections &c. During the year under report, no grave discrepancies and irregularities were found out in the accounts.

Boundary disputes.

36. There was a dispute between the villages of Gondao in Taluka Sudhagad of this State, and Nere in the British Territory, which was decided during the year, in favour of the latter village, by declaring the disputed land to be within the limits of that village.

37. No ward's estate has come under the state management, during the year of report.

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

Legislation.

38. The fowllowing Acts and Regulations have been introduced by my pleasure to be paid regard to, in matters of Administration in this State, provided that nothing therein shall be deemed to affect the rights acquired by, and the jurisdiction vested in me by long usage and the agreement of 1820:—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act No. I. of 1846 (An act to amend the law regarding the appointment and remuneration of pleaders).
Act No. III. of 1846 (An act for the establishment and maintenance of field boundary marks).
Act No. XIII. of 1859 (An act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts).
Act No. XLV. of 1860 (The Indian penal Code with amendment acts).
Act No. V. of 1861 (An act to frame rules for the performance of duties by Police).
Act No. XX. of 1864 (The Minor's Act).
Act No. VII. of 1870(The Court Fees Act with an amendment act).
Act No. I. of 1871 (The cattle trespass act with an amendment act).
Act No. I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act with amendment Act.
Act No. IX. of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act)).
Act No. X. of 1873 (Judicial Oaths act).
Act No. I. of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act).
Act No. III. of 1877 (The Registration Act with amendment acts).
Act No. XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act with an amendment act).
Act No. I. of 1878 (An act to amend the law relating to opium).
Act No. XI of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition).
Act No. I. of 1879 (The Stamp Act).
Act No. X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure with amendment acts).
Act No. XIV. of (1882 Code of Civil Procedure with amendment acts).
Act No. I. of 1889 (An act for the protection of coins and other purposes).
Act No. IV. of 1889 (An act to amend the law relating to counterfeit trade marks).

The following Acts have been introduced during the year under report.

Act No. VII. of 1878 (Forests Act with an amendment act No. V of 1890).
Act No. VIII. of 1867 (Treasure Trove Act).
Act No. X. of 1870 (Land Acquisition Act).
Act No. XXXV. of 1858 (Lunacy Mofussil Courts Act).
Act No. IV. of 1891 (Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure Act No. X of 1882).

Acts and Regulations passed by the Government of Bombay.

Regulation No. II of 1827 (A regulation defining the constitution of courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof).
Regulation No. VIII. of 1827 (A regulation to provide for the formal recognition of heirs, executors, and administrators, and for the appointment of administrators and managers of property by courts.)
Regulation No. XVI. of 1827 (A regulation defining the duties of the Collector and his powers.)
Regulation No. XVII. of 1827 (A regulation prescribing rules for the assessment and realization of land revenue.)

Act No. I. of 1865 (An act to provide for the survey assessment of lands held by Government.)
Act No. VII. of 1867 (An act for the Regulation of the District Police for the Presidency of Bombay.)
Act No. VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act with an amendment act.
Act No. III. of 1874 (An act to amend the law relating to hereditary officers with an amendment act.)
Act No. III. of 1876 (The Mamledars' Courts Act.)
Act No. V. of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay.)
Act No. V. of 1879 (The Bombay Land Revenue Code.)
Act No. I. of 1880 (The Khoti Settlement Act, applicable to the Sudhagad Taluka only.)
Act No. III. of 1886 (An act to amend the General Clauses Act.)

Acts passed by the Bhor State.

The Agriculturist's Relief Act.

39. No military force is kept in this State.

Police.

40. The total strength of the Police force employed in the State, during the year under report, was 215, while last year, it was 206. The details of this force will be found in Appendix VI.

41. Appendices VII, VIII, and IX will show the result of the working of the Police, value of the property stolen and recovered, and the number of crimes committed during the year.

42. From Appendix VI, it will be seen that during the year under report the number of constables is increased by 9, and a Naik and a constable were promoted for good service. Two constables were dismissed from service for their misconduct. The pay of the men from the Havildar down to the constable's rank has been increased by one rupee each per mensem.

43. Regular instructions are being given in drill to the Police by an experienced man employed as a drill master, and the Police appear to have made a good progress in discipline.

44. Last year in the month of September, a Tonga, belonging to this State, while going to Poona from here, was confronted by a band of thieves who came out from a ravine close to the road in the Katraj Ghat, stopped the driver, and threatened him with a severe beating if he did not give up what he had with him. Fortunately the Tonga was going empty and the man had no valuable property with him, except a few rupees given to him for expenses, which the thieves then took from him and allowed him to go. Rumours then were very thick that travellers coming from Poona were sometimes robbed in the Ghat between the Toll Naka and the tunnel. To put a check to this nefarious practice some armed men were kept on this side of the tunnel, which lies within the limits of this State, with orders to patrol the highway. This arrangment, I am glad to say, had a nice effect, as since the establishment of this outpost no more thefts were reported. To ensure safety to the travellers who had occasion to pass through the Ghat, the Superintendent of Police of the Poona District was asked, through the Political Agent, to make some such arrangement on the portion of the Ghat road lying in that District.

45. The whole Police establishment is under the superintendence of the Chief Police Officer, who has visited all the Talukas during the year.

46. The police men stationed on the out posts in the Talukas have been ordered to visit every village within their beat once a week in order to see if it is kept clean, and that the well or spring from which the villagers draw water for drinking purposes is free from contamination and generally to pay attention to other sanitary matters and also to see if any crime had occurred in the village

47. The Foujdars have also orders to see when they go on their rounds through the Taluka if the men under them do the above mentioned works properly and to report to the Huzur the name of the man who is found negligent in the performance of his duty.

48. In the town of Bhor, Policemen are stationed at different localities to maintain order on the roads &c. Sowars from the *Huzur Paga do the duty of* night patrolling in the town. They are also sent in the Talukas to assist the Police force as occasion requires.

49. It is satisfactory to note that during the year under report no crime of a serious nature, such as murder or dacoity, had occurred.

50. There were five cases of dacoity pending police investigation at the end of the last year. In one of these, the Police were successful in tracing it in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona District, which adjoins this State. Dacoits, residing in several villages in the vicinity of the Purandhar Fort who had committed the offence, were arrested with a portion of the stolen property, and 4 of them were found guilty and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonments varying from 3 to 5 years and fines. The Political Agent on a review of the proceedings in this case has confirmed the sentences, passed on them by the Sessions Court of the State.

51. In the second case the Police succeeded in tracing a portion of the stolen property in the Poona District but could not do any thing further in the matter, as the owner of the lost property refused to come forward to identify the same.

52. Not a single case of dacoity has occurred since the arrest and imprisonment of the dacoits mentioned in Para 50. This incident coupled with the fact of a case of dacoity committed by a similar gang of dacoits from the same Taluka 2 years ago, who are still undergoing their sentences of imprisonment in the Bhor Jail, leads me to think that almost all the dacoity cases which had taken place in this State might very probably be the work of the Kolees, Ramoshies, and Kunbees inhabiting the villages in the vicinity of the Purandhar Fort. They are no doubt a source of constant anxiety to this State.

53. The remaining cases are still under Police investigation. The total value of the stolen property, as reported, was Rs. 2,297-0-1 against Rs. 13,477-8-6 of the last year. Of this amount, the Police have been able to recover property amounting to Rs. 1,747-12-1 or 76·08 percent against 69·1 in the previous year.

54. During the year of report, ther were 307 cognizable and 11 noncognizable, making in all 318 offences for police investigation against 357, in the last year.

55. 34 percent of the total number of persons arrested were convicted against 28·75 of the last year. The percentage of convicted persons to persons sent for trial was 34, while last year it was 30. Both the percentages are higher than those of the last year (*vide* Appendix VII).

56. From the above it will be seen that the Police have, during the year of report, exerted well in the prevention of crimes and bringing offenders to justice.

Village Police.

57. There are in all 481 Police Patels in the State. None of them had been empowered to try cases under Act VII of 1867, as they were not found compe-

tent to exercise such powers. However, under the Cattle Trespass Act, they are appointed pound-keepers.

Criminal Justice.

58. TheChief Criminal Court is the Huzur Sessions Court presided over by myself, and under that Court, there are 6 Courts of Magistrates exercising second class magisterial powers with additional powers to commit cases to the Sessions Court. The Head Karkoon of each Taluka is also invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, but he is to exercise that power only when the Mamledar who is a second class Magistrate, is absent from the Taluka station. The details of the work done by those Courts, will be found in Appendices X and Xi.

59. During the year of report a special Magistrate of the first class was appointed to try cases triable by a Magistrate of that class.

60. In Appendix X, under the column headed, arrested by the Police, the number includes also persons arrested by theForest Officers.

61. Appeals are presented to the Huzur Court from the decisions passed by Magistrates. During the year under report, there were in all 19 appeals filed involving 32 persons, and they were all disposed of in the following manner:—

In 10 cases, the decisions of the Magistrates were confirmed, one was modified, and the rest quashed.

62. The number of persons remaining under trial at close of the year in all Courts was 7.

Extradition.

63. During the year of report, 14 persons from the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona District, were handed over for trial to the State. 5 persons from the State were also handed over to the British Authorities for trial.

Prisons.

64. There is a large and stout building used as Jail in the town of Bhor. The whole is a stone building and is surrounded by stone walls. The rooms where prisoners are confined, are well ventilated. There are four rooms for prisoners of solitary confinement. Separate rooms are appropriated for female prisoners. In their case, strict regard is paid to decency. There are also separate rooms to keep civil prisoners in the same building.

65. A special wing has been built as a kitchen-room for the prisoners. There is a garden inside the walls, round the central building, at which the convicts are generally employed. The vacant piece of ground in front of the building has been utilised in making a nice garden, wherein vegetables of sorts are grown and sold to the public.

66. The prisoners are treated according to Jail rules. Their average health is good, special regard being paid to the health of the prisoners by appointing the Medical Officer in charge of the medical dispensary at Bhor, to look after them.

67. The conduct of the prisoners in Jail was, on the whole, good.

68. Mr. Porteous, Political Agent, Poona, during his visit at Bhor in January last, has passed the following remark when he inspected the Jail:-

"Saw the Jail this morning and found things in good order. 21 prisoners, all males, no sick. The rations would seem to be ample. I think some arrangement ought to be made for a latrine. At present all prisoners, male or female, are taken into the field by male guards."

Steps have been taken to carry out the suggestion made in the above remark regarding the construction of latrines.

Lock-ups.

69. There are 5 lock-ups, one at each of the Taluka Stations, for prisoners under trial. Convicts whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a week are also confined in these lock-ups. The average period an accused was detained in custody before trial was 2·25 days.

Civil Justice.

70. In this State, there are three Munsiff's courts of original civil jurisdiction. Appendices XIII & XIV will show the number of suits decided in the original courts, and the number of those appealed against. The following table shows the number and value of suits:—

Name of court.	Suits of Immovable property.				Money Suits.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsiff of Bhor	66	4754 7 8	58	8262 1 0	558	31839 15 11	500	29523 3 4
Munsiff of Pirangut	12	719 6 9	15	1170 9 2	330	16994 15 0	287	21240 1 1
Munsiff of Pali	21	2467 12 4	7	2013 1 3	293	11288 8 10	283	15329 4 0
Total	99	7941 10 9	80	11445 11 5	1181	60123 7 9	1070	66092 8 5

Miscellaneous Applications.

71. The following applications were received during the year in question:—

Including the last year's balance there were 7 applications for certificates of heirship under Regulation VIII of 1827. Out of them, 2 were rejected and one, decided in favour of the applicant, leaving a balance of 4 cases to be dealt with after the close of the year. Out of this, 3 applications have been disposed of in June last.

There were altogether two applications for certificate of administration under Act XX of 1864, out of which, one was received during the year of report and the second was one pending at the close of the last year. One of these was disposed of, and the other remained pending disposal.

There were 17 other miscellaneous applications for disposal, of which, 16 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1 at the close of the year. Of the total number disposed of, 7 were in favour of, and 9 against, the applicants.

Civil Appellate Court.

72. An appeal lies against the decisions of the Munsiffs' Courts to the Huzur Court. The following table gives the details of the work done by the appellate Court.

Name of Court.		Opening balance.	Filed during.	Total.	Disposed of during.	Closing balance.	Value of Appeals filed during.	How disposed of.					Average duration.					
								Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for retrial.	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
													Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Huzur Appellate Court at Bhor.	1891-92.	18	84	102	69	33	Rs. 18,046-1-11	24	10	11	16	8	...	4	2575	...	7	9
	1892-93.	33	43	76	73	3	Rs. 8,868-4-0	34	18	7	12	2						

73. Although the number of appeals filed during the year of report was less than that of the previous year, yet there was a heavy balance (33 appeals) brought forward for disposal from the last year's file. All these appeals with the exception of 3 were disposed of before the close of the year.

74. The time taken up in disposing of these appeals was no doubt greater than in the previous year, as the period in the case of the old appeals from their entry to the date of disposal had to be included in the calculation, and therefore the average duration appears greater.

75. In this State, Bombay Act III of 1876 is in vogue. There are in all 5 Mamledars' Courts. During the year under report, 49 cases were filed under the Act, all of which were disposed of.

76. The Mamledars at the beginning of each month forward to the Huzur all cases decided by them in the preceding month. The Huzur Court, on receipt of the papers, goes carefully through each case, and if any irregularities are discovered therein, they are promptly brought to their notice for future guidance.

77. During the year of report, the cases decided by the Mamledars were generally free from errors, and their work was found satisfactory.

Registration.

78. Besides the office of the Registrar at Bhor, there are four subregistry offices in the State, situated at Bhor, Velhe, Kolwan and Pali.

79. The particulars of the work done by them will be seen from Appendix XV.

80. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year of report and that preceding it:—

Description.	1891-92. No. of deeds.	1891-92. Value of property.	1891-92. Fees realized.	1892-93. No. of deeds.	1892-93. Value of property.	1892-93. Fees realized.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	168	74,244 4 4	519 8 0	192	91,301 12 0	556 10 0	
Sale-deeds	240	61,720 15 9	681 10 0	269	73,205 4 0	762 8 0	
Wills	2	150 0 0	17 8 0	5	.....	63 0 0	
Money Bonds	6	355 0 0	10 7 0	12	1,344 4 0	28 14 0	
Process Fees & other Minor receipts &c...	62	8,969 2 1	206 12 0	69	7,709 10 2	205 12 0	
Total ...	478	145,439 6 2	1,435 13 0	547	173,560 14 2	1,616 12 0	
Deduct Expenditure	...	.....	637 10 5	...	.....	568 8 1	
Net profit	...	.....	798 2 7	...	.....	1,048 3 11	

Municipal Administration.

81. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Bhor and the other at Shirwal. There was no change in the constitution of these Municipalities during the year under report.

82. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure, and balance of the above Municipalities during the year under report.

Name.	Balance on 1st June 1892.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st May 1893.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bhor	1307 15 0	4034 0 8	5341 15 8	4486 7 4	855 8 4
Shirwal	604 2 8	1240 10 5	1844 13 1	1048 0 0	796 13 1
Total	1912 1 8	5274 11 1	7186 12 9	5534 7 4	1652 5 5

83. The following table gives the details of actual receipts and expenditure.

Receipts. No.	Source of Income.	Bhor. Rs. a. p.	Shirwal. Rs. a. p.	Expenditure. No.	Item.	Bhor. Rs. a. p.	Shirwal. Rs. a. p.
1	Octroi	2700 0 0	515 0 0	1	Office Establishment	573 13 9	136 14 7
2	House and Privy Tax...	912 8 0	458 14 4	2	Fire Engine Do.	101 9 9	...
3	Licence fee for selling snuff	50 0 0	29 14 2	3	Lighting street lamps	492 11 6	89 5 0
4	Do. for preparing & selling fireworks ...	90 0 0	80 0 0	4	Water Establishment	268 11 0	...
5	Tax on Native music...	101 0 0	...	5	Construction of temporary Dam on the Rambag Nala	270 1 2	...
6	Cattle pound fees	25 3 6	11 7 0	6	Scavenging and Halalkhor Establishment	974 9 10	119 0 0
7	Miscellaneous	132 7 2	65 12 11	7	Huts for Halalkhors	246 7 8	...
	Total ...	4011 2 8	1161 0 5	8	Construction of side gutters and cleaning of old ones..	1172 0 9	638 6 2
				9	Do. Do. of roads	264 0 0	...
				10	Miscellaneous	111 2 11	51 4 0
8	Advances	3 8 0	...		Total	4475 4 4	1034 13 9
9	Deposits	19 6 0	79 10 0	11	Advances	10 6 0	13 2 3
				12	Deposits	13 0	...
	Grand Total ...	4034 0 8	1240 10 5		Grand Total	4486 7 4	1048 0 0

84. The chief sources of income were Octroi and the house tax.

BHOR

85. The following new roads were constructed in the town of Bhor at an aggregate cost of Rs. 733-0-6.

(1) A cart road leading from Gokte's house to Shettia's wadi.
(2) Do. Do. from the town joining the Mahad road.
(3) Do. Do. to Bhelke's wadi.
(4) Do. Do. from Mashalji's Mal down to the river Nira.
(5) Do. Do. from Berde's house down to Bhelke's wadi.

Besides the above works Rs. 439-0-3 were spent in repairing the existing roads in the town.

Building new quarters for Halalkhores cost Rs.246-7-8.

SHIRWAL.

86. A new road in Shirwal from the Peth down to the river was constructed, as also the existing roads in the town were repaired at a cost of Rs. 380-7-6.

The wooden railing of the bridge over the Gagan Nala, which was in a rotten state was replaced by stone parapet walls at a cost of Rs. 257-14-8.

87. The incidence of taxation per head in the town of Bhor, is 10·76 and that in the town of Shirwal 5·5 annas.

CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER, AND CROPS.

88. The following are the details of the Agricultural stock:—

No.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Cattle	79,858	76,356
Horses, Ponies, and Mares	945	848
Sheep and Goats	10,525	13,289
Carts	1,387	1,494
Ploughs	17,168	17,341

89. A large decrease is observable under the head of cattle, which can be attributed to the removal by the owners of a large number of their cattle, which had come for grazing into this State, to deaths from diseases, and to sales to out-siders.

90. There is a considerable increase under the head of sheep and goats. This is a fluctuating item and its increase or decrease always depends upon the number of itenerant shepherds or Dhangars, who annually come into this State with their flocks for grazing purposes.

91. The total average rainfall of the year was 79 inches, 20 cents, against 57 inches, 80 cents in the preceding year.

92. The rainfall was timely and sufficient till the close of the month of September, when it became excessive and its continuance till the end of October damaged rice, nagli, and other crops considerably.

93. The monsoon set in about the 1st of June 1892.

94. The sowing operations of the Kharip crops generally commence in the months of June and July, and those of Rabi in September and October. the

principal products in the State are Rice, Nagly, Jawari, Wheat, Gram, and Bajari. The reaping harvest generally commences from October and ends in March.

95. There being very little of garden cultivation in this State, it is not worth noticing.

Wages, Labour, and Prices of food grains.

96. There was no noteworthy fluctuatiou in the wages of labour. Unskilled labourers earn, on an average, annas three per day. The daily wages of skilled labourers varied from 8 to 12 annas a day. The rate of hire for carts was 12 annas per day.

97. Labourers find sufficient work in the fields and under the Department of Public works. They are not required to migrate to Bombay, Poona and other towns in search of employment. However some people who have hopes of getting more lucrative employmeuts through their friends and relatives at Bombay and other places, go there yearly for a few months.

98 The following were the average rates of the principal food grains:—

	*Seers per rupee.
Rice (superior)	7
Rice (inferior)	8
Wheat	8
Jawari	12
Bajri	12
Nagli	16
Gram	10
Vari	12
Tur-pulse	7½
Grani-pulse	9

* 1 seer = 2½ lbs.

FOREST.

99. The details of the composition of the Forest Establishments are:—

1 Forest Officer.	2 Karkoons.
12 Round-guards.	78 Beat-guards.
4 Inspectors.	1 Surveyor in the Forest Office.
3 Office Peons.	

100. 1 Round-guard aud 4 Beat-guards have been newly appointed in the Vichitragad Taluka; and 2 Gadkaries in the Pownmawal Taluka have been added to this department. Thus the numerical strength of the department is increased by 7 men. Besides this, there was a temporary establishment working at different "Nakas" during the working season, for issuing passes and preventing thefts of forest produce.

101. The demarcation reports relative to the 36 villages of the Prachandgad Taluka and the whole of the Rajgad and Vichitragad Talukas, which were forwarded for approval, have been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay, and the result is communicated in the Political Agent's letter No. 332 dated 22nd August 1892.

102. The number of Forest Passes issued during the year of report was 16,059 against 17,518 in the last year. The decrease is due to the falling off in

the quantity of Hirda nuts, this year, owing to the prolongation of the wet season

103. Forest fires visited the Forest Reserves of Mohori Budruk and Adoli villages situated in the Rajgad Range, but owing to the vigilance of forest guards, and the timely aid from the villagers they were extinguished at their very outbreak. Carelessness on the part of tobaco smokers in throwing lighted cigars when passing through the jungle was, as far as could be ascertained, the cause of these fires.

104. There were 12 forest cases involving 31 persons sent up for trial to the magistrates, against 15 involving 31 persons in the last year. Out of the above number 27 persons in 10 cases were convicted and the rest were discharged. In 21 cases pending against 61 persons at the close of the previous year only 13 persons have been found guilty. Two forest cases involving 2 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year.

105. Besides the above, there were 5 forest cases involving 22 persons compounded, and the amount of compensation recovered from them was Rs. 21-10-4.

106. The noteworthy events in the annals of the forest history of this year are the introduction of the Forest Act No. VII of 1878 as amended by No. V of 1890, the appointments of Forest Settlement Officers for Vichitragad and Sudhagad Talukas, and the final approval of the Government of Bombay of the demarcation scheme relating to the Vichitragad, Prachandgad, and Rajgad Talukas.

107. The Forest Officer, as usual, has made a tour of inspection throughout the district and has inspected the offices of the 4 Inspectors and the Nakas under them, and superintended sales &c.

108. The salaries of the Inspectors of Vichitragad and Sudhagad Talukas and of the two Karkoons in the Forest Office have been increased, and the Forest Officer's travelling allowance made permanent from the 1st of June 1893.

109. From Appendix No. XVII it will be seen that the expenditure exceeds the receipts but it will be recouped when the forests of the State will be actually worked.

110. It gives me great pleasure to note that the demarcation statements and maps prepared by the Forest Officer and transmitted to Government for approval through the Conservator of Forests N. D. two years back, have met with entire approval of the Government. This is no doubt very creditable to the Forest Officer.

FOREST SETTLEMENT.

111. As stated above (para 6) Mr. Appaji Balwant Godse joined his appointment on the 1st of January last. I have at the same time entrusted Mr. Satbhai with the forest settlement work of the Sudhagad Taluka in addition to his own work of the Khoti Settlement, thinking that while doing the latter he can, without neglecting it, do the former as well.

112. In the 11 villages of the Vichitragad Taluka, Mr. Godse has, by adopting conciliatory measures, been able to settle the claims over an area of about 723 acres on payment, according to the rules in force in the British Districts, of money compensation to about 115 Khatadars and subsharers. The total amount paid upto the close of the year was Rs. 961, or about Re. 1-5-3 per acre of land acquired for forest purposes.

113. In the Sudhagad Taluka Mr. Satbhaie was able to settle the claims

over an area of about 3,263 acres in 8 Khoti villages and the Khots have agreed in writing to receive money compensation at the prevailing rates at 10 times the assessment on the land thus acquired. In 4 of these villages, Mr. Satbhaie had discovered that a considerable area, well suited for cultivation, was unnecssarily included in the demarcation contrary to the orders laid down by the Conservator of Forest. Such lands, he is strongly of opinion, ought to be disforested, and in support of his assertion he has cited a Resolution of the Government of Bombay No. 10,020 of the 14th December 1885 in which it is laid down that occupied lands really wanted for cultivation should not be included in forests. It is also the wish of the Government of India that no impediment should be offered to the permanent cultivation. Following these principles Mr. Satbhaie prepared maps showing the area which according to his opinion ought to be disforested in each of the above 4 villages, but before taking any final steps he was advised to consult the Political Agent, in the matter. Accordingly he personally took the papers and maps to him and explained to him his proposals. The Political Agent after going through h s papers gave his approbation, with slight alterations, to all of them.

114. A question regarding the procedure to be adopted in settling the land belonging to Inam villages which has been included in the demarcated forests was raised by Mr. Godse and he was informed upon information obtained about the practice obtaining in the British Districts in the settlement of similar lands that the rights of an Inamdar over his land are not to be interfered with so long he agrees to conform to the rules of the Forest Department regarding its conservation &c.

115. Owing to certain preliminaries which had to be gone through before the commencement of the work, the settlement officers were not able to take their works in hand for some time after their appointments. However considering the short period during which the above work was done by them, I find that both these officers have worked diligently.

Trade and Manufactures.

116. The chief articles of export are rice, myrabolans of commerce, butter, and ghee. The usual imports are oil, spices, sugar, molasses, cotton and woollen stuffs, and metals.

117. There are no noteworthy manufactures in the State.

118. No fairs are held in the State sufficiently large and important as to call for a special mention.

Public Works.

119. The following table shows the expenditure on Public works:—

Works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.		
Original Works.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Roads	7,177	0	6	.....			7,177	0	6
Public Offices and buildings	5,063	13	4	.....			5,063	13	4
Wells	.....			5,838	12	11	5,838	12	11
Dharmshalas	.....			1,908	3	5	1,908	3	5
School houses	400	0	0	1,199	4	4	1,599	4	4
Total	12,640	13	10	8,946	4	8	21,587	2	6
Repairs.									
Public Offices	6,124	7	5	.....			6,124	7	5
Water works	81	13	0	.....			81	13	0
Ferry boats	.....			162	14	2	162	14	2
Dharmshalas	.....			253	12	4	253	12	4
Roads	585	1	8	1,485	10	9	2,070	12	5
School houses	.....			160	0	3	160	0	3
Wells and their railings	1	8	0	49	0	0	50	8	0
Total	6,792	14	1	2,111	5	6	8,904	3	7
Contribution to the Sanitarium for Native women and children at Nasik	400	0	0	.....			400	0	0
Establishment	1,102	10	5	1,389	2	11	2,491	13	4
Miscellaneous	1,430	14	0	1	10	6	1,432	8	6
Total	2,933	8	5	1,390	13	5	4,324	5	10
Grand Total	22,367	4	4	12,448	7	7	34,815	11	11

120. The principal original works executed during the year were:—

COMMUNICATIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Completion of a road from Nasarapur to Vele, distance 22 miles. The estimated amount for this work being Rs. 25,000 of which expenditure incurred during the year was	3,367	3	3
Cutting and levelling the rocky part of the road from the Mamledar's Kacheri at Nasrapur down to the river Shivganga	729	11	0
Construction of a road from Mamledar's Kacheri at Vele to the Peth there	454	7	0
Construction of a road from Ambeghar to Ambavde, distance 6 miles. The estimated amount for this work being Rs. 4,125-11 of which expenditure incurred during the year was	2,625	11	3

BUILDINGS.

Additions to and alterations in the Mamledar's Kacheris at Nasrapur, Vele, Kolvan, and Sudhagad	2,889	6	1
Erection of a shed behind the Munsiff's Court house at Pirangut	1,165	6	3
Construction of a Police Chowke at Dhamanwahal ...	1,009	1	0

DHARMASHALA.

At Bhadwade in Vichitragad, Vele in Prachandgad, and Majgaon and Dakhane in Pownmawal Talukas ...	1,908	3	5

SCHOOL HOUSES.

At Mangdari, Vele, Pali, and Pirangut	1,599	4	4

WELLS.

29 Wells at different villages in the State	5,838	12	11
	21,587	2	6

121. The work of constructing the Nasrapur Vele road which had gone on for the past 2 years has been completed during the year of report, and in January last when going to do the Jamabandi of the Prachandgad Taluka, I had the pleasure to travel the whole distance of this new road in a four wheeled carriage straight upto Vele. The journey on the whole was found to be easy and comfortable.. It may appear rather out of place yet I cannot help mentioning the fact that while my carriage was passing the road, hundreds of people young and old inhabiting the villages in the vicinity, had assembled to witness the novel sight of a four wheeled carriage drawn by a pair of horses which perhaps many of them had never seen before.

122. The importance of this road may be judged from the fact that people had since last year commenced driving their carts laden with forest produce and other commodities on the *kacha* line in great numbers.

123. The villages lying to the South of Bhor, which are renowned for producing fine rice, had hitherto remained shut up for cart traffic and the people residing in them had necessarily to bring their field produce for sale in the Bhor Market on their heads. With a view to remove their inconvenience a branch line starting from the Mahad road at the village of Ambeghar, upto the village of Ambavde (a distance of about 6 miles) was constructed during the year. The line is yet *kacha* but it will be metalled and made *puka* for cart traffic in the course of the current year.

124. To give the villagers a plentiful supply of pure drinking water is a matter of primary importance, and I have made it a point to spend a considerable sum each year in sinking wells at those places, where the villagers find it extremely hard during the hot weather months to get good water for drinking purposes. The number of wells constructed and in course of construction during the year is 29, against 23 of the last year.

125. With reference to the Political Agent's remark on paras 98 to 101 of the last year's report, the following explanation will make the matter clear:—

126. The amount shown against the item "works of public utility" in Appendix XVII, is spent from the State Fund alone, while that shown below the above statement is made up of both the State and the Local Funds, hence the difference. Again the amount shown in Appendix XVII, includes both the original works and repairs, whereas the above items are only for principal original works executed from both the Funds and do not include repairs.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE FINANCE.

127. The actual income of the year under report, amounted to Rs. 359,100-3-2, and expenditure to Rs. 379,609-3-4. The expenditure has increased by Rs. 20,509-0-2 over the actual income.

128. The following statements give details as to the finance of the State:—

STATEMENT No. I.

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursement.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1891-92	207,833 14 5	376,959 13 11	354,192 1 7	230,601 10 9
1892-93	230,601 10 9	359,100 3 2	379,609 3 4	210,092 10 7

129. The amount shown as opening balance in the above Statement, includes both the Local and the State Fund balance.

Abstract Statement of Income and Expenditure.

STATEMENT No. II.

Receipts.

Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
VIDE:—Administration Report of this State for 1889-90, 1890-91, and Appendix XVII of this report for 1891-92, 1892-93.	Rs. a. p. 507,826 9 11	Rs. a. p. 345,605 7 0	Rs. a. p. 376,959 13 11	Rs. a. p. 359,100 3 2

STATEMENT No. III.

Expenditure.

Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
VIDE:—Administration Report of this State for 1889-90, 1890-91 and Appendix XVII of this report for 1891-92, 1892-63.	Rs. a. p. 466,829 2 0	Rs a. p. 318,271 7 4	Rs. a. p. 354,192 1 7	Rs. a. p. 379,609 3 4

130 Below the Appendix No. XVII are given in detail the causes of increase and decrease of both receipts and expenditure, during the year of report, and the one preceding.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

131. There is a Charitable Dispensary at Bhor. The Dispensary building is in a good sanitary condition, and the water supply is abundant. The number of patients treated therein and the expenditure incurred during the year will be seen from the subjoined table:—

Name.	No. of persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.
	In-door.	Out-door.	No. discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
Bhor	0	19,899	16,396	3,218	15	270	Rs. 2,963-7-5	70

132. As stated in para 108 of the last year's report, Mr. H. S. Deva L. M. & S. joined his appointment on the 7th of August 1892. Soon after his taking charg of the Dispensary, the number of patients seeking relief began to increase

day by day, and later on it rose to such an extent that it was found necessary to appoint a Hospital Assistant to work under him. This enormous increase in attendance indicates the growing popularity and confidence which Dr. Deva has acquired among the people of this State.

133. The most prevalent diseases in the year were Malarial fevers, Whooping cough, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and diseases of the Respiratory Organs. There was no attack of an epidemic of any sort excepting a few isolated cases of cholera in a few villages.

134. The medical officer had performed 30 major and 341 minor operations during the year. Out of the 30 major operations 26 were successful. Among these there was a case of cancer of the breast requiring special notice. A woman of about 45 years of age suffering from the above disease for about three years, came to Dr. Deva and begged of him to relieve her from the pain which was most annoying. She plainly told the Doctor that she would even prefer death to the miserable life she was leading of which she appeared quite tired on account of the extreme pain the disease was giving her. Dr. Deva himself was not sure whether he could perform the operation without endangering the woman's life especially as the disease was far advanced, and the woman was in an extremely emaciated condition of body. However at the repeated entreaties of the patient he amputated the breast successfully, and the woman has been doing well since its removal. In this as well as in 3 cataract cases the surgical skill displayed by Dr. Deva was indeed praiseworthy.

135. Mr. Porteous, the Political Agent, when he visited the Dispensary in January last, made the following remark in the Visitor's Book regarding this institution.

"Visited the Dispensary this morning with the Pant Sachiv and was much pleased with what I saw. The building is an excellent one, and there is ample room in it. The attendance is large and the people seem to be acquiring confidence in the present doctor Mr. H. S. Deva, a Licenciate of the Grant Medical College. The instruments are in good order and in great variety. The liberality of the Chief has provided many that are not supplied to Government Dispensaries. The stock of medicines is ample, and as with the instruments there are many not to be found in ordinary Dispensaries. The poisons are kept apart, in a separate locked cupboard."

136. The expenditure shown in the above table contains the sum of Rs. 808-1 spent in purchasing surgical instruments for the use of the dispensary from the State funds.

137. The following table will show the number of births and deaths registered during the year under report:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births.....	5,224	4,282	...	942
Deaths.....	3,638	3,438	...	200

138. There is a considerable decrease during the year under the head of births. Notwithstanding the stringent instructions given from time to time, the village officials especially the Kulkarnees do not seem to pay proper attention to this important work. In the western or hilly part of the state a Kulkarnee has generally from 4 to 8 villages in his charge, and his apathy to leave his home to

visit the villages by turn, is the cause of remissness on his part. Attention has again been called of the Revenue and Police Officers to keep a proper check over the village officials in their charge, so as to ensure accurate entry of births and deaths in each village. Some of the erring Kulkarnees were fined heavily for their neglect of this important duty.

139. The following table will give the information regarding vaccination:—

By whom vaccinated.	No. Vaccinated in 1891-92.	No. Vaccinated in 1892-93.	Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93
Nago Malhar	2,353	2,229	2,282	2,158	71	71
Krishnaji Raghunath	1,573	2,287	1,404	2,072	169	215
Krishnaji Narayan	1,167	1,033	1,167	1,033	...	...
Total ...	5,093	5,549	4,853	5,263	240	286

140. The work of supervision is entrusted to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector under him of the Poona district, for which a sum of Rs. 120 is annually paid to the British Government.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

141. The following table gives particulars of the number and description of the schools:—

No.	Description of School.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st May. 1892.	No. of Pupils. on the Roll on 31st May 1893.	Daily average attendance.
	STATE SCHOOLS.			
1	English School, Bhor	49	62	39·2
38	Marathi Schools	1337	1301	951·4
1	Hindustani School	39	26	22·6
40	Total ...	1425	1389	
	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
16	Marathi Schools.....	258	186	
56	Grand Total.....	1683	1575	

142. Upto the end of 31st May 1893 the number of schools was 40. On the 1st of June 1893, 5 old schools were closed and 6 new ones opened; so that there are now 41 schools in the State against 40 in the last year.

143. Of the schools, one is a First Grade Anglo-vernacular school, two girl schools, and the rest boys' vernacular schools.

144. The number of scholars on 31st May 1893 was 1389, while last year, it was 1425; so also the number of girls under instruction during the year was 147 against 178 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the bad state of some of the schools which were closed for paucity of attendance. If the number of boys in the schools opened from the 1st of June be taken into consideration, the number would be greater.

145. The English School at Bhor teaches as far as the Anglo-vernacular

Standard V. The boys' vernacular schools teach upto the vernacular standard VI.

146. The total fee receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 853-12-0 against Rs. 833-5-6 of the last year. The total expenditure incurred over instruction was Rs. 8,495-15-4 against Rs. 7,548-11-7 in the previous year.

147. The Deputy or the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors of Satara, Poona, and Kolaba Districts annually inspect and examine the schools in the state. Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Patavardhan B. A., the State Shaladhikari has control over the management of the different schools in the State, and he too inspects and examines all of them once in the year.

148. In the month of January last a trained and experienced man was appointed as the head master of the school at Pali in Sudhagad. Under him now the school is expected to send boys for the third grade Public Service examination.

149. In compliance with the recommendations and suggestions made by the Inspecting Officers, a mistress is engaged to teach needle work to the girls in the Bhor girl school.

150. Seven teachers have their salaries raised for their careful and hard work. As recommended by the Deputy Inspector, Kolaba District, two schools for the aboriginal tribes (Kathkaree &c.) in the Sudhagad Taluka, will soon be opened.

151. In January last, Mr. W. Porteous, the Political Agent had the pleasure to distribute prizes to the boys and girls of the Bhor schools.

152. While on my Jamabandi tour with the Karbhari, I visited some of the schools and distributed prizes to the boys and girls. The progress of the boys in the schools I visited, was found to be satisfactory.

153. A separate portion of the school building at Bhor, has been set apart for gymnasium, where athletic lessons are given by a gymnastic teacher.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

154. The scale of paying rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes, is similar to that in force in the British Territory.

155. During the year under report, 5 panthers, 1 bear, and 1 striped hyena were killed. The number of venomous reptiles killed during the year, was not considerable.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

156. There are two branch post offices in the State, one at Bhor and the other at Shirwal. Both of them are under the direct control of the postal authorities of the British Government. There is no telegraph office in the State. If a telegram is to be sent, it has to be forwarded to the railway station at Lonand on the S. M. Railway line which is about 24 miles from Bhor, and is the only nearest station.

State Records.

157. Great precautions are taken for the preservation of State Records. The Huzur records are kept in a spacious room in the palace, and those of the Talukas are kept at each of the Mamledar's Kacheris under the Mamledar's supervision.

Printing Press and Library.

158. There is only one printing press at Bhor, kept solely for the purpose of printing forms &c. to be supplied to the different departments of the State. There is one reading room, located in the school building at Bhor and entirely supported by the State, where the people are allowed access to news-papers and books free of charge.

Tolls.

159. Tolls are levied on carriages, horses, and other animals at the Rambag bridge, near Bhor, where a Naka is established for collecting the tax. The amount realized during the year under report was Rs. 2,550, against Rs.2,830 in the previous year.

160. This amount is credited to the Local Funds. Octroi and other minor duties being municipal taxes are not shown here.

161. Every encouragement is given to free trade.

162. In para 9 of the Resolution passed on the last year's Administration Report, Government have remarked that the completion of the Revenue Survey, the reform of the Police, and the settlement of the Hirda question are the most important matters for consideration. With reference to the first matter, I have already stated above in para 16, that it entirely rests with the Survey Department of the British Government to bring the work to a speedy termination. If the superintendent will detail more men to do the classification in current year's working season, the work will be completed sooner. With regard to the second point, a general increase of rupee one over the present pay of the police constabulary upto the rank of Havildars has been given. The third and the last point is about the settlement of the Hirda question, and I am glad to state that Mr. Porteous when he visited Bhor in January last, had summoned before him the men who had petitioned Government on the subject, and settled the question in a satisfactory manner.

163. I am greatly thankful to the Government for their having taken a favorable view of my administration.

164. I cannot conclude this report without gratefully acknowledging the valuable advice and suggestions received during the year from the Political Agents on the general management of the state business.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SHUNKERRAV,

Chief of Bhor.

APPENDIX I.

Principal relations of Native State.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bhor	The sum of Rs. 5536-14 being set-off against Rs. 10,000 the annual amount of elephant subsidy the remainder paid is Rs. 4,643-2.	British Government.	1,55,669	40	1,389	5,250	Fever, stomach and bowels complaints & c.	Rs. 4,39,411-7-9	...	Not levied.	Rice Nagli, Sawa. No manufactures and mines.

APPENDIX II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Shunker Rao Chimnaji Pandit Gandeker, Punt Sachiv, Jahagirdar of Bhor.	Bhor.	Jahagirdar Chief of Bhor.	Brahmin Hindu religion.	39	Private tuition.	Administers the affairs of his Sate.	Yes.	Follows primogeniture.	One Son.	

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1892-93.

Division.	Executive District.	No. of executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with Population.		No. of villages.	No. of civil judges.	No. of stipendiary magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	No. of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State revenue.		Remarks.
					Head quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Bhor.	5	1,491	155,669	Bhor	5,250	494	3	10	30	10	215	Rs. 22,287-4-3	Rs. 356,161-9-11	Rs. 439,411-7-9	

APPENDIX IV.

Population of the Bhor State, 1892-93.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses	Population in 1891.						Classification of population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 year.		Total.	No. per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginal.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Bhor.	24001	78602	77067			155,669	104·40				152,716	1992				961				

Columns 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19 to 22 are left blank, the papers containing the information required to fill them not having been returned by the Provincial Supdt. of Census.

APPENDIX V.

Appendix V is not given in consequence of there being no Military force kept in this State.

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description nf Officer.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total. Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismised.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentlly.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
Chief Police Officer	1	50	Rs. 22,287-4-3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Foujdars	5	30		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Foujdars	1	20		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Jamadars	4	10		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Constables (writers under the Foujdars)	13	7		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	
Hawaldars	9	7		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Naiks	19	6-8		.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Constables	163	6		2	28	.....	1	.....	20	.....	
Total.....	215	...	...	2	28	.....	2	.....	46	...	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Results of the working of the Police in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1893.

Name of the State.	No. of offences.		No. of accused arrested		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (columns 3 & 4.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bhor.....	457	318.	264	209	253	209	76	71	188	138	28	34	30	34

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1893.

State.	Amount stolen.						Amount recovered.						Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1891-92.			1892-93.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Bhor	13,477	8	6	2,297	0	1	9,317	5	2	1,747	12	1	69·1	76·1	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in theBhor state during the year 1892-93 *ending* 5*th June* 1893.

No.	Description of Crime or Offence.	No. of crimes.			No. of cases disposed of during 1892-93.	No. of cases undisposed of during 1892-93.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced to.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or befor trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on the 5th June 1892.	Committed during the year 1892-93.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.				Total.				Under one month.	From one to two months.	From two to three months.	From three to six months.	From six to twelve months.	From one to two years.	From two to three years.	From three to five years.	Above five years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	INDIAN PENAL CODE (COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.)																											
1	Rioting Section 147	...	1	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Assaulting public servant when suppressing riot S152	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Causing danger in any public way Sec. ...283	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Culpable homicide Section 304	...	2	2	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Attempt to commit suicide Sec. 309	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Concealment of birth by secret disposal Sec ...318	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons S. 324	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt Sec. ...325	...	6	6	6	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty Section. 332	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Wrongfully restraining any person Sec. ...341	1	13	14	13	1	14	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Wrongfully confining any person Sec. ...342	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Assault on woman to outrage her modesty Sec ...354	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

13	Rape Section.	... 376	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Theft Section.	... 379	19	125	144	140	4	77	31	...	2	...	4	25	...	31	46	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Theft in a building Section. ...	... 380	24	55	79	57	22	19	10	...	1	...	7	2	.	10	9	.	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	Robbery Section.	... 392	2	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Dacoity Section.	... 395	7	...	7	6	1	14	4	...	...	...	4	...	.	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	Criminalbreach of trust Section. ...	... 406	1	3	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	Dishonestly receiving stolen property Section	... 411	1	4	5	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	Mischief to animal under Section ...	... 428	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mischief unber Section.	... 429	1	10	11	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	Mischief under Section.	... 435	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mischief under Section.	... 436	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	Criminal trespass Section. ...	... 447	3	54	54	45	9	34	2	...	...	...	...	2	.	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	House trespass Section.	... 448	1	4	5	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	House trespass under Section. ...	... 452	...	1	1	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	Lurking house trespass under Sec. ...	... 457	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Attempt to commit offence Sec. ...	... 511	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	Under Act VII of 1867 Section. ...	... 31	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Under Act V of 1878 Section. ...	... 43	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
31	Under Act V of 1878 Section. ...	... 45	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total ...		61	907	368	325	43	201	69	...	4	...	19	42	...	69	132	...	...	12	1	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I. P. Code (Noncognizable Offences).																																	
32	Disobedience under Section ...	... 188	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	Voluntarily causing hurt Section. ...	... 323	...	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	Misappropriation Section. ...	... 403	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	Criminal breach of trust by public servant Sec.	... 409	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
36	Cheating Section	... 417	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Mischief Section	... 426	1	1	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
38	Insult to provoke a breach of the peace Sec.	... 504	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	Under Act XI of 1878 Section. ...	... 16	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total...		2	11	13	11	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total..		63	318	381	336	45	209	71	...	4	...	19	43	...	71	138	...	...	12	1	3	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Bhor state during the year ending 5th June 1893.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1892-93.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, transferred.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1891-92.	1892-93.							
Huzur Criminal Court at Bhor:—																	
(1) Exercising Sessions Court power	13	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	2	12	14	...	...	...	
(2) „ District Magistrate's power	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Special Magistrate 1st class	...	3	...	17	1	...	...	2	...	20	13	...	1	2	...	4	
2nd class Magistrate at Bhor	39	24	...	6	1	24	...	...	54	31	22	2	7	...	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate Vichitragad...	199	149	...	64	6	68	...	2	203	140	91	10	37	2	...	...	
3rd class „ „ ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate Rajgad	102	94	...	46	3	64	...	1	161	114	38	61	13	2	...	...	
3rd class „ „	40	26	1	1	4	72	...	...	65	78	63	11	3	...	...	1	
2nd class Magistrate Prachandgad.	89	100	...	30	7	91	16	...	93	144	40	27	63	14	...	...	
3rd class „ „	7	29	...	17	1	64	...	...	6	82	34	22	26	...	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate Pownmawal...	60	86	...	14	9	53	5	...	64	81	24	30	25	...	...	...	
3rd class „ „	31	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	47	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate Sudhagad	62	48	1	11	5	41	...	...	87	58	50	2	6	...	...	...	
3rd class „ „	23	41	...	5	2	38	...	1	43	46	18	13	15	...	...	...	
Total	670	611	10	214	40	516	21	6	857	* 827	397	190	‡213	20	...	7	

*This includes 20 persons committed to the Huzur Sessions Court.

‡This number will not tally with that given in column 16 of Appendix IX, because that Appendix simply deals with the persons arrested by Police, and does not include those summoned & by Magistrates.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in Bhor State in the year ending 5th June 1893.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																									
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c, ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-62.	1892-93.
Bhor.	Chief of Bhor	19	2	...	2	...	9	18	5	10	4	1	2	1	10	13	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in theBhor state during the year ending 5th June 1893.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among the convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1891-92.	1892-93.			
				1891-92.	1892-93.					
Bhor.....	1	23	76	92	99	19	25	22	Rs. 2,931-6-2	No prisoner died in the Jail.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civilworks–Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1892-93.									Suits disposed of 1892-93.							Remarks.
		1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses.	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights &c.	No. of suits under Rs 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	EX-PARTE.	Admitted & compromised &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. years	Average duration. Months	Average duration. Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff at Bhor...	63	60	624	558	687	618	627	545	60	73	37,785 4 4	55	500	3	497	52	5	4	...	265	19	18	243	26,708 5 2	...	2	1	
2	„ Pirangut...	32	35	342	302	374	337	339	313	35	24	22,410 10 3	10	287	5	268	29	3	2	...	166	25	12	110	22,951 11 6	...	2	22	
3	„ Pali.....	21	24	314	290	335	314	311	302	24	12	17,342 5 3	7	283	...	267	18	1	4	...	90	25	4	183	18,969 10 11	...	1	20	
	Total...	116	119	1,280	1,150	1,396	1,269	1,277	1,160	119	109	77,538 3 10	72	1,070	8	1032	99	9	10	...	521	69	34	536	68,629 11 7	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XIV.

Civilwork—Results of applications for execution Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1892-93,	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1892-93.			Remarks.
		1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.	Value for 1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value for 1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value for 1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value for Closing balance for 1892-93.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff at Bhor.....	172	168	27,886 6 2	742	740	83,091 4 3	914	908	110,977 10 5	746	727	96,391 8 7	168	181	14,586 1 10	146	29	6	
2	Munsiff at Pirangut.	75	52	3,818 0 1	370	407	48,570 10 4	445	459	52,388 10 5	393	372	45,732 7 0	52	89	6,656 3 6	75	13	7	
3	Munsiff at Pali	14	46	2,671 0 6	809	718	24,545 5 2	823	764	27,216 5 8	777	742	26,380 13 5	46	22	835 8 3	21	1	...	
	Total...	261	266	34,375 6 9	1921	1865	156,207 3 9	2182	2131	190,582 10 6	1916	1841	168,504 13 0	266	292	22,077 13 7	242	43	13	

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Registration Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Registrar at Bhor.....	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1,950 0 0	1,300 0 0	...	...	...	...
2	Subregister Vichitragad.	236	264	63	77	121	125	1	3	2	1	49	58	236	264	74,502 8 0	97,600 2 2	1	...	...	...
3	„ Prachandgad.	47	55	17	21	27	26	...	2	1	4	2	2	47	55	13,393 0 0	17,210 0 0	...	...	...	...
4	„ Pownmawal.	72	78	27	16	37	53	1	...	3	7	4	2	72	78	18,389 6 7	21,685 4 0	...	...	...	...
5	„ Sudhagad ...	120	148	58	77	55	65	...	...	...	...	7	6	120	148	36,604 7 7	35,765 8 0	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	478	547	168	192	240	269	2	5	6	12	62	69	478	547	145,439 6 2	173,560 14 2	1	...	...	...

APPENDIX XVI.

Satement showing Agricultural stock in the Bhor State during the year 1892-93.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupedes.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts for Carrying
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bhor	33,243	26,034	5,769	11,310	648	200	...	213	13,289	15,278	2,063	99	1,395

APPENDIX

Income.

No.	Head of Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue with arrears	246,727 10 0	238,460 6 7	.....	8,267 3 5
2	Forests	2,225 2 11	3,519 9 1	1,294 6 2	.....
3	Sayar with arrears	3,006 3 6	3,191 11 0	185 7 6	.....
4	Abkari, Bhang, Ganja &c	20,350 5 6	7,793 11 7	.....	12,556 9 11
5	Opium with arrears	1,766 11 5	1,562 8 10	.....	204 2 7
6	Registration	1,435 13 0	1,616 12 0	180 15 9	.....
7	Stamps	18,537 6 4	18,848 3 1	310 12 9	.....
8	Law and Justice	3,527 2 2	3,708 4 6	181 2 4	.....
9	Khasgi Sahotra Inam Land &c	29,050 9 6	29,100 8 6	49 15 0	.....
10	Interest	358 0 6	481 5 2	123 4 8	.....
11	Miscellaneous.....	2,411 12 6	9,112 3 5	6,700 6 11	.....
	Total.....	329,396 13 4	317,395 3 9	9,026 6 4	21,027 15 11
12	Deposits.....	4,146 13 11	6,443 7 1	2,296 9 2	.....
13	Advances	13,794 1 6	9,885 5 8	.....	3,908 11 10
	Total.....	347,337 12 9	333,724 0 6	11,322 15 6	24,936 11 9
14	‖ Local Funds.....	29,622 1 2	25,376 2 8	.....	4,245 14 6
	Grand Total.....	376,959 13 11	359,100 3 2	11,322 15 6	29,182 10 3

As for the opening and closing balances vide statement No. I under Chapter V para 128 of the report.

‖ A memo giving details of the receipts and expenditure is annexed to this statement.

XVII.

Expenditure.

No.	Head of Expenditure.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khagi ..... permanent Rs. 65,265- 6-8 Occasional „ 34,255-12-9	71,879 13 3	99,521 3 5	27,641 6 2	.....
2	Paga	18,132 8 10	18,965 9 11	833 1 1	.....
3	Revenue Establishment &c.....	49,829 2 1	50,623 14 8	794 12 7	.....
4	Remissions.....	148 13 3	87 10 6	.....	61 2 9
5	Cash remunerations to Watandars and Hakdars	36,731 3 2	33,953 1 3	.....	2,778 1 11
6	Survey and Khoti Establishment &c...	7,899 14 11	10,286 14 5	2,386 15 6	.....
7	Forests	8,629 5 8	10,570 9 11	1,941 4 3	.....
8	Shibandj and Police	26,603 11 5	31,669 0 9	5,065 5 4	.....
9	Law, Justice and Registration	11,603 4 7	11,394 0 5	.....	209 4 2
10	Jail	2.808 13 0	2,931 6 2	122 9 2	.....
11	Works of Public utility	23,874 10 4	22,367 4 4	.....	1,507 6 0
12	Devasthan Dharmadaya.....	22,368 9 0	15,845 2 4	.....	6,523 6 8
13	Tribute to the British Government ...	9,627 4 0	9,627 4 0	.....	.....
14	Cash allowances to Inamdars & Hakdars	6,131 2 8	10,322 14 5	4,191 11 9	.....
15	Gardens	802 1 3	415 15 9	.....	386 1 6
16	Nagarkhana	611 14 5	641 6 8	29 8 3	.....
17	Pensions and Potgi	1,593 11 9	1,598 4 2	4 8 5	.....
18	Census	613 12 3	623 3 6	9 7 3	.....
19	Miscellaneous	9,473 3 1	2,237 15 6	.....	7,235 3 7
	Total.....	309,362 14 11	333,682 14 1	43,020 9 9	18,700 10 7
20	Advances.....	10,259 5 11	13,653 1 1	3,393 11 2	.....
21	Deposits	3,965 7 9	4,567 0 10	601 9 1	.....
	Total.....	323,587 12 7	351,903 0 0	47,015 14 0	18,700 10 7
22	Local Fund.....	30,604 5 0	27,706 3 4	.....	2,898 1 8
	Grand Total.....	354.192 1 7	379,609 3 4	47,015 14 0	25,598 12 3

Notes explaining the causes of increase and decrease in certain items of the above statement.

RECEIPTS.

Item Number:—

1 & 14 The decrease is due to the lower bidding in the sale of several farms.

2. The increase is due to some of the forests being given for cutting.

4. The decrease is due to the nonreceipt during the year, of the second instalment of the Abkari money.

11. The increase is due to the recovery of overpayment made in previous year to the village Officials and Deshmukh Deshpande &c., also to the presents (Ahera) received in honour of the marriage of my son.

12. The increase is due to the earnest money deposited by bidders in auction sales.

13. The decrease is due to the timely adjustments of advances.

EXPENDITURE.

1. The increase is due to the expenditure incurred on account of the marriage ceremony of my son.

2. The expenditure under this head is fluctnating and depends upon the prices of articles required for feeding the animals.

3. The increase is due to the payment of arrears of former years.

5. There were no arrears of former years to be paid hence the decrease.

6. The increase is due on account of establishment and other charges paid to the Survey Department of the British Government for doing the classification work.

7. The increase is due to the cost of the Forest Settlement and to the Payment of Compensation.

8. The increase is due to the payment to Government of the money on account of the price of 100 Fusils purchased during the last year, and also to the cost incurred in providing the Police with new clothing, and the appointment of 4 Jamadars.

11 & 22. The decrease is due to the several public works, in progress, not being finished duriug the year.

12. The sum of Rs. 7,000 paid during last year to V. G. Tambveker is not a recurring charge hence the decrease.

14. The increase is due to the payment of arrears to the Inamdars and Saranjamdars, whose claims were settled during the year.

19. The decrease is due to the transfer to their proper heads of certain items of expenditure, shown under this head in the preceding year.

20. The increase is due to the advances given for execution of public and

other works not having been adjusted owing to noncompletion of certain works till the close of the year.

21. The increase is due to the adjustment of last year's deposits during the year.

—O—

Memo giving the details of receipts and expenditure of the Local Funds for the year 1892-93.

	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1 One anna cess with arrears	19,018	3	11	.....		
2 Allowances for collecting the cess	.....			495	8	4
3 Huzur and Taluka Establishment	.....			1,010	6	4
4 Education	853	12	0	8,495	15	4
5 Cattle pounds	428	12	0	217	6	6
6 Tolls	2,550	0	0	.....		
7 Dispensary	.....			2,155	6	5
8 Vaccination	.....			991	5	8
9 Public works	.....			12,448	7	7
10 Miscellaneous	225	6	0	76	0	11
Total	23,076	1	11	25,890	9	1
11 Deposits	967	8	10	675	4	11
12 Advances	1,332	7	11	1,140	5	4
Grand Total	25,376	2	8	27,706	3	4

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHOR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

WITH

APPENDICES.

—o—

BHOR

PRINTED AT

THE BHOR STATE PRESS.

1894.

No. 140 of 1894.

From,

SHUNKERRAO PANDIT, PANT SACHIV,
Chief of Bhor.

To,

W. PORTEOUS, Esquire,
Political Agent, Poona.

Bhor, 21st August, 1894.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the annual Administration Report of the Bhor State for the year ending 5th June, 1894.

2. The usual statements, as per margin accompany.

From I to XVII.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The Bhor State is allied with the British Government by the Treaty of 1820.

4. In the month of September last, I went to Poona to pay my respects to his Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay. I had also the pleasure of paying visits to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and other European gentlemen serving in the honorable grade of service under the Government of Bombay.

5. The year under review will be remembered in connection with the visit of his Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Captain Cox, A. D. C., and Dr. Martin to Bhor in the month of October last. At that time a *Darbar* was held. Although the time spent by his Excellency at Bhor was remarkably short viz. 4 hours, still within that time his Excellency after the close of *Darbar* visited the School and the Dispensary and has left a valuable record regarding these institutions. His Excellency showed great kindness in accepting the address given by the Bhor Municipality, and the response given by his Excellency to the aforesaid address, is very valuable indeed. His Excellency, after visiting the garden close to the palace and witnessing fireworks on the river side, returned to Shirwal after night-fall and appeared very much pleased with what he saw at Bhor.

6. In the month of November last, Mr. Candy, the Collector and Political Agent of Satara, paid a visit to Bhor.

7. In the month of December last, Colonel Godfrey, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Ratnagherry, visited Bhor to inspect the work of Survey, and suggested that it should be soon finished. Also Mr. Turnbull, Assistant Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, while on his way to Mahad, paid a visit to Bhor. Mr. Whiting, the late Chief Engineer, and Mrs. Whiting had the pleasure of spending a few days at my capital in the same month.

8. Mr. Porteous. Political Agent, Poona, visited Bhor in the latter part of the above month. He remained here for 8 days and was pleased with the general administration of the State. During his stay at Bhor he visited the Jail, the Dispensary, and the Anglo-Vernacular School and has passed favorable remarks regarding these institutions.

9. In the month of January last, I went to Bombay to pay my respects to his Excellency the Right Honourable Earl of Elgin, the new Viceroy, on his arrival there. I am under great obligations to his Excellency Lord Harris for introducing me to his Excellency the Viceroy.

10. In the month of April last, Dr. Anderson, Deputy Sanitary Commissoner together with Mrs. Anderson, paid a visit to Bhor. He was pleased with the general sanitary state of the town and the management of the Municipality and the Dispensary.

11. In the month of May, I had the honor of paying my respects to their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Harris at Shirwal, while they were on their way from Mahableshwar to Poona.

12. I made the annual tour with the State Karbhari in the month of December, 1893, in the Talukas of Vichitragad, Rajgad and Prachandgad, and in the month of March, in those of Pownmawal and Sudhagad, and made the jamabandi settlement of these Talukas. For the past two years, I was not able to visit the Sudhagad Taluka, but deputed my Karbhari to make the jamabandi of that Taluka. This year I visited it in person and found the condition of the rayats and crops there tolerably good.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

13. In the month of January last, Mr. Shridher Abaji Satbhai, Khoti Settlement Officer, having completed his Khoti work, was appointed as Acting Karbhari in place of Mr. Bhalchandra Trimbak Bapat, who has proceeded on 6 months leave, on account of ill health. It gives me pleasure to say that Mr. Satbhai has been discharging the duties of his new post in a very satisfactory manner.

For the convenience of the public 14 villages of Rajgad, have been transferred to Prachandgad, while 17 villages of the latter to Pownmawal.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

14. There are 5 Talukas in this state comprising in all 494 villages. Of these, 219 villages, as shown below, have been brought under survey operations.

15. The whole of the Sudhagad Taluka comprising 85 villages, and 24 villages of Rajgad, have had the Revenue Survey Settlement introduced therein about 10 years ago by the Survey Department of the British Government.

16. 65 villages of Vichitragad, 38 of Rajgad, and 7 of Prachandgad, in all 110 villages were also brought under the above operations about 24 years back. The settlement was made by the Survey Department of this State, and approved of by the Survey Commissioner.

17. Deducting the above number there remain 215 villages wherein the survey rates have not yet been introduced, but according to my estimate and the opinions of the Survey Officers concerned, they will be announced to all the remaining villages of the Vichitragad and Rajgad Talukas in April next.

18. The work of Potphalni is complete in 233 villages of Vichitragad, Rajgad, Prachandgad, and Pownmawal Talukas.

19. Last year 80 villages were classified, while in the year under report the classification of 85 more villages is completed by the parties of classers under a Native Head Surveyor detailed by the Superintendent of Revenue

Survey Konkan.

20. In the villages in which the work of Potphalni was complete, 52 villages were formerly partly classified by the classers of the State, of which 27 villages were completely done by them this year, leaving a balance of only 25 village to be classified next year.

21. There are altogether 114 Inam villages. 84 Inamdars had given their consent last year, and the consent of two more Inamdars was secured this year for the introduction of the Survey Settlement into their villages. There remain now only 28 villages where such consent is not yet obtained and efforts are being made to obtain the consent of the Inamdars of these villages.

22. The following are the special tenures in force in the State:—

1. Inam.
2. Khoti.
3. Kowli.
4. Khalsa.

INAM SETTLEMENT.

23. There were only 38 cases of *Dakhala* and *Gair Dakhala* Inams, of which 35 were settled last year and 2 this year, leaving only one case to be settled next year.

KOWLI SETTLEMENT.

24. The only three cases pending inquiry last year have been all settled this year.

KHOTI SETTLEMENT.

25. There are in all 30 Khoti villages in the Sudhagad Taluka of this State. Out of these, 27 had been settled by Mr. S. A. Sntbhai up to the end of May, 1893. The settlement of the only remaining 3 villages was also completed by him by the end of December last.

26. In the three villages settled this year, there are altogether 158 tenants out of whom 105 are occupancy tenants, one holding Dewastan Inam and the rest 52 are ordinary tenants having no right of permanent occupancy, and are subject to such protection from their Khots as they may possess under their personal contracts or agreements.

27. This year, Mr. Sitaram Bhagwant Sule and Mr. Ganesh Govind Gandeker have generously conferred upon most of their ordinary tenants in their respective Khoti villages, Nadsur and Nanoshe, the right of permanent occupancy. These tenants, to whom under section 11 of the Khoti Act, a right of heritable permanent occupancy is given, are declared privileged occupants and are included in the number of occupancy tenants.

SETTLEMENT OF RENT OF 105 OCCUPANCY TENANTS.

28. A fixed amount of cash as agreed upon between the Khots and the 92 occupancy tenants, has been recorded against the name of each, to be leviable yearly for the terms of the Survey Settlement. It gives me much pleasure to state that the rent agreed upon varied from 4 to 8 annas per-rupee of assessment, which latter is the maximum rate of *Khote Fayda* prescribed by Government (*vide* para 23 of the Resolution, page 167 of Survey and Settlement Manual).

29. About 8 occupancy tenants have agreed to pay fixed amount of rent

(*mukta*) in kind, which the Khots have accepted and it is accordingly entered in the name of each. It would not be out of place to mention here that the fixed amount of grain rental, now agreed upon, is in proportion to the annual produce of their fields. It is considerably light and beneficial to the interest of these tenants.

30. The remaining 5 occupancy tenants and their Khots have not come to any mutual agreement as to settlement of rent, either in kind or in money, nor have they proved to the satisfaction of the Khoti Settlement Officer to have paid a fixed and constant amount of grain rental, for the last 12 years, without any fluctuation, (*vide* Political Agent's letter No. 98 of the 15 March 1889) and therefore they have been made liable to pay fluctuating *Thal* (a share of the crop) not exceeding one-half of the gross produce for rice, and one third for warkas lands, as provided in Section 33 of the Khoti Act.

31. The cesses mentioned in para 9 of the Khoti Settlement Officer's Report ending 5th June 1860, were also in force in these three villages settled this year. These cases have been abolished under Sections 35 and 36 of the Khoti Act, and the Khots have been directed to discontinue to levy any of them either in money or in kind.

32. The whole of the Khoti Settlement work of the Sudhagad Taluka is now over, and it has given the occupancy tenants, in all the Khoti villages, the great boons, (1) of permanency of rights, (2) of fixed rates of rents, and (3) protection from all demands over and above the rent. These are all the advantages which the occupancy tenants can fairly claim, at the most, with reference to their existing rights and those of the Khots.

33. It gratifies me most to state that the decisions passed by Mr. Shridhar Abaji Sathhai who is a Government pensioner, were so just and equitable that none of the Khots nor any of the tenants have brought any action in the Civil Court, or made any complaint to me, or to the Political Agent, against any of his decisions, and that different Political Agents have talked well of him for the excellent work he has done.

34. The marginal table will show the area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year of report, as well as during the last year. This information appertains to those villages only in which the Survey Settlement is in force. The land in other villages having never been previously surveyed, it is not possible to give here even approximately the area of the cultivable land in them until the same is brought under the Survey operations.

Extent of cultivable area for.		Taken up in.		Waste remaining at the end of year.		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in.	
1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.		
2268 8·5	1814 2·5	454 6	26 25	1814 2·5	1787 17	79·98	98·53

35. At the time of the Forest Settlement, land will be required to be given in exchange for the lands taken up in forest, and therefore the cultivable waste land, shown in the above marginal table, is specially reserved for this purpose.

36. The Huzur, the Taluka, and the village accounts are kept in the Blane's forms, and a periodical examination of them is made by the Dafterdar under my or the Karbhari's supervision, when I and the Karbhari visit each Taluka. Village accounts are mostly examined by the Mamledars and some by the Huzur

Dafter Establishment at the time of the Jamabandi. Memoranda or *yadis* of the discrepancies and irregularities found out by the Dafterdar and his Establishment are then prepared and submitted for my inspection through the Karbhari, and on approval, are sent to the Mamledars for making necessary corrections &c. During the year under report, no grave discrepancies and irregularities were found out in the accounts.

Boundary disputes.

36. There were no boundary disputes during the year in question.

37. No ward's estate has come under the management of the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

Legislation.

38. The following Acts and Regulations have been introduced by my pleasure to be paid regard to, in matters of administration in this State, provided that, nothing therein shall be deemed to affect the rights acquired by, and the jurisdiction vested in me by long usage and the agreement of 1820:—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act No. I. of 1846 (An act to amend the law regarding the appointment and remuneration of pleaders).
Act No. III. of 1846 (An act for the establishment and maintenance of field boundary marks)
Act No. XIII. of 1850 (An act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts).
Act No. XLV. of 1860 (The Indian penal Code with amendment acts).
Act No. V. of 1861 (An act to frame rules for the performance of duties by Police).
Act No. XX. of 1864 (The Minor's Act).
Act No. VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act with an amendment act).
Act No. I. of 1871 (The cattle trespass act with an amendment act).
Act No. I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act with amendment Act.
Act No. IX. of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act).
Act No. X. of 1873 (Judicial Oaths act).
Act No. I. of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act).
Act No. III. of 1877 (The Registration Act with amendment acts).
Act No. XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act with an amendment act).
Act No. I. of 1878 (An act to amend the law relating to opium).
Act No. XI of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition).
Act No. I. of 1879 (The Stamp Act).
Act No. X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure with amendment acts).
Act No. XIV. of (1882 Code of Civil Procedure with amendment acts).
Act No. I. of 1889 (An act for the protection of coins and other purposes).
Act No. IV. of 1889 (An act to amend the law relating to counterfeit trade marks).
Act No. VII. of 1878 (Forests Act with an amendment act No. V of 1890).
Act No. VIII. of 1887 (Treasure Trove Act).
Act No. X. of 1870 (Land Acquisition Act).
Act No. XXXV. of 1858 (Limacy Mofussil Courts Act).
Act No. IV. of 1891 (Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure Act No. X of 1882).

Acts and Regulations passed by the Government of Bombay.

Regulation No. II of 1827 (A regulation defining the constitution of courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof).
Regulation No. VIII. of 1827 (A regulation to provide for the formal recognition of heirs, executors, and administrators, and for the appointment of administrators and managers of property by courts.)
Regulation No. XVI. of 1827 (A regulation defining the duties of the Collector and his powers.)
Regulation No. XVII. of 1827 (A regulation prescribing rules for the assessment and realization of land revenue.)
Act No. I. of 1865 (An act to provide for the survey assessment of lands held by Government.)
Act No. VII. of 1867 (An act for the Regulation of the District Police for the Presidency of Bom.)
Act No. VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act with an amendment act.
Act No. III. of 1874 An act to amend the law relating to hereditary officers with an amendment act.)
Act No. III. of 1876 (The Mamlatdars' Courts Act.)
Act No. V. of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay.)
Act No. V. of 1879 (The Bombay Land Revenue Code.)
Act No. I. of 1880 (The Khoti Settlement Act, applicable to the Sulhagad Taluka only.)
Act No. III. of 1885 (An act to amend the General Clauses Act.)

Acts passed by the Bhor State.

The Agriculturist's Relief Act.

39. No military force is kept in this State.

Police.

40. The total strenth of the Police force employed in the State during the year of report, remained the same, viz. 215 as that of the last year. The details of this force will be found in Appendix VI.

41. Appendices VII, VIII, & IX. will show the result of the working of the Police, value of the property stolen and recovered, and the number of crimes committed during the year.

42. From Appendix VI, it will be seen that during the year under report, a writer under the Foujdar of Rajgad, and a Hawaldar under the Foujdar of Sudhagad were dismissed from service for being absent without permission for several months. Of the two constables dismissed from service, one was for misconduct, and the other for being convicted of extortion under section 384 of the Indian Penal Code. Eight constables were departmentally fined for neglect of duty, and one Naik was promoted to the rank of a Hawaldar. As remarked by the Political Agent, Mr. Charles, in para 9 of his Remarks on the Administration Report of the last year, measures have been adopted to obtain, as far as possible, persons able to read and write in the Police force.

43. Regular instructions are being given in drill to the Police by an experienced man employed as a drill master, and the Police appear to have made a fair progress in discipline.

44. The whole Police establishment is under the superintendence of the Chief Police Officer, who has visited all the Talukas during the year.

45. The Policemen stationed on the out-posts in the Talukas visited every village within their beat, once a week, to see whether it was in good sanitary condition, and whether any crime had occurred therein, and the Foujdars inspected their diaries while moving in their Talukas. From the inspection-reports of the Foujdars, they seem to have worked properly.

46. From the beginning of the year under report, Foujdars and Jamadars under them have been ordered to visit thirty villages within their Talukas, each month, to examine the registers of births and deaths kept by the village Officers of each village, to pay strict attention to the sanitary matters, and to report any irregularity they met with, to the Huzur.

47. In the town of Bhor, Policemen are stationed at different localities to maintain order on the roads &c *Sowars* from the Huzur *Paga* do the duty of night-patrolling in the town. They are also sent in the Talukas to assist the Police as occasion requires.

48. There were two cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, committed during the year of report, one at Shirwal in the Vichitragad Taluka, and the other at malegaon in Taluka Powmawal. In the case at Shirwal, one Mathubai Walimbe caused the death of her husband's aunt by throwing a stone at her head at night while she was asleep; and in the case at Malegaon, Dhondu bin Nawalu Dal wounded his wife with the blunt edge of an axe so severely that she soon died. Both these cases were tried by the Political Agent in June last, and Mathu was sentenced to two years and Dhondu to ten years rigorous imprisonment.

49. Another crime of a serious nature had occurred at Shirkoli in the Prachandgad Taluka. There, one Tukaram Padwal, in conspiracy with five others, with codgles in their hands, entered the house of one Bhivrao Mahipat Deshpande in the dead of night, and attempted to commit murder by fearfully bruising his legs with a large stone, and causing ghastly wounds on his body. The case of the accused is pending before the Sessions Court at Bhor.

50. During the year of report, one dacoity was committed at Majgaon in Pownmawal Taluka. The Police traced and discovered the stolen property with some Ramoshies at Dongargaon in Peta Mulshi in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District, with the aid of the British Police. The case is still under Police investigation.

51. The total value of the stolen property, as reported, was Rs. 2,901-15-11, against Rs. 2,297-0-1 of the last year. Of this amount, the Police have been able to recover property amounting to Rs. 2,777-9-10 or 95·7 percent against 76·1 of the last year.

52. During the year of report, there were 286 cognizable, and 14 non-cognizable, making in all 300 offences for Police investigation, against 318 in the last year.

53. The percentages of convictions to the persons arrested, and persons sent up for trial are respectively 55 and 56 against 34 (both) in the previous year. Both the percentages are higher than those of the last year.

54. From the above, it will be seen that the Police have, during the year of report, exerted well in the prevention of crimes and in bringing offenders to justice.

Village Police.

55. There are in all 481 Police Patels in the State. None of them had been empowered to try cases under Act VII of 1867, as they were not found competent to exercise such powers. However, under the cattle Trespass Act, they are appointed pound-keepers.

Criminal Justice.

56. The Chief Criminal Court is the Huzur Sessions Court presided over by myself, and under that Court, there are 8 Courts of Magistrates exercising second class Magisterial powers. All these, with the exception of one, have also been invested with additional powers to commit cases to the Sessions Court. Out of these 8 Magistrates, 3, who are Munsiffs in the State, have been, from the beginning of the year under report, invested with second class Magisterial powers, care being at the same time taken that this additional work would in no way affect their civil work. As the people in or about Pirangut had to go far to lay their complaints before the Magistrate at Pownmawal, the Munsiff at Pirangut was invested with second class Magisterial powers with jurisdiction in Pirangut and some other villages about it. The Taluka of Sudhagad being rather at a great distance from the other Talukas of the State, the people there were put to great inconvenience when the Mamledar, who is a second class Magistrate, was absent from the Taluka. The cases triable by a second class Magistrate had to be transferred to some other Magistrate in another Taluka. In order to remove this inconvenience, the Munsiff at Pali is given the powers of a second class Magistrate. The Munsiff of Bhor is invested with Magisterial powers for the town of Bhor only. The head karkoon of each Taluka is also invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class. But he is to exercise that power only when the Mamledar, who is a second class Magistrate, is absent from the Taluka station. The details of the work done by those Courts will be found

in Appendices X and XI.

57. From Appendix X, it will be seen that the total number of cases during the year of report, was 528 of which 300 were investigated by the Police, and 228 were dealt with directly by Magistrates. The total number of persons involved in 528 cases was 674 out of which, 146 were committed by the Police and 528 were dealt with by the Magistrates without Police interference. 69 persons out of 146 committed by the Police, were convicted, and 66 were discharged and acquitted. Out of 528, directly dealt with by the Magistrates, 149 persons were convicted, and 360 were discharged and acquitted. The total number of persons convicted was 218. and that of those acquitted and discharged, 426, out of which 138 were discharged under section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Deducting this number, there remain only 288 persons discharged and acquitted. Thus the ratio of acquittals and discharges is 42·7, while that of convictions is 40·6. The percentage of discharges and acquittals shown by Mr. Charles, the late Political Agent, in para 9 of his remarks on the Administration Report of the last year, appears to have been obtained without deducting the number of 203 persons discharged under section 345 Cr. P. Code. After deducting this number, there remained only 384 persons discharged and acquitted, and the percentage was 46·4 which would show that the work done by the Magistrates last year was satisfactory. The Magistrates were obliged to discharge the accused persons when resignations were tendered by the complainants under section 345 Cr. P. Code.

58. From the above it will be seen that the ratio of convictions is higher, and that of acquittals and discharges is lower this year than those of the last year.

59. During the year of report. a special Magistrate of the first class was appointed to try a case triable by a Magistrate of that class.

60. In Appendix X, under the column headed 'arrested by the Police' the number includes also persons arrested by the Forest Officers.

61. Appeals are presented to the Huzur Court from the decisions passed by the Magistrates. During the year under report, there were in all 15 appeals filed involving 45 persons, and they were all disposed of in the following manner:—

In 5 cases, the decisions of the Lower Magisterial Courts were confirmed, in 3, modified, in 6, reversed, and one appeal was rejected owing to its being time-barred.

62. The number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year in all Courts was 10.

Extradition

63. During the year of report, 2 persons from the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District and 5 from the Mahad Taluka of the Kulaba District, were handed over for trial to the State.

Prisons.

64. There is a large and stout building used as Jail in the town of Bhor. The whole is a stone building surrounded by stonewalls. The rooms where prisoners are confined are well ventilated. There are four rooms for prisoners of solitary confinement. Separate rooms are appropriated for female prisoners. In their case strict regard is paid to decency. There are also separate rooms to keep civil prisoners in the same building.

65. A special wing has been built as a kitchen-room for the prisoners.

There is a garden inside the walls round the central building, at which the prisoners are generally employed. The vacant piece of ground in front of the building has been utilized in laying out a nice garden wherein vegetables of sorts are grown and sold to the public.

66. The prisoners are treated according to Jail rules. Their average health is good special regard being paid to the health of the prisoners by appointing the Medical Officer in charge of the Medical Dispensary at Bhor. to look after them.

67. In the month of September 1893, Mahankalya Valad Sagaji Ramoshi, a prisoner in the Jail, while taken out for work, escaped from the hands of a guard and is not found as yet. The guard is sentenced and a proclamation awarding a prize to the apprehender is issued.

68. In the month of May last, one prisoner died of cholera. There were no more cases of cholera in the Jail.

69. The conduct of the prisoners in the Jail was on the whole good.

70. As was remarked by Mr. Porteous, Political Agent Poona, during his visit at Bhor in 1893, two latrines were built one for the use of male and the other for female prisoners in the Jail.

71. Mr. Porteous, Political Agent Poona, during his visit at Bhor in December last, has passed the following remark:—

"Visited the Jail this morning and found everything in good order. There are 21 prisoners whose warrants I examined. The suggestion last year about a latrine has been attended to, and one has now been built for the accomodation of women."

"I have made one or two suggestions in small matters this visit, which will, no doubt, be considered and adopted, if found practicable."

"On the whole. I am much pleased with the state of things generally."

72. In accordance with the suggestions above referred to, the plantation of sugarcane was instantly removed from the Jail precints, and the second class Magistrates at Bhor and Vichitragad were appointed visitors of the Jail.

73. The visitors during their visits found every thing in good order and received no complaints from the prisoners.

74. Mr. A. V. Anderson, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner C. D., during his visit at Bhor in April last, has remarked as follows:—

"Visited the Jail this morning and found every thing very clean and in remarkably good order. There are 18 prisoners including a woman. The Jail is a credit to the State, and is well looked after by Mr Vishnu Ganesh, Head Jailor.

Lock-ups.

75. There are 6 lock-ups, one at each of the Taluka stations, and one at Pirangut. The prisoners under trial are confined in them. Convicts whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a week, are also confined in these lock-ups. The average period an accused was detained in custody befor trial was 1·75 days, which is less by ·2 a day than the average period of the last year.

Civil Justice

76. There are in the State 3 Munsiff's Courts of original civil Jurisdiction. Appendices XIII and XIV will show the number of suits decided in the original

Courts. The following table gives the number and value of suits:—

Name of Courts.	Suits of Immovable property.				Money Suits.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.
Munsiff of Bhor.....	58	8262 1 0	59	11362 8 6	500	29523 3 4	596	46407 11 7
Munsiff of Pirangut	15	1170 9 2	21	1502 11 0	287	21240 1 1	327	15310 11 6
Munsiff of Pali	7	2013 1 3	14	1022 8 0	283	15329 4 0	219	9969 0 11
Total.....	80	11445 11 5	94	13887 11 6	1070	66992 8 5	1142	71687 8 0

77. The number of suits filed this year was greater, and the amount of work done by the Munsiffs in addition to the Magisterial work was also greater than that of the previous year.

Miscellaneous Applications.

78. The following applications were received during the year in question:—

Including the last year's balance, there were 12 applications for certificates of heirship under Regulation VIII of 1827. Out of them 10 were decided in favour of the applicants and one rejected leaving only one undisposed of at the close of the year.

There were altogether 4 applications for certificates of administration under Act XX of 1864, out of which 3 were received during the year of report and one was pending at the close of the last year. All these were decided in favour of the applicants.

There were 16 other miscellaneous applications for disposal of which 15 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of only one at the close of the year. Of the total number disposed of 6 were in favour of, and 9 against, the applicants.

Civile Appellate Court.

79. An appeal lies against the decisions of the Munsiffs' Courts to the Huzur Court. The following table gives the details of the work done by the Appellate cour.

Name of Court.	Opening balance.	Filde during.	Total.	Disposed of during.	Closing balance.	Value of Appeals filed during.	How disposed of.					Average duration.					
							Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended	Cases remanded for retrial.	Compromised and otherwise disposed	1892-93.			1893-94.		
												Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
	1892-93. / 1893-94.	1892-93. / 1893-94.	1892-93. / 1893-94.	1892-93. / 1893-94.	1892-93. / 1893-94.	1892-93. / 1893-94.	1892-93. / 1893-94.	1892-93. / 1893-94.	1892-93. / 1893-94.	1892-93. / 1893-94.	1892-93. / 1893-94.						
Huzur Appellate Court at Bhor.	33 / 3	43 / 106	76 / 109	73 / 104	3 / 5	Rs. 8,868-4 / Rs. 15,948-1-3	34 / 46	18 / 19	7 / 15	12 / 11	2 / 13	...	7	9	...	1	26

80 The numbers of appeals filed and decided during the year under report, were both greater than those of the previous year, while the time taken up in disposing of these appeals was far less than that in the last year.

81. In this State, Bombay Act III of 1876 is in vogue. There are in all 5 Mamledar's Courts. During the year under report, 47 cases were filed under the Act, of which 45 were decided during the year, and two remained to be disposed of at the close of the year.

82. The Mamledars at the beginning of each month forward to the Huzur all cases decided by them in the preceding month. The Huzur examined all these cases and found some material irregularities and errors in some cases for which the Mamledars concerned have been reprimanded. On the whole the work done by the Mamledars was satisfactory.

Registration.

83. Besides the office of the Registrar at Bhor, there are 4 sub-registry offices in the State, situated at Bhor, Vele, Kolwan, and Pali.

84. The particulars of the work done by them will be seen from Appendix XV.

85. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year of report and that preceding it:—

Description.	1892-93.			1893-94.			Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	192	91,301 12 0	556 10 0	138	52,908 4 0	405 8 0	
Sale-deeds	269	73,205 4 0	762 8 0	243	65,898 8 0	664 8 0	
Wills	5	.....	63 0 0	1	.....	4 14 0	
Money Bonds	12	1,344 4 0	28 14 0	3	.....	2 10 0	
Process Fees & other Minor receipts &c...	69	7,709 10 2	205 12 0	64	3,532 12 3	198 0 0	
Total ...	547	173,560 14 2	1,616 12 0	449	122,339 8 3	1,275 8 0	
Deduct Expenditure...	...	.....	568 8 1	...	.....	661 4 4	
Net profit	...	.....	1,048 3 11	...	.....	614 3 8	

Municipal Administration.

86. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Bhor and the other at Shirwal. There was no change in the constitution of these Municipalities during the year under report.

87. During the short visit of his Excelleney Lord Harris to Bhor, he was presented an address in the Municipal Hall by the President of the Bhor Municipality on behalf of the corporation in a beautifully ornamented silver casket, in reply to which his Excellency, after having thanked the commissioners for the cordial welcome they accorded him, said that the numerous buildings he saw showed feelings of affection and regard of the Pant Saheb for his subjects and that the study of Municipal Administration in India was interesting and more so in Native States. His Excellency further said that the administration was subject to slow growth, and rapid advances should not be expected, and that it would be a mistake to force Municipalities in small villages where the funds are insufficient.

88. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure, and balance of the said Municipalities during the year under report.

Name.	Balance on 1st June 1893.			Receipts during the year.			Total.			Expenditure during the year.			Balance on 31st May 1894.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bhor	855	8	4	3,828	0	3	4,683	8	7	3,617	1	5	1,066	7	2
Shirwal	796	13	1	1,311	3	5	2,108	0	6	1,768	15	3	339	1	3
Total ...	1,652	5	5	5,139	3	8	6,791	9	1	5,386	0	8	1,405	8	5

89. The following table gives the details of actual receipts and expenditure:-

Receipts.							Expenditure.						
No.	Source of Income.	Bhor.			Shirwal.			No.	Item.	Bhor.			Shirwal.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Octroi	2650	0	0	565	0	0	1	Office Establishment	575	8	10	141	12	8
2	House and Privy Tax.	821	11	9	457	12	4	2	Fire Engine Do.	104	2	7	...		
3	Licence fee for selling snuff	32	0	0	29	14	2	3	Lighting street lamps.	475	3	1	88	15	3
4	Do. for preparing & selling fireworks	120	0	0	90	0	0	4	Water Establishment.	342	6	1	...		
5	Tax on Native music	80	0	0	...			5	Dam on the Nala &c.	280	3	6	...		
6	Cattle pound fees	14	9	0	11	15	6	6	Scavenger & Halalkhor Establishment	1044	1	3	121	14	0
7	Miscellaneous	97	10	6	76	7	2	7	Construction and repair of roads	372	3	9	1253	11	6
								8	Casket for Address	157	4	6	...		
								9	Miscellaneous	64	14	10	32	1	10
	Total ...	3815	15	3	1231	1	2		Total	3416	0	5	1638	7	3
8	Advances	11	9	0	13	2	3	10	Advances	192	1	0	50	14	0
9	Deposits		8	0	67	0	0	11	Deposits	9	0	0	79	10	0
	Grand Total ...	3828	0	3	1311	3	5		Grand Total ...	3617	1	5	1768	15	3

90. The chief sources of income were octroi and the house and privy taxes.

91. As suggested by Surgeon Major A. V. Anderson, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the construction of gutters in an oval form round the cisterns in the town of Bhor is under contemplation.

Bhor.

92. A new road from the Parit lane leading to the village Pomardi was constructed at a cost of Rs. 183-8-6, and Rs. 188-11-3 were spent in repairing the existing roads in the town.

Shirwal.

93. The following new roads were constructed in the town of Shirwal at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,253-11-6.

(1) A new road was constructed from the house of Balku Gujar to the Shimpi's well, dedicated by a tailor to the public.
(2) A road constructed in the locality where the bazar holds.
(3) Road from the houses of Mahadev Govind and Ragho Waman joining the main road leading to the River.
(4) A Road from the temple of Rama joining the public road leading to the temple of Kedareshwar.
(5) A road from the temple of Vithoba to the Malee lane.

94. The incidence of taxation per head in the town of Bhor is 10·76 and that in the town of Shirwal 5·5 annas.

95. The octroi refund rules in force in the Municipalities of Bhor and Shirwal are the same as those in force in Municipalities in the British territories.

CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather, and Crops.

96. The following are the details of the Agricultural stock:—

Name.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Cattle	76,356	80,462
Horses, Ponies, and Mares	848	836
Sheep and Goats	13,289	15,114
Carts	1.494	1,712
Ploughs	17,341	17,940

97. The increase in the number of cattle is attributable partly to improvement in agriculture, and partly to increase of carts which have lately increased owing to greater facilities afforded for communication by the construction of the road from Velhe to Nasarapur, which was completed last year.

98. The increase under the head of sheep and goats is due to the large flocks having been brought for grazing by the Dhangars from outside.

99. The total average rainfall of the year was 79 inches 35 cents, against 79 inches 20 cents in the preceding year.

100. The rainfall during the year in question was nearly the same as that of the last year but it not being timely the rice crops were slightly damaged.

101. The monsoon set in about the 28th May 1893.

102. The sowing operations of the Kharip crops generally commence in the months of June and July, and those of Rabi in September and October. The principal products of the State are Rice, Nagli, Jawari, Wheat, Gram, and Bajari. The reaping harvest generally commences from October and ends in March.

103. There being very little of garden cultivation in this State, it is not worth noticing.

Wages, Labour, and Prices of food grain.

104. There was no noteworthy fluctuation in the wages of labour. Unskilled labourers earn, on an average, annas three per day. The daily wages of skilled labourers varied from 8 to 12 annas a day. The rate of hire for carts was 12 annas per day.

105. Labourers find sufficient work in the fields and under the Department of Public Works. They are not required to migrate to Bombay, Poona, and other towns in search of employment. However some people who have hopes of getting more lucrative employment through their friends and relatives at Bombay and other pleces, go there yearly for a few months.

106. The following were the average rates of the principal food grains:—

	*Seers per rupee.
Rice (superior)	7
Rice (inferior)	8
Wheat	9
Jawari	11½
Bajri	11
Nagli	16
Gram	11
Vari	17
Ture-pulse	8¼
Gram-pulse	8½

FOREST.

107. The details of the composition of the Forest Establishment are:—

1 Forest Officer.	12 Round-guards.
4 Inspectors.	78 Beat-guards.
2 Karkoons.	1 Surveyor in the
3 Office Peons.	Forest Office.

108. The numerical strength of the Forest Establishment remained the same as that of the last year, but the temporary establishment, entertained for issuing passes and preventing thefts during the working season, was increased a little as occasion required.

109. During the year under report, 533 marks were put up to the newly acquired lands in 14 villages of the Vichitragad Taluka, at a cost of Rs. 93-1-2, the average rate per mark being below annas 2-9.

110. The only Taluka in the State where demarcations have not yet been sanctioned is Powarnawal. The lands in this Taluka selected for afforestation are being measured separately, but will be referred to the Political Agent, after the introduction of Survey rates in the Taluka and acquisition of such lands as are available for forest purposes.

111. The number of Forest Passes issued during the year under review was 25,752 against 16,059 in the last year. The increase is due to the enormous swelling in the quantity of myrabolans, the out-turn of crop being excellent and to the working in the forests of the State.

112. Forest fires have visited forest reserves at Mohori Budruk, Narhe and Bamanghar villages situating in the Rajgad Range, but no considerable damage is done to the jungle. The cause of the outbreak is probably a lighted tobacco cigar thrown by a passer through the forest. Also a small portion of Ghera Sudhagad and the adjoining jungle to the village of Nenawli, Taluka Sudhagad, was burnt by fire. The incendiary was found out, but the damage caused being very insignificant, the case was compounded.

113. There were altogether 21 forest cases involving 59 persons, against 12 involving 31 persons in the previous year. Out of the above number, 26 persons in 19 cases were convicted and the rest were discharged. In 2 cases pending disposal against 2 persons at the close of the last year, one was convicted and the other discharged. No case is pending disposal this year. Besides the above, 15 forest cases involving 21 persons were compounded departmentally, and the compensation recovered amounted to Rs 29-8-6.

114. In the Sudhagad Taluka, 4 coupes were sold in the year under report, and some 7 more are laid out for the working of the ensuing year.

* One seer = Two pounds and a half.

115. The Forest Officer as usual has made a tour of annual inspection throughout the district and has inspected the offices of the Inspectors and the Nakas under them and superintended sales &c.

116. The Forest Office was inspected by the Huzur Mulki Dafter and all the record was found in excellent order. On the whole, work done by the Forest Department is satisfactory.

117. This year it is interesting to note that the receipts have exceeded the expenditure by a little as the working has commenced this year.

Forest Settlement.

118. During the year under report, Mr. Appaji Balwant Godse, the Forest Settlement Officer has acquired 1,661 acres and 28 guntas of lands in 16 villages of Vichitragad and 11 villages of Rajgad Talukas for Forest purposes by adopting conciliatory measures. The amount of compensation paid, according to the rules in force in British Districts, to about 342 Khatedars and subsharers upto the close of the year, is Rs. 1,886-11, while in the last year claims of 115 Khatadars and subsharers over an area of 723 acres of land taken up for forest were settled on payment of Rs. 961 as compensation.

119. The average cost per acre of land acquired for forest purposes is about Rs. 1-2-2 against Rs. 1-5-3 of the previous year.

120. To deal with these ignorant people in settling their claims by private negotiation is not an easy task and I am glad to state that Mr. Godse has handled this difficult job with care and ability.

121. Mr. Godse's work of settling the claims by conciliation would have made more progress had it not been interrupted by the mischievous working of Ganu Kanka and Vishnu Bedeker.

Trade and Manufactures.

122. The chief articles of export are rice, myrabolans of commerce, butter, and ghee. The usual imports are oil, spices, sugar, molasses, cotton and woollen stuffs, and metals.

123. There are no noteworthy manufactures in the State.

124. No fairs are held in the State sufficiently large and important as to call for a special mention.

Public Works.

125. The following table shows the expenditure on public works:—

Works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.		
Original Works.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Roads	7,374	14	3	.....			7,374	14	3
Public Offices and buildings	11,471	5	6	.....			11,471	5	6
Wells	.....			3,243	5	8	3,243	5	8
Dharmshalas	.....			2,907	14	2	2,907	14	2
Compounds round school houses	.....			1,580	13	4	1,580	13	4
Water-pipes	3,704	8	11	.....			3,704	8	11
Total	22,550	12	8	7,732	1	2	30,282	13	10
Repairs.									
Taluka Offices, Dispensary &c.	2,017	4	2	.....			2,017	4	2
Water works	124	1	10	.....			124	1	10
Ferry boats	.....			158	10	11	158	10	11
Dharmshalas	134	4	0	412	6	9	546	10	9
Roads	5,532	5	5	1,767	4	4	7,299	9	9
School houses	.....			169	4	3	169	4	3
Wells and their railings	4	15	6	125	6	0	130	6	6
Total	14,812	15	11	2,633	0	3	17,445	15	2
Establishment	988	0	9	1,500	0	2	2,489	0	11
Miscellaneous	374	4	2	11	11	9	385	15	11
Total	1,363	4	11	1,511	11	11	2,875	0	10
Grand Total	38,727	0	6	11,876	13	4	50,603	13	10

126. The principal original works executed during the year were:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Communication.			
Construction of slabdrains on the road from Nasrapur to Vele completed last year	852	12	0
Completion of a road from Ambeghar to Ambavde, distance 6 miles. The estimated amount for this work being rupees 4,125-11 of which expenditure incurred during the year was	1,547	13	7
Road joining the main road to the precincts of the Jail...	575	13	3
Construction of a road from Bhor to Kapurwahal *via* Bhatghar, distance 9 miles. The estimated amount for this work excepting the bridges over the Nira and the Gunjawne being Rs. 28,731-11, of which expenditure incurred during the year was	4,398	7	5
Buildings.			
Construction of a shed to the Mamledar's Kacheri at Nasrapur	348	2	6
Construction of the Munsiff's court-house at Bhor. The estimated amount for this work being Rs. 18,566-4 of which expenditure incurred during the year was ...	6,907	6	9
Construction of Police chowkies at Vele, Kelad and Bhor.	4,215	12	3
Dharmshalas.			
Dharmshalas at Margasni, Sakhar, Kondhavale Budruk, Vele Budruk and Majgaon	2,907	14	2
School houses.			
Compound walls of stones and chunam masonary round the school houses at Shirwal and Pali	1,580	13	4

WELLS.

15 wells at different villages in the State	3,243	5	8
Conducting water from the Shivaganga dam to Nasrapur at an estimated amount of Rs. 5,652 of which expenditure incurred during the year over pipes was... ...	3,704	8	11
	30,282	13	10

127. I have undertaken the construction of the road from Bhor to Kapurwahal *via* Bhatghar, thinking that it will greatly shorten the distance between Bhor and Poona, and thus facilitate commerce. His Excellency, in reply to the address given by the Municipality of Bhor, expressed that while he had the pleasure of visiting Bhatghar in 1892 by the usual way through Shirwal, he had to ride to join the main road, and in doing so, had to experience difficulties, and therefore the road would be a short cut and a boon.

128. Care has been taken to construct roads only in those parts of the territory which require opening up for facilitating communication with the outside country and especially with Poona. The road from Ambavade to Ambeghar joins the Mahad road while the Vele-Nasarapur road and the road now under construction join the Poona-Satara road.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE FINANCE.

129. The actual income of the year under report, amounted to Rs. 365,341-8 and expenditure to Rs. 368,065-7-9. The expenditure has increased by Rs. 2,723-15-9 over the actual income.

130. The following tables give financial details of the State.

STATEMENT No I.

Years.	Opening balance.			Receipts.			Disbursements.			Closing balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1892-93.....	230,601	10	9	359,100	3	2	379,609	3	4	210,092	10	7
1893-94.....	210,092	10	7	365,341	8	0	368,065	7	9	207,368	10	10

131. The amount shown as opening balance in the above statement, includes both the Local and the State Fund balances.

132. The closing balance of the year 1893-94, shown in the above statement, will be required to meet the expenses for 6 months to come, during which time, there will be no revenue for collection.

STATEMENT No. II.

Receipts.

Item.	1890-91			1891-92			1892-93.			1893-94.		
VIDE:—Administration Report of this State for 1890-91, 1891-92 and Appendix XVII of this report for 1892-93, 1893-94.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	345,605	7	0	376,959	13	11	359,100	3	2	365,341	8	0

STATEMENT No. III.

Expenditure.

Item.	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
VIDE:—Administration Report of this State for 1890-91, 1891-92 and Appendix XVII for this report for 1892-93, 1893-94.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	318,271	7	4	354,192	1	7	379,609	3	4	368,065	7	4

133. Below the Appendix No. XVII are given in detail the causes of increase and decrease of both receipts and expenditure, during the year of report, and the one preceding.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Medical Relief.

134. There is a Charitable Dispensary at Bhor. The Dispensary building is in a good sanitary condition, and has ample room in it. The water supply is abundant. The rooms situated just at the entrance of the building, being found not sufficient for the daily work, the middle hall has been divided into three rooms, one of which serves as an operation room, the second prescription room, and the third office room. This arrangement has removed a good deal of the nuisance and crowding caused before for want of sufficient number of rooms.

135. There being no accommodation in the building itself for holding Post Mortem examinations and there being no convenient spot near the dispensary to build a room for the purpose, one is being built outside the town near the Jail. It is shortly expected to be ready.

136. The number of patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with the last year, will be seen from the following table:—

Name.	Year.	No. of persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.
		In-door.	Out-door.	No. discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
Bhor	1892-93.	0	19,899	16,396	3,218	15	270	Rs. 2963-7-5	70
	1893-94.	0	25,067	19,366	5,200	76	425	Rs. 2541-3-8	86·74

137. This year the average daily attendance was 86·74 against 70 in the last year. The marked increase under the heading 'Died' is due to deaths from cholera. No instruments were purchased during the year under report' and hence the decrease in expenditure.

138. The most prevalent diseases during the year were Malarial Fevers, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, diseases of the Respiratory Organs, and Hepatic derangements. There were a few cases of Small-pox and Measles.

139. At the close of the last year there were only a few cases of cholera here and there. But from June to November, with intermissions now and then, there were 151 cases out of which 111 proved fatal. The cholera then prevailed in all the five Talukas, but the majority of cases occurred in Sudhagad and Pownmawal. Then again in the month of May, rather a severe type of cholera broke out, especially in Vichitragad and Pownmawal, carrying 168 persons out of 269 attacked. Throughout the year the Mamledars of the five Talukas were kept supplied with cholera medicines, with instructions as to how to use them, and every possible care was taken to see that the sufferers received the medicine in time. Every sanitary precaution was taken to check the epidemic. The cholera still continued when the year under report closed.

140. Upto the end of the year, 125 cases were treated for cholera in the Bhor Charitable Dispensary from Bhor and Bhatavada with 56 deaths. The first case in Bhor, that of a mendicant, which occurred on the 7th of May last, was, in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officer, imported from Wai, where cholera was

then prevalent. The prevalence and continuance of the epidemic are mainly to be ascribed to the ignorance on the part of the public, of sanitary precautions and to the belief that these precautions are useless to check the epidemic.

141. During the year, there were performed 19 major and 565 minor operations. Major operations included 3 Midwifery operations, 3 Cataract operations, 2 Clamp and Cautery operations for the removal of Interno-external Piles, &c. &c.

142. One of the Midwifery cases, was a case of *placenta previa*. When the woman was first seen, she had been in labour for 48 hours. There had been profuse haemorrhage and the pulse was feeble and small. The os was found dilated and the head was presenting. The woman having very little blood to spare, the operation of turning was at once resorted to, and was happily successfully accomplished. The woman took some time to rally, but got well in the end.

143. During the year under report, the Dispensary was visited by his Excellency Lord Harris, Mr. W. Porteous, and Dr. A. V. Anderson.

144. Referring to Mr. Porteous' remark for the last year, (para 135 of the printed report for the last year) Lord Harris remarks:—

"I quite endorse Mr. Porteous' remark. The people of Bhor have every reason to be grateful to the Pant Saheb."

145. Mr. Porteous has made the following remark in the Visitor's Book:—

"Visited the Dispensary again to-day, and was as pleased with the state of affairs generally as I was, when I was here last season.

"Several additions to the instruments and medicines have been made by the liberality of the Chief, and the institution may be considered thoroughly well equipped.

"Mr. Deva, the Doctor in charge has deen very successful in his work during the year."

146. Dr. A. V. Anderson says:—

"Visited the Dispensary this mornig. The building is a most suitable one and is kept in very good order. The stores, medicines and instruments are all in very good order with the exception of the tooth instruments which are old and should be replaced. All poisons should be labelled and kept in a separate almirah under lock and key. At present many harmless medicines are kept in the poison cupboard which defeats the object. Accommodation should be provided for in-door patients, and one of the existing rooms might be divided off for the present until another room can be built. Under existing circumstances, operation and other serious cases have to be discharged before they are cured. The Assistant Surgeon Mr. H. S. Dev is popular with the people. He should be made Health Officer for the town or a member of the Municipality. The Dispensary which is kept up entirely by the liberality of the Chief is a credit to the State."

147. The suggestion of keeping poisons quite by themselves has been acted upon, and two more almirahs have been supplied to the Dispensary for the purpose. No room being available for the purpose of keeping in-door patients in the present Dis-pensary building, the consideration of the matter has been postponed till the new building that is to be built near the Dispensary is ready.

148. It gives me much pleasure to note that the work done by Dr. Dev throughout the year, has given full satisfaction to the public who seem to have gained complete confidence in him.

149. The figures relating to births and deaths for the year under report, are contrasted with those of the previous year, in the following table:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births.....	4,282	6,040	1,758	...
Deaths	3,438	4,580	1,142	...

150. The rates of births and deaths are respectively 38 & 29 per 1000 of the population, showing considerable improvement in the registration.

151. The increase in the number of deaths is due to the prevalence of cholera.

152. According to stringent orders given from time to time, the Revenue and Police Officers have carefully and properly tested these registers in their charge, and found the entries therein almost correct. Some Kulkarnies and Patels were heavily fined for not keeping these registers properly.

153. The following table will give the information regarding vaccination:—

By whom vaccinated.	No. Vaccinated in 1892-93.	No. Vaccinated in 1893-94.	Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Krishnaji Raghunath	2,287	1,393	2,072	1,388	215	5
Nago Malhar	2,229	1,551	2,158	1,360	71	191
Krishnaji Narayan.....	1,033	1,860	1,033	1,597	.....	263
Total ...	5,549	4,804	5,263	4,345	286	459

154. The work of supervision is entrusted to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector under him of the Poona District, for which a sum of Rs. 120 is annually paid to the British Government.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

155. The following table gives particulars of the number and description of the schools:—

No.	Description of School.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st May 1893.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st May 1894.	Daily average attendance.
	STATE SCHOOLS.			
1	English School, at Bhor	62	68	49·9
38	Marathi Schools	1,301	1,263	906·1
	Hindustani School	26	.....	.....
39	Total.....	1,389	1,331	.....
	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
11	Marathi Schools	186	291	.....
50	Grand Total ...	1,575	1,622	.....

156. During the year under report the number of schools was 39 while last year it was 41, 7 old schools being closed and 5 new ones opened. The independent Mahomedan school at Bhor was made part of the Bhor Marathi School in compliance with the suggestions made by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona.

157. Of the schools one is a First Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, two Girls schools, and the rest Boys Vernacular schools.

158. The number of scholars on the 31st of May 1894 was 1331, while last year, it was 1389; so also the number of girls under instruction during the year was 141 against 147 in the preceding year. The decrease in number is due to the prevalence of cholera in the town of Bhor during the last two months and to the death of the Headmaster of the Mahomedan school at Bhor. Through his influence a large number of Musalman boys used to attend the school, but since his death they have ceased to do so. The appointment of an able Musalman teacher is now under contemplation.

159. The number of private schools in the State was 11 against 7 in the last year, while the number of pupils attending them rose from 186 to 291.

160. The English School at Bhor teaches as far as the Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. The Boys Vernacular schools teach upto the Vernacular standard VI.

161. From the 1st of June 1894, Mr. Shripad Keshav Bhide, B. A., is appointed as the Headmaster of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Bhor. Now the number of scholars is likely to increase and the whole school to improve under his direct management.

162. As was expected last year, three boys appeared for the 3rd Grade Public Service examination, during the year in question, from the Marathi School at Pali, out of whom two came out successful. They received a reward of Rs. 5 each for this their success from the State.

163. The Deputy or the Assitant Deputy Educational Inspectors of Poona and Kulaba Districts annually inspect and examine the schools in the State. Mr. Gajanan Bhasker Patwardhan, B. A., the State Shaladhikari, has control over the management of the different schools in the State, and he too inspects and examines all of them once in the year.

164. An attempt was made to open a school for the aboriginal tribes, such as Katkaris &c., in the Sudhagad Taluka, on the recommendation of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Kulaba, but the attempt failed owing to the extreme apathy of the Katkaris notwithstanding allurements offered to them and their children.

165. The total fee receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 928-2-6 against Rs. 853-12 of the last year. The total expenditure incurred over instruction was Rs. 8,217-4-4 against Rs. 8,495-15-4 in the previous year.

166. During the year under report, 11 teachers have their salaries raised, 9 being recommended by the Deputy Educational Inspectors of Poona and Kulaba and 2 by the Shaladhikari of the State.

167. Mr. Waman Khanderaw Vaidya, Asst. Deputy Educational Inspector, Kulaba, in his report to R. S. Gopal Vinayak Panandikar, writes:—

"With reference to my inspection reports Nos. 97 to 108 on the State Schools, Bhor, I have the honour to express satisfaction with the marked pro-

gress the schools have made during the year. The Pali school has, I beg to state, made a laudable advance under the careful supervision of the present Head master Mr. S. K. Katdare, and I think that the local wants have now been fairly met."

168. In the Inspection Report for the year 1893-4, 24 schools are returned as good, 7 fair and 8 bad. Last year, 18 schools were returned as good, 15 fair and 7 bad. From this it will be seen that there is a decided improvement in the State schools.

169. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Bhor was honoured with a visit by his Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, on the 16th of October 1893. Some of the students went through the programme of English recitations and gymnastic exercises, specially prepared for the occasion. Before leaving, his Excellency was pleased to distribute prizes to the boys and girls in the Bhor schools. The remark of his Excellency runs as follows:—

> "I have been much pleased with my visit to the Pant Saheb's Anglo-Vernacular school. The recitations were delivered with much appropriate action, but a lower rate of oratory or recitation would be an improvement. I was specially favoured by hearing the Pant Saheb's daughter read an extract from her Marathi book."

170. While on my jamabandi tour with the Karbhari, I visited some of the schools and distributed prizes to boys and girls. The progress of the boys in the schools I visited, was found to be satisfactory. The Mamledars and other Officials in the State were enjoined to exert their influence to secure the spread of education in the State.

171. A separate portion of the school building at Bhor has been set apart for gymnasium, where athletic lessons are given by a gymnastic teacher.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

172. The scale of paying rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes is similar to that in force in the British Territory.

173. During the year under report, 7 panthers and 1 hyena were killed and the number of snakes destroyed was 24.

Post and Telegraph Office.

174. There is only one Sub-post Office at Bhor and two Branch Post Offices at Shirwal and Pali in the Vichitragad and Sudhagad Talukas respectively. They are under the direct control of the Postal Authorities of the British Governments. There is no Telegraph Office in the State. If a telegram is to be sent, it has to be forwarded to the the Railway Station at Lonand on S. M. Railway, which is about 24 miles from Bhor, and is the only nearest Station.

State Records.

175. Great precautions are taken for the preservation of the records. The Huzur records are kept in a spacious room of the Palace, and those of the Talukas are kept at each of the Mamledars' Kacheries under the Mamledars' supervision.

176. Much of the State record was burnt when the Palace was on fire. The work of selecting useful and useless papers is in progress. It has to be finished

with great care, as important documents are often required for reference. The papers which will be found useless, will be destroyed after the completion of the classification work.

Printing Press and Library.

177. There is only one printing press at Bhor, kept solely for the purpose of printing forms etc., to be supplied to the different departments of the State. There is one reading room, located in the school building at Bhor and entirely supported by the State, where people are allowed access to newspapers and books free of charge.

Tolls.

178. Tolls are levied on carriages, horses, and other animals at Rambag bridge, near Bhor, where a Naka is established for collecting the tax. The amount realized during the year under report, was Rs. 2,355, against Rs. 2,550 in the previous year.

179. This amount is credited to the Local Funds. Octroi and other minor duties being municipal taxes are not shown here.

180. Every encouragement is given to free trade.

181. The facts and figures above mentioned will show that during the year under report, the administration on the whole has made fair progress. The Khoti Settlement work of Sudhagad was complete. The Police showed greater efficiency in detecting crimes and stolen property. Civil and Criminal justice was properly administered. The management and discipline in the jail were satisfactory. The number of agricultural stock increased. Every effort was made to give medical assistance to persons attacked with cholera. The Forest Settlement progressed fairly well. Public Works, Medical Relief, and Education received their due share of attention, and the land and other revenues were paid with ease.

182. I am under great obligations to Government for having taken a favorable view of my administration and for having expressed satisfaction for my taking an active personal interest in the State and desiring its prosperity. Special encouragement is being given to education and wherever reforms are indicated as necessary, every effort is made to bring them about.

183. I cannot conclude without gratefully acknowledging the valuable advice and suggestions received during the year, from you in the general management of the State business.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SHUNKERRAO,

Chief of Bhor.

APPENDIX I.

Principal relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military forces.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bhor	The sum of Rs. 5,356-14 being set-off against Rs. 10,000 the annual amount of elephant subsidy the remainder paid is Rs. 4,643-2.	British Government.	155,669	39	1,331	4,504	Fever, stomach and bowels complaints &c.	Rs. 437,570-6-11	...	Not levied.	Rice, Nagli, Sawa. No manufactures and mines.

APPENDIX II.

Political Relations.

Native Chiefs, Principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Cast, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Shunker Rao Chimnaji Pandit Gandeker, Punt Sachive, Jahagirdar of Bhor.	Bhor.	Jahagirdar Chief of Bhor.	Brahmin Hindu religion.	40	Private tuition.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes.	Follows primogeniture.	One Son.	

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1893-94.

Division.	Executive District.	No. of executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with.		Number of Villages.	Number of civil judges.	No. of stipendiary magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	No. of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State revenue.		Remarks.
					Head quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Bhor	5	1,491	155,669	Bhor	5,250	494	3	10	30	16	215	Rs. 19,201-14-10	Rs. 359,621-11-7	Rs. 467,570-6-11	

APPENDIX IV.

Population of the Bhor State, 1893-94.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891						Classification of population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	No. per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginal.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Bhor.	24,001	78,602	77,067			155,669	104·40				152,716	1,992				961				

Columns 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19 to 22 are left blank, the papers containing the information required to fill them not having been returned by the Provincial Supdt. of Census.

APPENDIX V.

Appendix V is not given in consequence of there being no Military force kept in this State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police.

Description of Officer.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion	By money rewards.	No. able to read & write	No. under instruction.	
Chief Police Officer	1	50	19,201-14-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Foujdars	5	30		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Foujdar	1	20		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Jamadars	4	10		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Writers under Foujdars.	13	7		1	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	
Hawaldars	9	7		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Naiks	19	6-8		.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	
Constables	163	6		2	5	1	.....	.....	18	.....	
Total...	215	.....	.....	4	8	1	1	.....	44	.....	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Results in the working of the Police in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1894.

Name of the State.	No. of offences.		No. of accused arrested		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (columns 3 & 4.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1892-93	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Bhor.....	318	300	209	148	209	146	71	82	138	66	34	55	34	56

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1894.

State.	Amount stolen.				Amount recovered.				Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1892-93.			1893-94.	1892-93.			1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.			
Bhor	2,297	0	1	2,901 15 11	1,747	12	1	2,777 9 10	76·1	95·7	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1894.

Number	Description of Crime or Offence.	No. of crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1893-94.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1893-94.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced to.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons contract being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
		Balance on the 5th June 1893.	Committed during the year 1893-94.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.			Under one month.	From one to two months.	From two to three months.	From three to six months.	From six to twelve months.	From one to two years.	From two to three years.	From three to five years.	Above five years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	Indian Penal Code (Cognizable Offences.)																											
1	Rioting Section 147	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Assaulting public servant when suppressing riot S.152	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Escaping from lawful custody Section ...224	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Delivery of counterfeit coin as genuine Section ...241	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Causing danger in any public way Section ...283	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Trespassing on burial places &c. Section ...297	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Culpable homicide Section 304	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
8	Attempt to murder Section 307	...	2	2	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons S. 324	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt Section Sec. ...325	...	10	10	8	2	17	11	...	5	...	3	3	...	11	6	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Voluntarily causing hurt to public servant Sec. ...332	...	2	2	2	...	3	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Wrongful restraint Section 341	1	4	5	5	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Wrongful confinement Section 342	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Kidnapping Section 363	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1894.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1893-94.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, transferred.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1892-93.	1893-94.							
Huzur Criminal Court at Bhor:—																	
(1) Exercising Sessions Court Power	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	13	...	9	4	...	...	...	
(2) " District Magistrate's Power.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Special Magistrate 1st class	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	20	6	...	...	2	4	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate at Bhor	24	25	...	8	...	23	...	2	31	33	17	1	14	...	1	...	
2nd class Magistrate Vichitragad	149	139	...	49	13	73	2	...	140	137	68	7	57	5	...	...	
3rd class " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate Rajgad	94	58	...	19	2	46	...	1	114	68	47	6	9	...	...	6	
3rd class " "	26	41	1	1	4	65	1	...	78	72	58	1	13	...	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate Prachandgad	100	67	...	16	12	66	...	...	144	94	46	12	30	6	...	...	
3rd class " "	29	16	...	5	14	19	...	...	82	38	20	1	16	...	...	1	
2nd class Magistrate Pirangut	...	21	...	13	...	7	...	1	...	21	5	1	14	1	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate Pownmawal	86	51	2	13	4	55	...	...	81	74	27	26	18	1	...	2	
3rd class " "	4	14	...	6	1	2	...	...	4	9	5	...	4	...	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate Sudhagad	48	59	...	27	10	31	...	...	58	68	28	9	29	2	...	...	
3rd class " "	41	29	...	2	11	16	...	...	46	29	18	4	7	...	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate Pali	...	7	...	3	1	7	...	...	...	11	6	3	1	...	...	1	
Total	611	528	7	165	72	410	3	4	827	* 674	345	81	218	‡ 19	1	10	

* This number includes 13 persons committed to the Huzur Sessions Court.

‖ This number includes 138 persons discharged under Section 345 of Cr. P. Code.

‡ This number includes 6 persons committed to the Court of the Political Agent.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1894.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																									
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry &c. ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Bhor.	Chief of Bhor	15	...	1	...	1	18	11	10	5	1	15	1	3	13	18	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1894.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among the convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admited during the year.	Total.		1892-93.	1893-94.			
				1892-93.	1893-94.					
Bhor	1	22	52	99	74	25	22	17	Rs. 2,912-3-8	One prisoner died of cholera in the Jail.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civilworks-Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of.

No.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1893-94.										Suits disposed of 1893-94.							Remarks.
												Value.		Suits regarding lands and houses.	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.		Average duration.		
		1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94																Years	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9			10					11				12		13			14
												Rs.	a. P.													Rs.	a. p.			
1	Munsiff at Bhor...	60	73	558	655	618	728	545	671	73	57	57,770	4 1	58	596	1	561	77	10	6	1	328	26	37	280	60,428	9 6	...	2	4	
2	„ Pirangut...	35	24	302	348	337	372	313	337	24	35	16,813	6 6	18	327	3	325	21	1	1	...	177	20	15	125	16,484	2 8	...	2	2	
3	„ Pali.....	24	12	290	233	314	245	302	238	12	7	10,991	8 11	13	219	1	218	13	1	1	...	91	25	1	121	11,330	10 0	...	1	19	
	Total...	119	109	1,150	1,236	1,269	1,345	1,160	1,246	109	99	85,575	3 6	89	1142	5	1,104	111	12	8	1	596	71	53	526	88,243	6 2	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Registration Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Saledeeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
1	Registrar at Bhor.....	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	Rs. a. p. 1,300 0 0	Rs. a. p. 750 0 0	...	...	...	...
2	Subregister Vichitragad	264	229	77	60	125	123	3	...	1	3	58	43	264	229	97,600 2 2	64,965 14 0	...	...	...	...
3	„ Prachandgad.	55	28	21	10	26	15	2	...	4	...	2	3	55	28	17,210 0 0	6,799 0 0	...	...	...	...
4	„ Powmawal.	78	98	16	23	53	66	...	...	7	...	2	9	78	98	21,685 4 0	24,116 10 3	...	...	...	...
5	„ Sudhagad ...	148	93	77	45	65	38	...	1	...	...	6	9	148	93	35,765 8 0	25,708 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	547	449	192	138	269	243	5	1	12	3	69	64	547	449	173,560 14 2	122,339 8 3	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Bhor State during the year 1893-94.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupedes.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts for Carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bhor	34,639	27,749	6,238	11,836	659	172	...	342	15,114	16,096	1,934	132	1,580

Income.

APPENDIX

No.	Head of Receipts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue with arrears	238,460 6 7	230,640 0 10	.....	7,820 5 9
2	Forests	3,519 9 1	6,906 6 0	3,386 12 11	.....
3	Sayar with arrears	2,191 11 0	2,949 0 6	.....	242 10 6
4	Abkari, Bhang, Ganja &c.	7,793 11 7	20,253 2 9	12,459 7 2	.....
5	Opium with arrears	1,562 8 10	1,857 2 9	294 9 11	.....
6	Registration	1,616 12 0	1,275 8 0	.....	341 4 0
7	Stamps	18,848 3 1	18,427 13 10	.....	420 5 3
8	Law and Justice	3,708 4 6	5,156 7 0	1,448 2 6	.....
9	Khasgi Sahotra Inam Land &c.	29,100 8 6	29,075 6 3	.....	25 2 3
10	Interest	481 5 2	327 9 7	.....	153 11 7
11	Miscellaneous	9,112 3 5	3,302 6 9	.....	5,809 13 5
	Total...	317,395 3 9	320,170 15 6	17,589 0 6	14,813 4 9
12	Deposits	6,443 7 1	4,657 6 5	.....	1,786 0 8
13	Advances	9,885 5 8	15,110 2 6	5,224 12 10	.....
	Total...	333,724 0 6	339,938 8 5	22,813 13 4	16,599 5 5
14	‖ Local Fund	25,376 2 8	25,402 15 7	26 12 11	.....
	Grand Total...	359,100 3 2	365,341 8 0	22,840 10 3	16,599 5 5

As for the opening and closing balances vide statement No. I under Chapter V para 130 of the report.

‖ Memo giving the details of receipts and expenditure of the Local Funds for the year 1893-94.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 One anna cess with arrears	194,41 7 4	.....
2 Allowances for collecting the cess	.....	441 7 8
3 Huzur and Taluka Establishment	.....	936 14 7
4 Education	928 2 6	8,217 4 4
5 Cattlepounds	423 9 0	197 0 9
6 Tolls	2,355 0 0	.....
7 Dispensary	.....	2,297 6 6
8 Vaccination	.....	932 15 11
9 Public works	.....	11,876 13 4
10 Miscelleneous	616 1 10	157 1 0
Total...	23,764 4 8	25,057 0 1
11 Deposits	697 1 11	884 0 3
12 Advances	941 9 0	3,347 8 3
Grand Total...	25,402 15 7	29,288 8 7

XVII.

Expenditure.

No.	Head of Expenditure.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khajagi Establishment	99,521 3 5	64,484 5 4	.....	35,036 14 1
2	Paga	18,965 9 11	18,830 4 5	.....	135 5 6
3	Revenue Establishment &c.	50,623 14 8	49,584 15 2	.....	1,038 15 6
4	Remissions	87 10 6	600 2 1	512 7 7	.....
5	Cash remunerations to Watandars and Hakdars	33,953 1 3	33,490 4 11	.....	462 12 4
6	Survey and Kheti Establishments &c.	10,286 14 5	16,680 13 0	6,393 14 7	.....
7	Forests	10,570 9 11	12,115 10 10	1,545 0 11	.....
8	Shibandi and Police	31,669 0 9	28,444 12 10	.....	3,224 3 11
9	Law, Justice and Registration	11,394 0 5	11,967 15 6	573 15 1	.....
10	Jail	2,931 6 2	2,912 3 8	.....	19 2 6
11	Works of Public utility	22,367 4 4	38,727 0 6	16,359 12 2	.....
12	Devasthan Dharmadaya	15,845 2 4	13,490 13 2	.....	2,354 5 2
13	Tribute to the British Government	9,627 4 0	14,270 6 0	4,643 2 0	.....
14	Cash allowances to Inamdars & Hakdars	10,322 14 5	4,993 6 1	.....	5,329 8 4
15	Gardens	415 15 9	600 11 6	184 11 9	.....
16	Nagarkhana	641 6 8	614 8 1	.....	26 14 7
17	Pensions and Potgi	1,598 4 2	1,354 13 7	.....	243 6 7
18	Census	623 3 6	35 0 0	.....	587 3 6
19	Miscellaneous	2,237 15 6	2,802 8 3	564 8 9	.....
	Total...	333,682 14 1	316,001 10 11	30,777 8 10	48,458 12 0
20	Advances	13,653 1 1	16,368 10 6	2,715 9 5	.....
21	Deposits	4,567 0 10	6,406 9 9	1,839 8 11	.....
	Total...	351,903 0 0	338,776 15 2	35,332 11 2	48,458 12 0
22	Local Fund	27,706 3 4	29,288 8 7	1,582 5 3	.....
	Grand Total...	379,609 3 4	368,065 7 9	36,915 0 5	48,458 12 0

Notes explaining the causes of increase and decrease in certain items of the above statement.

RECEIPTS.

Item Number:—

1 The decrease is due to the lower bidding in the sale of several farms.

2 The increase is due to some of the forests being given for cutting.

4. The increase is due to the receipt, during the year, of the second instalment of the Abkari money for the last year and of the two instalments due for this year.

8. The increase is due to fines and dressfund.

11. No overpayments were made to the village officials and Deshmukhs Deshpandes &c. and no Ahers on account of marriage ceremony were received, hence the decrease.

12. The decrease is due to the timely adjustment of deposits.

13. The increase is due to the timely adjustment of advances.

EXPENDITURE.

1. The decrease is due to the absence of the expenditure incurred last year on account of the marriage ceremony of my son.

3. The decrease is due to there being no arrears of former years.

4. The increase is due to remissions.

5. The decrease is due to the Vatandars and Hakdars not having presented themselves to draw their allowance at the proper time.

6. The increase is due to the additional temporary establishment employed for Potphalni and to the charges paid to the Survey Department of the British Government for doing the work of classification.

7. The increase is due to the cost of the Forest Settlement and to the payment of compensation.

8. No fusils were purchased, hence the decrease.

9. The increase is due to the purchase of furniture and to the payment of outstanding balance of contingencies &c.

11. The increase is due to some of the public works being completed.

12 & 14. The claims of Inamdars, Saranjamdars and Devasthan and Dharmadya Inams were settled and the arrears paid off, hence the decrease.

13. The increase is due to the set-off of Rs. 4,643-2 out of the amount of elephant subsidy against the third instalment of Abkari farm from the British Government received during the year under report.

18. The decrease is due to the close of the census work.

19. The increase is due to refunding overpayments made by Deshmukhs etc.

20 .22. The increase is due to the advances given for the execution of public and other works not having been adjusted owing to the noncompletion of certain works till the close of the year.

21. The increase is due to adjustment of last year's deposits during the year.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHOR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

WITH

APPENDICES.

—o—

BHOR

PRINTED AT

THE BHOR STATE PRESS.

1895.

No. 122 of 1895.

From,

SHUNKERRAO PANDIT, PANT SACHIV,
Chief of Bhor.

To,

H. F. SILCOCK Esquire,
Political Agent, Poona.

Bhor, 7th August 1895.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the annual Administration Report of the Bhor State for the year ending 5th June 1895.

2. The usual statements, as per margin, accompany.

From I to XVII.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The Bhor state is allied with the British Government by the Treaty of 1820.

4. In the month of September last, I went to Poona to pay my respects to his Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay. I had also the pleasure of paying visits to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and other European gentlemen serving in the honorable grade of service under the Bombay Government and of receiving return visits from them.

5. In the month of January last, Mr. Porteous, Political Agent, Poona, had the pleasure of visiting Bhor. During his stay here, he visited the Jail, the Dispensary, and the Anglovernacular school, and appeared to be pleased with the management in the institutions and general administration of the State.

6. In the month of February last, I went to Bombay to pay my respects to his Excellency Lord Harris who was about to retire, by wishing him a happy voyage and to offer my respectful welcome to the newcoming Governor his Excellency Lord Sandhurst. I am under great obligations to both their Excellencies for accepting my respects.

7. In the month of May last, I went to Poona on a special invitation from the Agent for Sardars to give my vote at the Darbar wich was held in honour of the birthday of her most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, in favour of a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Council on behalf of the Sardars in the Deccan, and was greatly pleased to meet the Agent and the Jahagirdars of the S. M. Country and Satara and various Sardars who had assembled there for the occasion.

8. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Major Owen, Military Secretary to Governor and Mr. Bagnell, Political Agent, Poona, had the pleasure of visiting Bhor in the month of June. A Darbar was held in honour of his Excellency and though the time at the disposal of his Excellency at Bhor was very short, namely 2 hours, still within that time his Excellency after the close of the Darbar, visited the School and the Dispensary, and has left a valuable record regarding these institutions. His Excellency was also kind enough in accepting an address given by the Bhor Municipality, and the reply given by him to the aforesaid address is very valuable indeed. His Excellency appeared to be very much pleased with what he saw at Bhor.

9. The annual tour was made by me with the State Karbhari, in the month

of December last, in the Talukas of Vichitragad, Rajgad, and Prachandgad for Jamabandi settlement. In the month of February, the Sudhagad Taluka was visited by the State Karbhari who was deputed by me to make the Jamabandi of that Taluka, as I had visited the Taluka in person last year. The condition of the rayats and crops was tolerably good.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

10. Mr. Shridhar Abaji Sathhai, who was appointed as acting Karbhari vice Mr. Bhalchandra Trimbak Bapat, was confirmed in the post when Mr. Bapat resigned in February last.

11. There was no other material change in the administration.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

12. There are 5 Talukas in this State comprising in all 494 villages. Of these, 219 villages, as shown below, have been brought under survey operations.

13. The whole of the Sudhagad Taluka comprising 85 villages, and 24 villages of Rajgad, have had the Survey Settlement introduced therein about 11 years ago by the Survey Department of the British Government.

14. 65 villages of Vichitragad, 38 of Rajgad, and 7 of Prachandgad, in all 110 villages were also brought under the above operations about 25 years back. The settlement was made by the Survey Department of this State, and approved of by the Survey Commissioner.

15. Deducting the above number, there remain 275 villages wherein the survey rates have not yet been introduced.

16. The work of Potphalni was complete in 233 villages of Vichitragad, Rajgad, Prachandgad, and Pownmawal Talukas last year, while during the year under report the work of Potphalni is complete in 6 villages. Upto the last year 174 villages were classified, while in the year under report the classification of 17 more villages is completed by parties of classers under a Native Head Surveyor detailed by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Konkan.

17. In the villages in which the work of Potphalni was complete, 52 villages were formerly partly classified by the classers of the State, of which 49 villages have been completely done up to this time, leaving a balance of only 3 villages to be classified next year.

18. There are altogether 114 Inam villages. 86 Inamdars had given their consent up to the last year, and the consent of two more Inamdars was secured this year, for the introduction of the Survey Settlement into their villages. In 80 villages of these the work of Survey classification and Phalni is complete, and they are included in the 239 villages above mentioned. There remain now 8 villages to be surveyed and 26 villages where such consent is not yet obtained, and efforts are being made to obtain the consent of the Inamdars of these villages.

19. The work of Potpahani is complete in 39 villages of Vichitragad and 55 of Rajgad. The work remains to be done in 94 villages of Prachandgad and 51 of Pownmawal.

20. The following are the special tenures in force in the State:—

1 Inam.
2 Khoti.
3 Kowli.
4 Khalsa.

21. The Inam case remaining pending last year is pending also this year owing to the parties not having produced the necessary documentary evidence. The Mamledar has been ordered lately to settle the case soon.

Khoti Settlement.

22. Last year it was reported that the whole of the Khoti settlement work of the Sudhagad Taluka was over. There was a dispute as to a village being Khoti or otherwise, and it has been decided by Government to be Khoti. Its settlement will be complete this year.

23. The marginal table will show the area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year of report, as well as during the last year. This information appertains to those villages only in which the Survey Settlement is in force. The land in other villages having never been previously surveyed, it is not possible to give here even approximately the area of the cultivable land in them until the same is brought under the Survey operations.

Extant of cultivable area for.		Taken up in.		Waste remaining at the end of year.		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in.	
1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Acs Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.		
1814 2·5	1801 26	26 25	101 26	1787 17	1700 0	98 ·53	94 ·39

24. At the time of the Forest Settlement, land will be required to be given in exchange for the lands taken in forest, and therefore the cultivable waste land shown in the above marginal table, is specially reserved for this purpose.

25. The percentages shown in the last columns of the statement given in paragraph 34 of the last year's report, have been remarked as unintelligible and mistaken. They are given according to my understanding. If any elucidation be made as to how they should be given they will be given accordingly from the next year.

26. The Huzur, the Taluka, and the village accounts are kept in the Blane's forms, and a periodical examination of them is made by the Daftardar under my or the Karbhari's supervision, when I and the Karbhari visit each Taluka. Village accounts are mostly examined by the Mamledars and some by the Huzur Dafter establishment at the time of the Jamabandi. Memoranda or yadis of the discrepancies and irregularities found out by the Daftardar and his establishment are then prepared and submitted for my inspection through the Karbhari, and on approval are sent to the Mamledars for making necessary corrections. During the year under report no grave discrepancies and irregularities were found in the accounts.

Boundary disputes.

27. There were no boundary disputes during the year in question.

28. No wards estate has come under the management of the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

29. The following Acts and Regulations have been introduced by my pleasure to be paid regard to, in matters of administration in the State, provided

that, nothing therein shall be deemed to affect the rights acquired by, and the jurisdiction vested in me by long usage and the agreement of 1820:—

ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Act No. I. of 1846 (An act to amend the law regarding the appointment and remuneration of pleaders).
Act No. III. of 1846 (An act for the establishment and maintenance of field boundary marks)
Act No. XIII. of 1859 (An act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts).
Act No. XLV. of 1860 (The Indian penal Code with amendment acts).
Act No. V. of 1861 (An act to frame rules for the performance of duties by Police).
Act No. XX. of 1864 (The Minor's Act).
Act No. VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act with an amendment act).
Act No. I. of 1871 (The cattle trespass act with an amendment act).
Act No. I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act with amendment Act.
Act No. IX. of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act).
Act No. X. of 1873 (Judicial Oaths act).
Act No. I. of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act).
Act No. III. of 1877 (The Registration Act with amendment acts).
Act No. XV. of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act with an amendment act).
Act No. I. of 1878 (An act to amend the law relating to opium).
Act No. XI of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition).
Act No. I. of 1879 (The Stamp Act).
Act No. X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure with amendment acts).
Act No. XIV. of 1882 (Code of Civil Procedure with amendment acts).
Act No. I. of 1889 (An act for the protection of coins and other purposes).
Act No. IV. of 1889 (An act to amend the law relating to counterfeit trade marks).
Act No. VII. of 1878 (Forests Act with an amendment act No. V of 1890).
Act No. VI. of 1878 (Treasure Trove Act).
Act No. X. of 1870 (Land Acquisition Act).
Act No. XXXV. of 1858 (Lunacy Mofussil Courts Act).
Act No. IV. of 1891 (Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure Act No. X of 1882).

ACTS AND REGULATIONS PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Regulation No. II of 1827 (A regulation defining the constitution of courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof).
Regulation No. VIII. of 1827 (A regulation to provide for the formal recognition of heirs, executors, and administrators, and for the appointment of administrators and managers of property by courts.)
Regulation No. XVI. of 1827 (A regulation defining the duties of the Collector and his powers.)
Regulation No. XVII. of 1827 (A regulation prescribing rules for the assessment and realization of land revenue.)
Act No. I. of 1865 (An act to provide for the survey assessment of lands held by Government.)
Act No. VII. of 1867 (An act for the Regulation of the District Police for the Presidency of Bombay.)
Act No. VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act with an amendment act.
Act No. III. of 1874 An act to amend the law relating to hereditary officers with an amendment act.)
Act No. III. of 1876 (The Mamledars' Courts Act.)
Act No. V. of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay.)
Act No. V. of 1879 (The Bombay Land Revenue Code, applicable to the Sudhagad Taluka only.)
Act No. I. of 1880 (The Khoti Settlement Act, applicable to the Sudhagad Taluka only.)
Act No. III. of 1886 (An act to amend the General Clauses Act.)

ACTS PASSED BY THE BHOR STATE.

The Agriculturist's Relief Act.

30. No military force is kept in this State.

POLICE.

31. The total strength of the Police force employed during the year under report, remained the same, viz 215, as that of the previous year. The details of this force will be found in appendix VI.

32. Appendices VII, VIII, and IX, will show the result of the working of the Police, value of the property stolen and recovered, and the number of crimes committed during the year.

33. From Appendix VI, it will be seen that during the year of report, one Fouzdar and one Jamadar, 3 writers under the Fouzdars, 4 Hawaldars, one Naik and 5 constables were departmentally fined, and one Naik was degraded, for

neglect of duty. A Naik and a constable were rewarded for arresting the convict Mahankalya who had escaped from the jail and was at large for a long time.

34. With reference to the remark in para 8 of the Political Agent's remarks, and in para 6 of the Government Resolution, on the Administration Report of the last year, it will be seen, on comparison with the other Native States, that the pay given to the Police Sepoys and the number of persons in the service able to read and write, are not smaller than those in other Native States. It is the convenience of the Police Sepoys, who have their houses and relations in this State that induces them to accept the State service on the present pay, and it cannot, therefore, be said that the pay being comparitively smaller than that of the British Police, they are not efficient in their work. This fact was brought to the notice of Mr. Porteous, the Political Agent, when he was at Bhor in January last, and he was convinced of the truth of this. Steps have been taken to enlist as many men able to read and write as are available, and orders have been issued that the men now in service should also be encouraged to learn. It is gratifying to note that the number of persons able to read and write has increased by 5 over that of the last year, and the number of persons under instruction is 6, while last year it was nil.

35. During the year of report some new Police stations were constructed, and the persons employed in the Police force were given new dresses.

36. The Fouzdars and the Chief Police Officer have, on inspection, found the work done by the Policemen stationed on the outposts in the Talukas fairly satisfactory.

37. In the town of Bhor, Policemen are stationed at different localities to maintain order on roads &c. *Swars* from the Huzur *Paga* do the duty of night-patrolling in the town. They are also sent out to the Talukas to assist the Police as occasion requires.

38. Regular instructions are given in drill to the Police by an experienced man employed as a drill master, and the Police have made a fair progress in discipline.

39. The whole Police establishment is under the superintendence of the Chief Police Officer who has visited all the Talukas during the year.

40. The Fouzdars and Jamadars under them have examined the registers of births and deaths kept by the village officers, and reported irregularities they found, to the Huzur. They have also paid strict attention to village sanitation in their monthly tour of inspection.

41. During the year of report one offence of murder was reported to have been committed by one Bajya walad Thaku by killing his wife. But upon trial, the Political Agent found that the deceased had committed suicide, and therefore, acquitted the accused.

42. There was one case of dacoity lately committed during the year of report, at Telawdi in Rajgad Taluka. The case is still under Police investigation.

43. The case against the accused Tukaram Padwal and 5 others for attempting to commit murder, which was pending before the Sessions Court at Bhor at the end of the last year, was decided during the year under report, and two of the accused were convicted and sentenced, and the rest acquitted.

44. During the year of report, 281 cognizable, and 22 non-cognizable, making in all 303 offences, were investigated by the Police against 300 of the

last year. The cognizable offences have decreased by 5, and the non-cognizable have increased by 8, over those of the preceding year.

45. The total value of the stolen property, as reported, was Rs. 2,949-9-0 against Rs. 2,901-15-11 of the last year. Of this amount, the Police have been able to recover property amounting to Rs. 2,233-0-6 or 75·7 percent, against 95·7 of the last year.

46. The percentages of convictions to the persons arrested, and persons sent for trial are respectively 63·5 and 66·3 against 55 and 56 in the preceding year. Both the percentages are higher than those of the last year. From this it will be seen that the Police have, during the year under report, exerted well in the detection of crimes and bringing offenders to justice.

Village Police.

47. There are in all 481 Police Patels, in the State. None of them had been empowered to try cases under Act VIII of 1867, as they were not found competent to exercise such powers. However, under the Cattle Trespass Act, they are appointed pound-keepers.

Criminal Justice.

48. The Chief Criminal Court is the Huzur Sessions Court presided over by myself, and under that Court, there are 8 Courts of Magistrates exercising second class Magisterial powers. All these, with the exception of the second class Magistrate at Bhor, have also been invested with additional powers to commit cases to the Sessions Court. The head karkoon of each Taluka is also invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class. But he is to exercise that power only when the Mamledar, who is a second class Magistrate, is absent from the Taluka station. The details of the work done by those Courts will be found in Appendices X and XI.

49. From Appendix X, it will be seen that the total number of cases during the year, was 483 of which 303 were investigated by the Police and 180 directly taken up by Magistrates. Out of a total number of 617 persons dealt with, 321 were discharged without trial. Of the remaining 296, 66 were acquitted, and 205 were convicted: 13 were committed, 10 transferred, and 2 remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

50. The percentage of convictions to persons dealt with was 33·2 against 32·3 of the last year, and if 188 persons be excluded in respect of whom the prosecution was compounded, it was 47.7 against 40·6 of the preceding year. Again, excluding these 188 persons, the percentage of discharges and acquittals was 32·2 against 42·7 of the previous year. Excluding persons committed to the sessions and persons remaining undisposed of, in all 15, the percentage of convictions to persons brought before the Courts was 34, against 33·6, and if the 188 persons whose cases were compounded, be further excluded, it was 49·5 against 43 of the last year.

51. From this it will be seen that a great deal of improvement is observable in the Magisterial work during the year under report.

52. It should also be noted here that the Political Agent Mr. Porteous was, during his last visit to Bhor, convinced of the fact that the percentage of convictions obtained in this State, was not lower than that of the other Native States.

53. In appendix X, under the column headed "arrested by the Police"

the number includes also persons arrested by the Forest officers.

54. Against the decisions passed by the Magistrates, appeals are preferred to the Huzur Court. During the year under report, 15 appeals were filed, involving 25 persons. They were all disposed of as follows:– In 6 cases. the decisions of the Magistrates were upheld, in 7, reversed, and 2 appeals were rejected.

55. In exercising its revisional powers, the Huzur Court quashed the proceeding of a 2nd class Magistrate in a case in which he had illegally discherged an accused person, and directed a retrial.

EXTRADITION.

56. During the year under report, no request was made for obtaining from the British Government, a person for trial by the State.

PRISONS.

57. There is a large and strong building used as Jail in the town of Bhor. The whole is a stone building surrounded by stone-walls. The rooms where prisoners are confined are well ventilated. There are four rooms for prisoners of solitary confinement. Separate rooms are appropriated for female prisoners. In their case strict regard is paid to decency. There are also separate rooms to keep civil prisoners in the same building.

58. A special wing has been built as a kitchen room for the prisoners. There is a garden inside the walls round the central building, at which prisoners are generally employed. Two latrines have also been attached to the building for the separate use of male and female prisoners. The vacant piece of ground in front of the building has been utilized in laying out a nice garden, wherein vegetables of sorts are grown and sold to the public.

59. The prisoners are treated according to Jail rules. Their average health is good, special regard being paid to the health of the prisoners by appointing the Medical Officer in charge of the Medical Dispensary at Bhor to look after them.

60. The convict Mahaukalya Valad Sagaji Ramoshi, who was at large for nearly a year, was found out and arrested in August 1894, and was tried and sentenced under section 224 of the Indian Penal Code, in addition to the punishment he was undergoing at the time of his escape.

61. On the very day of the beginning of this year. *i.e.* on 6th June 1894, one prisoner died of cholera, that was then raging at Bhor.

62. During the year under report, one of the female prisoners in the Jail was delivered of a child. When the fact of her conception was reported by the Jailor in July 1894 to the Huzur, strict inquiry was made, and the persons who were found suspected of being concerned in the unhappy occurrence were punished, some of them being heavily fined, and others, transferred and degraded. Stringent orders have been issued to the authorities concerned to prevent such occurrences in future.

63. Mr. Strange, the Executive Engineer Satara, inspected the Jail during his visit at Bhor in November 1894, and has left the following remark:—

"Visited the Jail this morning, and found every thing clean and in good order. There are 24 prisonersof whom most are employed in outdoor duties in the garden and town. The building reflects creadit on the State Engineer, Mr. Vishram Naik, and the management of the prisoners, on the Jailor"

64. In January last, Mr. Porteous, Political, Agent Poona, during his visit at Bhor, on inspection of the jail, has remarked as follows:-

"Visited the Jail this morning and found every thing clean and in good order as usual. I think, however, that some of the blankets should be renewed at an early date. There is a very great blot on the internal management of the Jail last year. A woman who has been a prisoner for a year was delivered of a child a few days ago."

65. According to the above suggestion, the blankets of the prisoners were immediately renewed.

66. The visitors during their visits found every thing in order and received no complaints from prisoners.

Lock-ups.

67. There are 6 lock-ups, one at each of the Taluka stations, and one at Pirangut. The prisoners under trial are confined there. Convicts whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a week are also confined in these lock-ups. The average period an accused was detained in custody before trial was 2·5, against 1·75, of the last year

Civil Justice.

68. There are in the State, 3 Munsiff's Courts of original civil Jurisdiction. Appendices XIII & XIV, will show the number of suits decided in the original Courts. The following table will show the number and value of suits:—

Name of Courts.	Suits of Immovable property.				Money Suits.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsiff of Bhor	59	11362 8 6	40	8393 2 7	596	46407 11 7	553	33687 9 6
Munsiff of Pirangut	21	1502 11 0	9	748 8 1	327	15310 11 6	322	18518 5 8
Munsiff of Pati	14	1022 8 0	7	379 5 6	219	9969 0 11	211	9069 2 5
Total	94	13887 11 6	65	9521 0 2	1142	71687 8 0	1086	60275 1 7

Miscellaneous Applications.

69. The following applications were received during the year in question:-

Including the last year's balance, there were 12 applications for certificates of heirship under Regulation VIII of 1827. Out of them 7 were decided in favour of the applicants, and 3 rejected leaving 2 undisposed of at the end of the year.

70. There were in all two applications for certificates of administration under Act XX of 1864, out of which 1 was decided in favour of the applicant and 1 remained pending disposal.

There were 15 other miscellaneous applications for disposal inclusive of the last year's balance. All of them were disposed of during the year, 12

in favour of and 3 against the applicants.

Civil Appellate Court.

71. An appeal lies against the decisions of the Courts of first instance to the Huzur Court. The following table gives the details of the work done by the appellate Court:—

Name of Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of Appeals filed during.		How disposed of						Average duration.					
													decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Compromised and otherwise disposed.		1893-94.			1894-95.		
																							Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.						
Huzur Appellate Court at Bhor.	3	5	106	30	109	35	104	35	5	...	Rs. 15,938-1-8	Rs. 6,436-4-6	46	6	19	6	15	11	11	5	13	7	...	1	26	...	1	22

72. The appeals pending at the beginning of the year, together with those filed during the year, were all disposed of. The time taken up in disposing of these appeals was 52 days on an average.

73. It would not be out of place here to mention that the decisions of the Huzur Appellate Court were upheld in almost all the second appeals preferred to the Court of the Political Agent.

74. In this State, the Mamledar's Courts Act III of 1876 is in force. There are in all 5 Mamledar's Courts. During the year under report, including the last year's balance, there were 58 cases for disposal under the act, out of which 57 were decided and one remained to be disposed of at the close of the year. The average time taken for disposal of each suit was 17 days.

75. The Mamledars at the beginning of each month forward to the Huzur all cases decided by them in the preceding month. During the year under report, the Huzur, on a careful examination of all these cases, found the work of the subordinate courts fairly satisfactory.

Registration.

76. Besides the office of the Registrar at Bhor, there are 4 sub-registry offices in the State, situated at Bhor, Vele, Kolwan, and Pali.

77. The particulars of the work done by them will be found in Appendix XV.

78. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year of report, and that preceding it:—

Description.	1893-94.						1894-95.						Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.		No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.		
Mortgages	138	52,908	4	0	405 8 0		210	100,582	13	0	616 9 0		
Sale-deeds	243	65,898	8	0	864 8 0		291	86,352	1	0	755 14 0		
Wills	1	.....			4 14 0		1	600	0	0	8 1 6		
Money Bonds	3	.....			2 10 0		1	26	0	0	9 0		
Process Fees & other Minor receipts &c...	64	3,532	12	3	198 0 0		96	38,672	7	5	243 12 6		
Total...	449	122,339	8	3	1,275 8 0		599	226,233	5	5	1,629 14 0		
Deduct Expenditure...	...	.....			661 4 4		...	.....			590 8 0		
Net profit	...	.....			614 3 8		...	.....			1,039 6 0		

Municipal Administration.

79. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Bhor and the other at Shirwal. There was no change in the constitution of these Municipalities during the year under report.

80. In the month of June 1895, during the short visit of his Exellency Lord Sandhurst to Bhor, he was presented an address in the Municipal Hall by the president of the Bhor Municipality, on behalf of the corporation, in a beautifully ornamented silver casket, in reply to which his Excellency, after having thanked the commissioners for the address, said that his visit at the hospitable invitation of their chief gave him very great pleasure, and that it was very satisfactory to receive their assurance that the relations between their ruler were of so happy a character, and that the ruler was an enlightened one was instanced by the reference they made to increasing arrangements for justice, wealth and education, and communications, and also to the decrease in crime. His Excellency also said that his passing visit was both interesting and pleasing to him.

81. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure, and balance, of the said Municipalities during the year under report:—

Name.	Balance on 1st June 1894.				Receipts during the year.				Total.				Expenditure during the year.				Balance on 31st May 1895.			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs	a.	p.	
Bhor	1,066	7	2		4,975	9	2		6,042	0	4		4,689	13	7		1,352	2	9	
Shirwal	339	1	3		1,178	4	7		1,517	5	10		1,335	12	9		181	9	1	
Total ...	1,405	8	5		6,153	13	9		7,559	6	2		6,025	10	4		1,533	11	10	

82. The following table will give the full details of the actual receipts and expenditure:—

Receipts.

No.	Source of Income.	Bhor. Rs.	a.	p.	Shirwal. Rs.	a.	p.
1	Octroi	2800	0	0	437	0	0
2	House and Privy Tax.	1151	12	4	457	12	4
3	Licence fee for selling stuff	30	0	0	29	14	2
4	Do for preparing & selling fireworks	220	0	0	50	0	0
5	Tax on Native music	80	0	0	...		
6	Cattle pound fees	26	12	6	19	10	0
7	Miscellaneous	172	15	4	82	14	1
	Total ...	4481	8	2	1077	2	7
8	Deposits	302	0	0	50	4	0
9	Advances	192	1	0	50	14	6
	Grand Total ...	4975	9	2	1178	4	7

Expenditure.

No.	Item.	Bhor. Rs.	a.	p.	Shirwal. Rs.	a.	p.
1	Office Establishment	623	1	0	141	13	8
2	Fire Engine Do.	104	5	6	....		
3	Lighting street lamps.	515	12	5	93	0	6
4	Water Establishment.	326	2	1	...		
5	Dam on the Nala &c.	379	13	0	...		
6	Scavenger & Halalkhor Establishment	952	7	10	125	5	8
8	Construction and repair of roads	1946	10	6	476	5	8
8	Casket for Address	100	0	0	...		
9	Cholera Medicine	12	9	6	3	14	3
10	Cleansing Rambag dam	197	13	9	...		
11	Cattle pound	176	11	6	...		
12	Cutting prickly pears	64	8	8	27	12	0
13	Miscellaneous	188	2	6	9	9	0
	Total ...	4688	1	7	868	12	9
14	Deposits	...			67	0	0
15	Advances	1	12	9	400	0	0
	Grand Total ...	4689	13	7	1335	12	9

83. The chief sources of income were octroi and the house and privy taxes.

Bhor.

84. Bhange's Bole leading from Naropant Lohokare's house to the road from Patankar's house to the main road, which was formerly very narrow, was widened and made into a new metalled road, by acquiring portions of houses after giving an adequate compensation. This new road together with some new gutters and the compound to the cattle-pound &c. was constructed at a cost of Rs. 571-0-3. Rs. 914-11-6. were spent in repairing the existing roads, gutters, removing prickly pears in the town, and mud from the Rambag Dam.

Shirwal.

85. The following new roads were constructed in the town of Shirwal at an aggregate cost of Rs. 204-9-5:—

(1) Baburao Deshpande's Bole. (2) Uddhava Ali. (3) Gurwa's Bole.

The road from the house of Lad in the Peit to the Govetnment Vernaculerr School was repaired at a cost of Rs. 299-3-3.

86. During the year under report, Shirwal was visited by Surgeon Major A. V. Anderson, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. He spoke well of the sanitary condition of the town, and of the state of the roads. His remark was as follows:—

"I was much pleased, on inspecting the village of Shirwal yesterday morning, to see the very great improvement in the sanitary condition of the village since last year, owing to the construction of new roads throughout the village by the Mamledar Mr. Vinayak Vithal."

87. The incidence of taxation per head in the town of Bhor is 11·33 and that in the town of Shirwal 5·16 annas.

88. The Octroi refund rules in force in the Municipalities of Bhor and Shirwal, are the same as those in force in the municipalities in the British territories, and the amount refunded by the Bhor Municipality was Rs. 12-15-8.

CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weather, and Crops.

89. The following are the details of the Agricultural stock:—

Name.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cattle	80,462	76,684
Horses, Ponies and Mares	836	745
Sheep and Goats	15,114	12,559
Carts	1,712	1,854
Ploughs	17,940	17,506

90. The decrease in the number of cattle is attributable partly to cattle diseases and partly to sales.

91. The decrease under the head of sheep and goats is due to the large flocks which were formerly brought for grazing by the Dhangars from outside having been taken away to other places.

92. The decrease in ploughs is due to their becoming useless by wear and tear.

93. New carts were built and purchased. Hence the increase.

94. The total average rainfall of the year was 89 inches 46 cents, against 79 inches 35 cents in the preceding year.

95. The rainfall during the year in question was a little heavier than that of the last year, but it not being timely the rice and other crops were slightly damaged. The estimated yield of rice and of warkas was annas 12 in the rupee. The monsoon set in about the 2nd June 1894.

96. The sowing operations of the Kharip crops generally commence in the months of June and July, and those of Rabi in September and October. The principal products of the State are Rice, Nagli, Jawari, Wheat, Gram and Bajari. The reaping harvest generally commences from October and ends in March.

97. There being very little of garden cultivation in this State, it is not worth noticing.

Wages, Labour, and Prices of food grain.

98. There was no noteworthy fluctuation in the wages of labour. Unskilled labourers earn, on an average, annas three per day. The daily wages of skilled labourers varied from 8 to 12 annas a day. The rate of hire for carts was 12 annas per day.

99. Labourers find sufficient work in the fields, and under the Department of Public Works. They are not required to migrate to Bombay, Poona, and other towns in search of employment. However some people who have hopes of getting more lucrative employment through their friends and relatives at Bombay and other places, go there yearly for a few months.

100. The following were the average rates of the principal food grains:—

	Seers per rupee.
Rice (superior)	7
Rice (inferior)	8
Wheat	10
Jawari	13
Bajri	11
Nagli	16
Gram	11¼
Vari	13
Ture-pulse	7½
Gram-pulse	8½.

FOREST.

101. The details of the composition of the Forest Establishment are:—

1 Forest Officer.	12 Round-guards.
4 Inspectors.	79 Beat-guards.
2 Karkoons.	1 Surveyor in the Forest office.
3 Office Peons.	

102. Although the numerical strength of the Forest Establishment remains the same as that of the past year, still the fluctuation is worth noticing. Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Mahableshwarkar, Inspector of Powanmawal Taluka died lately and a permanent incumbent is not selected in his place as yet, while a new Beat Guard is sanctioned for the protection of lands acquired in the open villages of the Vichitragad Taluka. Similarly a temporary establishment entertained to issue passes and to prevent thefts of forest produce during the working season, was increased and changes were made in it as occasion required.

103. During the year of report, 49 marks were put up to the lands newly afforested in two villages of which one is situate in the Vichitragad and the other in the Rajgad Range. Many more marks have been sanctioned in both these Ranges at the close of the working season and the work will be commenced at the commencement of the ensuing fair season. The average price per mark is annas 5 and pies 8.

104. In the Pownmawal Taluka, the survey operations have not as yet been completed and therefore the work of acquiring lands in that Taluka is not as yet taken up in hand, but the work of parceling them out, as remarked in the last year's report, is in progress.

105. During the year of report, 17,016 Forest Passes were issued against 25,752 in the previous year. The decrease in the number is due to a considerable fall in the quantity of myrabolans owing to a bad crop and no demand to that produce.

106. Forest fires have visited forest reserves at Shiroli and Bamanghar in the Vichitragad Range, Givshi and Dawje in the Prachandgad Range, and Ghera Sudhagad in the Sudhagad Range. The incendiaries in some cases had been found out and the amount of damages, recovered from them. In no case any serious damage was caused to the Jungle, the pieces burnt being flat and uncovered by jungle, and the spread of the fires being timely checked.

107. There were altogether 21 forest cases involving 32 persons against 17 involving 31 persons in the previous year. Out of the above number 27 persons in 18 cases were convicted and the rest were either acquitted or discharged. No case was pending disposal at the close of the last year as well as of this year.

108. Besides the above, 21 forest cases involving 61 persons were com-

pounded departmentally, the amount of compensation recovered in these cases having amounted to Rs. 114-12-5.

109. During the year of review, some 5 coupes were sold from the Sudhagad Taluka for cutting, and some 8 have been laid out for the working of the next season.

110. Mr. Vishnu Vithal Bhide, the State Forest Officer, has made a tour of annual inspection throughout the state and has inspected the offices of the Inspectors and Nakedars under them, and has superintended sales &c. as usual.

111. It is interesting to note that the receipts of the Forest Department are gradually increasing, and it is hoped that they will soon exceed expenditure.

112. On the whole the work done by the Forest Department is satisfactory.

Forest Settlement.

113. During the year of report, Mr. Appaji Balwant Godshe, the Forest Settlement Officer, has acquired 23,033 acres and 12¾ guntas of lands in 37 villages of the Sudhagad Taluka, and in two villages more of which one is situate in the Vichitragad and the other in the Rajgad Taluka, for putting them under forest by using conciliatory measures. The amount of compensation paid to about 18 Khatadars and sub-sharers, according to the rules existing in the British Territories, for purchasing 273 acres and 4¾ guntas of land, is Rs. 131-7. In the previous year the claims of about 342 Khatadars and subsharers over an area of 1,661 acres and 28 guntas were settled by the award of a sum of Rs. 1,386-11. as compensation.

114. The average cost per acre of land acquired for afforestation is about Rs. 0-7-8 against Rs. 1-2-2 of the previous year.

115. Most of the lands are from assessed & unassessed wastes. Moreover in Sudhagad no new occupancy rights were conferred on the occupants at the introduction of Survey Settlement and a large area of land was consequently acquired for conversion into forest without having to pay any compensation for it.

Trade and Manufactures.

116. The chief articles of export are rice, myrabolans of commerce, butter, and ghee. The usual imports are oil, spices, sugar, molasses, cotton and woollen stuffs, and metals.

117. There are no noteworthy manufactures in the State.

118. No fairs are held in the State sufficiently large and important as to call for a special mention.

Public Works.

119. The following table shows the expenditure on public works:—

Works.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
Original Works.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Roads	14,591 3 2	211 4 3	14,802 7 5
Public Offices and buildings	9,033 14 10	.....	9,033 14 10
Wells	.....	2,978 8 0	3,978 8 0
Dharmshalas	.....	2,331 7 5	2,331 7 5
Total	23,625 2 0	6,521 3 8	30,146 5 8
Repairs.			
Taluka offices	3,669 15 3	.....	3,669 15 3
Water works	135 10 0	.....	135 10 0
Ferry boats	.....	152 1 0	152 1 0
Dharmshalas	139 15 2	463 5 11	603 5 1
Roads	373 2 0	3,898 5 10	4,271 7 10
School houses	.....	454 11 4	454 11 4
Wells	24 2 3	111 12 3	135 14 6
Dispensary	229 15 1	.....	229 15 1
Total	4,572 11 9	5,080 4 4	9,653 0 1
Lord Harris Memorial Fund	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
Library	206 2 9	.....	206 2 9
Establishment	1,230 15 4	1,601 0 10	2,832 0 2
Miscellaneous	150 4 0	.....	150 4 0
Total	2,087 6 1	1,601 0 10	3,688 6 11
Grand Total	30,285 3 10	13,202 8 10	43,487 12 8

120. The principal original works executed during the year were:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
COMMUNICATIONS.			
Construction of slab drains on the road from Nasrapur to Vele	4,748	11	10
Construction of a road from Bhor to Kapurvahal, distance 9 miles, the estimated amount for this work excepting the bridges, being rupees 35,500, of which expenditure incurred during the year was, ...	8,498	15	7
Construction of a road at Pali in the Bazar Peit from the school house to Umbarwadi at the cost of... ...	1,459	2	0
Construction of a road to the village Poimbardi by filling ruts and hollows at the cost of	95	10	0
BUILDINGS.			
Construction of the Munsiff's Court house at Bhor. The estimated amount of this work is 19,700, of which expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,938-3-9, which together with the expenditure over the Pirangut Court amounts to	2,279	12	9
Construction of Police Chowkies at Sangamner, Kesurdi, Keland, Dhamanvahal, Ambegav, Pirangut, and Ghotavade. The expenditure incurred over these during the year, was	6,211	3	11
Construction of a well at Pali near the Mamledar-kachery.	542	14	2
DHARMSHALAS.			
Dharmshalas at Bhadavade, Vathar-Khurda, Sarole and			

Malegava	2,331	7	5
Wells.			
12 Wells at different villages in the State	3,978	8	0
Total...	30,146	5	8

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

121. The actual income of the year under report, amounted to Rs. 373,061-2-10 and expenditure to Rs. 354,684-0-7.

122. The following tables give financial details of the State:—

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening balance.			Receipts.			Disbursement.			Closing balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1893-94	210,992	10	7	365,341	8	0	368,965	7	9	207,368	10	10
1894-95	207,368	10	10	373,061	2	10	354,684	0	7	225,745	13	1

123. The amount shown as opening balance in the above statement, includes both the Local and the State Fund balance.

124. The closing balance of the year 1894-95, shown in the above statement, will be required to meet the expenses for 6 months to come, during which time, there will be no revenue for collection.

Statement No. II.

Receipts.

Item.	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
Vide:-Administration Report of this State for 1891-92, 1892-93 and Appendix XVII of this report for 1893-94, 1894-95.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	376,959	13	11	359,100	3	2	365,341	8	0	373,061	2	10

Statement No. III.

Expenditure.

Item.	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
Vide:-Administration Report of this State for 1891-92, 1892-93 and Appendix XVII of this report for 1893-94, 1894-95.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	354,192	1	7	379,609	3	4	368,965	7	9	354,684	0	7

125. Below the Appendix No. XVII are given in detail the causes of increase and decrease of both receipts and expenditure, during the year of report.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Medical Relief.

126. There is a Charitable Dispensary at Bhor. The Dispensary building is in a good sanitary condition, and has ample room in it. The water supply is abundant. The rooms situated just at the entrance of the building, being found not sufficient for the daily work, the middle hall has been divided into three

rooms, one of which serves as an operation room, the second prescription room, and the third office room. This arrangement has removed a good deal of the nuisance and crowding caused before for want of sufficient number of rooms.

127. There being no accommodation in the building itself for holding *Post Mortem* examination and there being no convenient spot near the dispensary to build a room for the purpose, one is being built outside the town near the Jail. It is all complete with the exception of the floor which will soon be metaled.

128. The number of patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the year as compared with that of the last year, will be found from the following table:—

Name.	Year.	No. of persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.
		In-door.	Out-door.	No. discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment		
Bhor	1893-94.	...	25,067	19,366	5,200	76	425	Rs. 2,541-3-8	86·84
	1894-95.	...	22,530	20,293	2,044	10	183	Rs. 2,336-10-9	74·35

129. This year the average daily attendance was 74·35 against 86·74 for the last year. There was no virulent cholera during the year, but the Sudhaged Taluka had a slight attack of it.

130. The most prevalent diseases during the year were Malarial Fevers, diseases of the Intestines and the Liver.

131. During the year under report there were performed 10 major and 215 minor operations. Major operations included large tumours, Polypuses of the Ear and nose &c.

132. During the year under report, the Dispensary was visited by Mr. W. Porteous, Political Agent, Poona, who made the following remarks in the visitor's book:—

"Visited the dispensary again today and found every thing in as good order as I have done before. Measures are in progress to provide accommodation for in-patients. It is matter for regret that Dr. Deva has left; his successor Mr. Shastri seems to be doing well but as he has been here only for 4 months, it is too soon yet to speak of him. He labours under the disadvantage of not being an L. M. & S. and I have pointed out to the Chief that should any further change be made it would be well to keep up the character of the institution by engaging a graduate."

133. Dr. Deva having left suddenly for Porbundar, Mr. Shastri, the medical officer at Porebunder was appointed in his place for one year. As soon as his term is over a graduate in medicine and surgery will be appointed in his place.

134. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst in his visit to the Dispensary on the 13th of June 1895 was pleased to remark as follows:—

"It is gratifying to find a dispensary here and apparently sufficiet accommodation for the numbers (75) as I am told attending daily."

135. The figures relating to births and deaths for the year under report, are contrasted with those of the previous year, in the following table:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births.....	6,040	4,731	...	1,309
Deaths	4,580	4,745	165	...

136. The rates of births and deaths are respectively 35 and 30 per 1,000 of the population.

137. According to the stringent orders given from time to time, the Revenue and Police Officers have carefully and properly tested these registers in their charge, and found the entries therein almost correct. Where the registers were not properly kept the Kulkarnis and Patils were heavily fined.

138. The following table will give the information regarding vaccination:—

By whom vaccinated.	No. Vaccinated in 1893-94.	No. Vaccinated in 1894-95.	Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Krishnaji Raghunath	1,393	1,692	1,388	1,684	5	8
Nago Malhar	1,551	1,606	1,360	1,521	191	85
Krishnaji narayan.....	1,860	1,799	1,599	1,563	261	236
Total...	4,804	5,097	4,347	4,768	457	329

139. The work of supervision is entrusted to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector under him of the Poona District, for which a sum of Rs. 120 is annually paid to the British Government.

140. During the year under report, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner visited the Vichitragad and Pownmawal Talukas to supervise the work of vaccination and found it to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

141. The following table gives particulars of the number and description of the schools:—

No.	Description of School.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st May. 1894.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st May. 1895.	Daily average attendance.
	STATE SCHOOLS.			
1	English School at Bhor	68	74	58·1
37	Marathi Schools.....	1,263	1,280	865·5
	Hindustani class.....	.....	19	14·6
38	Total...	1,331	1,373	.....
	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
14	Marathi Schools.....	291	267	.....
52		1,622	1,640	.....

142. During the year under report, the number of schools was 38, while

last year it was 39, two old schools being closed and one newly opened. The independant Muhamedan school at Bhor was made part of the Bhor Marathi school in compliance with suggestions made by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona.

143. Of the schools, one is a First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, two Girls schools, and the rest boys vernacular schools.

144. The number of scholars on the 31st of May 1895 was 1,373, while last year, it was 1,331, so also the number of girls under instruction during the year was 178 against 141 in the preceding year. The number of pupils on the Roll has increased by 42 while last year there was a decrease of 6.

145. The number of private schools in the State, was 14 against 11 in the last year, while the number of pupils attending them decreased from 291 to 267.

146. The English school at Bhor teaches as far as the Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. The Boys' Vernacular Schools teach up to the Vernacular standard VI.

147. Since the appointment of Mr. Shripad Keshva Bhide B. A. to the Head Master-ship of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Bhor, the number of scholars has risen from 68 to 74, and the whole school is gradually improving under his management.

148. One boy appeared for the 3rd grade Public Service examination, during the year in question from the Vernacular school at Pall, and came out successful. He received a reward of Rs. 5 for this his success from the State.

149. The Deputy or the Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Poona and Kolaba Districts annually inspect and examine the schools in the State. Mr. Gajanan Bhasker Patwardhan, B. A., the State Shaladhikari has control over the management of the different schools in the State, and he too inspects and examines all of them once in the year.

150. The total fee receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 974-9 against Rs. 928-2-6. The total expenditure incurred over instruction was Rs 8,902-4-4 against Rs. 8,217-4-4 in the previous year.

151. During the year under report, 4 teachers have their salaries raised, 3 being recommended by the Deputy Educational Inspectors of Poona and Kolaba, and 1 by the Shaladhikari of the State.

152. In the Inspection Reports for the year 1894-95, 29 schools are returned as good and fair and 9 bad.

153. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Bhor was honoured with a visit by his Excellency, Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, on the 13th June 1895. Some of the students went through the programme of English recitations and gymnastic exercises, specially prepared for the occasion. Before leaving his Excellency was pleased to pass the following remark:—

"I was much pleased at coming to the school of the Pant Sachive in the Bhor State. The recitations were delivered with vigour, and I hope that the school will benefit the state as they should."

154. Mr Porteous, Political Agent, Poona visited this same school on the 30th January 1895. He passed the following remark:—

"I was present on the 30th Ultimo at the annual distribution of prizes to this school, and the Pant Sachiv was with me. I heard several of the boys recite, but I had the same fault to find as before, that they did not speak with sufficient

distinctness. The school however appears to be doing well as far as numbers are concerned. In January 1893 I recorded that there were 48 boys on the Register with an average attendance the preceding month of 36. At my next visit in December 1893 the corresponding figures were 60 and 49 respectively. Now there are 81 boys on the Register, and 68 were present on the 29th Ultimo: in June last there were 79 boys on the Register. Now that the school is under a young graduate its popularity should improve and it should do more good. I would once more invite the attention of the Pant Sachiv to the necessity of padding the lower part of the walls in the wrestling pit. It is a very good place indeed for the ordinary gymnastic exercises which the boys do and do well, but if wrestling is much practised I fear that without some protection on the walls for the boys' heads, a serious accident is only a question of time."

155. While on my Jamabandi tour with the Karbhari, I visited some of the schools, and distributed prizes to boys and girls. The progress of the boys in the schools I visited, was found to be satisfactory. The Mamledars and other officials in the State were enjoined to exert their influence to secure the spread of education in the State.

156. A separate portion of the school building at Bhor has been set apart for gymnasium, where athletic lessons are given by a gymnastic teacher.

157. On the whole the number of schools in the State during the year of report has decreased by one, while there is an increase in the number receiving instruction, which latter was 1373 as compared with 1331 under instruction in 1893-94. The receipts from fees have also risen from Rs. 928 to Rs. 964 and the State expenditure on education has increased by Rs. 985.

158. Mr. Porteous, in his remarks on the administration report of the last year, in the latter part of para 22, remarked that he was not prepared to hold the state authorities responsible for the backward state of education, and that as he had found a lack of interest in education on the part of people in his district, it was but natural to infer that no better state of things should exist just across the border.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

159. The scale of paying rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes is similar to that in force in the British Territory.

160. During the year under report, 4 panthers were killed and the number of snakes destroyed was 25.

Post and Telegraph Office.

161. There is only one Sub-post Office at Bhor and two Branch Post Offices at Shirwal and Pali in the Vichitragad and Sudhagad Talukas respectively. They are under the direct control of the Postal Authorities of the British Governments. There is no Telegraph Office in the State. If a telegram is to be sent, it has to be forwarded to the Railway Station at Lonand on S. M. Railway, which is about 24 miles from Bhor, and is the only nearest station.

State Records.

162. Great precautions are taken for the preservation of the records. The Huzur records are kept in a spacious room of the Palace, and those of the Talukas are kept at each of the Mamledars' Kacheries under the Mamledars' supervision.

163. Much of the State records was burnt when the palace was on fire. The work of selecting useful and useless papers is in progress. It has to be finished with great care, as important documents are often required for reference. The papers which will be found useless, will be destroyed after the completion of the classification work.

PRINTING PRESS AND LIBRARY.

164. There is only one printing press at Bhor, kept solely for the purpose of printing forms &c., to be supplied to the different department of the State. There is one reading room, located in the school building at Bhor and entirely supported by the State, where people are allowed access to newspapers and books free of charge.

TOLLS.

165. Two Nakas are established to levy tolls on carriages, horses, and other animals, one at Rambag bridge, near Bhor, and the other on the Vele-Nasarapur road. The amount realised during the year under report, was Rs. 3,200, against 2,355 in the last year at both the Nakas.

166. This amount is credited to the Local Funds. Octroi and other minor duties being municipal taxes are not shown here.

167. Every encouragement is given to free trade.

168. The facts and figures above mentioned will show that during the year under report too, there has been a distinct advance in almost all the departments in the State. The Khoti settlement work of Sudhagad has already been completed. The Police exerted well in the detection of crimes and bringing offenders to justice. Civil and Criminal justice was properly administered. The management and discipline in the Jail were satisfactory with the exception of one unhappy occurrence for which the persons concerned were severely fined, and degraded. The Municipalities of Bhor and Shirwal have done good work in improving the sanitation and roads of the towns. The progress of the Forest settlement was satisfactory, the work being done with tact and discretion. Public works, Medical relief, and Education received their due share of attention, and the land and other revenues were paid with ease.

169. I am extremely thankful to Government for looking on the administration of the State on the whole for the last year as distinctly progressive, and for finding in me a desire to promote the well being of my subjects. I hope this same desire will be seen this year too in almost every branch of the State business. At the same time I cannot but be under great obligations to Mr. Forteous who was kind enough to remark, that I took a direct personal interest in my State and that he found me most pleasant to work with and generally ready to listen to advice and adopt suggestions.

170. I cannot conclude without gratefully acknowledging the valuable advice and suggestions received during the year, from the Political Agents, in the general management of the State business.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SHUNKERRAO,

Chief of Bhor.

APPENDIX I.

Principal relations of Native State.

Name of State.	Tribute in cash or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufactures and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bhor	The sum of Rs. 5,376-14 being set-off against Rs. 10,000 the annual amount of elephant subsidy the remainder paid is Rs. 4,623-2.	British Government.	155,660	35	1,272	6,097	Fever, stomach and bowels complaints &c.	Rs. 450,614-8-8	...	Not levied.	Rice, Nagli, Sawa. No manufactures and mines.

APPENDIX II.

Political Relations.

Native Chiefs, Principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Shanker Rao Chimnaji Pandit Gandeker, Punt Sachive, Jahagirdar of Bhor.	Bhor.	Jahagirdar Chief of Bhor	Brahmin Hindu religion	41	Private tuition.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes.	Follows primogeniture.	One Son.	

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1894-95.

Division.	Executive District.	No. of executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with.		Number of Villages.	Number of civil judges.	No. of stipendiary magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State revenue.		Remarks.
					Head quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Bhor.	5	1,491	155,669	Bhor	5,250	494	3	13	30	10	215	Rs. 21,279-3-5	Rs. 363,001-13-1	Rs. 450,614-8-3	

APPENDIX IV.

Population of the Bhor State, 1894-95.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.						Classification of population.									Occupation.			Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhist and Jains.	Aboriginal.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males			
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East indian and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	Bhor	24,001	78,602	77,067			155,669	194.49				152,710	1,992				961					

columns 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19 to 22 are left blank, the papers containing the information required to fill them not having been returned by the Provincial Supdt. of Census.

APPENDIX V.

Appendix V is not given in consequence of there being no Military force kept in this State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of Police.

Description of Officer.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
Chief Police Officer	1	50		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Foujdars	5	30		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Foujdar	1	20		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Jamadars	4	10		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Writers under Foujdars	13	7		.....	3	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	
Hawaldars	9	7		.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Naiks	19	6-8		.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	.....	
Constables	162	6		.....	5	.....	.....	1	21	26	
Total	215	...	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	2	49	6	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Results in the working of the Police in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1895.

Name of the State.	No. of offences.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (columns 3 & 4.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Bhor	300	303	148	143	146	137	82	91	66	52	55.	63·5	56	66·3

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Bhor state during the year ending 5th June 1895.

State.	Amount stolen.				Amount recovered.				Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1893-94.			1894-95.	1893-94.			1894-95.	1893-94	1894-95.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.			
Bhor	2,901	15	11	2,949 9 0	2,777	9	10	2,233 0 6	95·7	75·7	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Bhor State, during the year ending 5th June 1895.

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	No. of crimes			No. of cases disposed of during 1894-95.	No. of cases undisposed of during 1894-95.	No. of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced to						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.							Remarks.
		Balance on the 5th June 1894.	Committed during the year 1894-95.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment & Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.											
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			Total.			Under one month.	From one to two months.	From two to three months.	From three to six months.	From six to twelve months.	From one to two years.	From two to three years.	From three to five years.	Above five years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	I. P. Code (Cognizable Offences.)																											
1	Rioting Section 147	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir S 277	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Causing danger in any public way Section ... 283	...	2	2	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Dealing with any explosive substance Sec ... 286	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Destroying a place of worship Section ... 295	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Trespassing in place of worship 297	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Murder, Section 302	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Attempt to murder Section 307	1	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Attempt to commit suicide Section 309	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age Sec ... 317	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Voluntarily causing hurt Section 334	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt Section ... 325	2	9	11	9	2	5	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
13	Voluntarily causing hurt to public servant Sec. ... 332	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Wrongfully restraining any person Section ... 341	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

| | | |

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th *June* 1895.

Name of court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1894-95.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, transferred.		
				Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate									
	1893-94.	1894-95.							1893-94.	1894-95							
Huzur Criminal Court at Bhor—																	
(1) Exercising Sessions Court Power	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	...	5	7	...	...	...	
(2) „ District Magistrate's Power	1	6	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate at Bhor	25	23	...	5	6	26	...	1	33	37	22	1	14	...	...	...	
2nd class „ Vichitragad	139	133	...	49	8	60	1	...	137	113	52	11	44	6	...	...	
3rd class „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd class „ Rajgad	58	94	6	19	28	84	1	...	68	138	197	13	13	4	1	...	
3rd class „ „	41	15	...	...	1	34	...	...	72	35	31	2	2	...	...	...	
2nd class „ Prachandgad	67	73	...	32	19	52	2	...	94	105	49	4	51	1	...	...	
3rd class „ „	16	3	1	...	2	2	...	...	38	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	
2nd class „ Pirangut	21	25	...	1	2	33	...	...	21	36	20	4	10	...	1	...	
2nd class „ Pownnawal	51	33	2	10	9	29	...	...	74	50	8	18	16	...	8	...	
3rd class „ „	14	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	
2nd class „ Paly	7	20	1	9	5	16	...	...	11	31	18	1	12	...	...	...	
2nd class „ Sudhagad	59	41	...	25	1	16	1	1	68	44	8	6	28	2	...	...	
3rd class „ „	20	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	29	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Special Magistrate 1st class	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	528	483	10	155	80	352	5	3	674	*617	‖321	66	205	†13	10	2	

* This includes 12 persons committed to the Sessions Court.

† This includes one person committed to the Court of the Political Agent.

‖ This number includes 188 persons discharged under Section 345 of Cr. P. Code.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in Bhor State in the year ending 5th June 1895.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	No. of persons and cases.																							
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c, ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
		15	1	4	1	2	11	7	5	6	15	..	3	...	18	14	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1895.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among the convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1893-94.	1894-95.			
				1893-94.	1894-95.					
Bhor	1	17	52	74	69	22	21	16	Rs. 2,898-6-7	One prisoner died of cholera in the Jail.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civilworks-Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of.

No.	Tribunal.	Opening balance. 1893-94.	Opening balance. 1894-95.	Filed during the year. 1893-94.	Filed during the year. 1894-95.	Total. 1893-94.	Total. 1894-95.	Disposed of during- 1893-94.	Disposed of during- 1894-95.	Closing balance. 1893-94.	Closing balance. 1894-95.	Suits filed in 1894-95. Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Suits disposed of 1894-95. Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Years.	Months.	Days.	Remarks.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff at Bhor...	73	57	655	602	728	659	671	611	57	48	41,080 12 1	47	553	2	518	76	2	6	...	284	19	23	285	63,571 15 6	...	2	7	
2	„ Pirangut...	24	35	348	331	372	366	337	331	35	35	19,266 13 9	8	322	1	293	37	1	...	...	148	25	13	145	19,128 8 3	...	2	10	
3	„ Pali.....	12	7	233	218	245	225	238	215	7	10	9,448 7 11	5	211	2	199	19	...	...	...	82	12	...	121	9,729 10 6	...	1	22	
	Total...	109	99	1,236	1,151	1,345	1,250	1,246	1,157	99	93	69,796 1 9	60	1,086	5	1,010	132	3	6	...	514	56	36	551	92,430 2 3	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of Decrees.

Number	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1894-95.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1894-95.			Remarks.
		1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	Value for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Value for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Value of 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Value for Closing balance for 1894-95.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rd. a. p.				
1	Munsiff at Bhor	181	156	36,826 6 7	776	793	78,941 4 8	957	949	115,767 11 3	801	797	80,540 14 3	156	152	35,226 13 0	121	29	2	
2	Munsiff at Pirangut.	89	82	9,425 11 10	489	425	23,896 9 0	578	507	33,322 1 10	496	467	27,291 4 5	82	40	6,030 13 5	32	...	8	
3	Munsiff at Pali	22	30	2,585 11 0	596	618	24,247 15 8	618	648	26,833 10 8	588	616	23,558 9 10	30	32	3,275 0 10	25	6	1	
	Total...	292	268	48,837 13 5	1861	1836	127,085 10 4	2153	2104	175,923 7 9	1885	1880	131,390 12 6	268	224	44,532 11 3	178	35	11	

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

No.	Registration Office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Saledeeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3		4										5		6		7		8	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Registrar at Bhor	1	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	750 0 0	18,899 0 0	...	...	...	...
2	Subregister Vichitragad.	229	264	60	76	123	138	...	1	3	1	43	48	229	264	64,965 14 0	111,368 8 0	...	...	...	...
3	" Brachandgad.	28	71	10	24	15	27	...	...	...	...	3	20	28	71	6,799 0 0	15,339 12 0	...	...	...	...
4	" Pownmawal.	98	159	23	50	66	85	...	...	...	...	9	24	98	159	24,116 10 3	49,389 10 5	...	...	...	...
5	" Sulliegad ...	93	101	45	59	36	39	1	...	...	...	9	3	93	100	25,708 0 0	31,141 7 0	...	...	...	1
	Total.....	449	599	138	210	243	291	1	1	3	1	64	96	449	598	122,339 8 3	226,138 5 5	...	...	...	1

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Bhor State during the year 1894-95.

No	District.	Cattle and other quadrupedes.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts for Carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bhor	32,712	26,219	5,714	12,042	555	190	...	243	12,559	15,519	1,987	108	1,746

APPENDIX

Income.

No.	Head of Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue with arrears	230,640 0 10	239,063 10 8	8,423 9 10	.....
2	Forests	6,906 6 0	4,491 11 0	.....	2,414 11 0
3	Sayar with arrears	2,919 0 6	3,272 1 1	323 0 7	.....
4	Abkari, Bhang, Ganja &c.	20,253 2 9	8,125 6 3	.....	12,127 12 6
5	Opium with arrears	1,857 2 3	1,409 15 4	.....	447 3 5
6	Registration	1,275 8 0	1,629 14 0	354 6 0	.....
7	Stamps	18,427 13 10	19,873 2 0	1,445 4 2	.....
8	Law and Justice	5,156 7 0	5,007 15 4	.....	148 7 8
9	Khasgi Sahotra Inam Land &c.	29,075 6 3	29,100 4 6	24 14 3	.....
10	Interest	327 9 7	702 2 0	374 8 5	.....
11	Miscellaneous	3,302 6 0	3,939 9 8	637 3 8	.....
	Total...	320,170 15 6	316,615 11 10	11,582 14 11	15,138 2 7
12	Deposits	4,657 6 5	8,691 15 9	4,034 9 4	.....
13	Advances	15,110 2 6	19,045 0 3	3,934 13 9	.....
	Total...	339,938 3 5	344,352 11 10	19,552 6 0	15,138 2 7
14	‖ Local Funds	25,402 15 7	28,708 7 0	3,305 7 5	.....
	Grand Total...	365,341 8 0	373,061 2 10	22,857 13 5	15,138 2 7

As for the opening and closing balances vide Chapter V, para 122, statement No. 1, of the report.

‖ Memo giving the details of receipts and expenditure of the Local Funds for the year 1894-95.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 One anna cess with arrears	19,543 9 5	.....
2 Allowances for collecting the cess	.....	457 8 5
3 Establishment	.....	993 6 1
4 Education	964 9 0	8,902 4 4
5 Cattlepounds	499 13 6	244 2 1
6 Tolls	3,200 0 0	.....
7 Dispensary	.....	2,386 10 9
8 Vaccination	.....	892 12 11
9 Public works	.....	13,202 8 10
10 Miscellaneous	439 12 10	247 12 10
Total...	24,647 12 9	27,327 2 3
11 Deposits	1,230 12 11	698 6 4
12 Advances	2,829 13 4	4,717 14 2
Grand Total...	28,708 7 0	32,743 6 9

XVII.

Expenditure.

No.	Head of Expenditure.	1893-94.			1894-95.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Khalgi Establishment	64,484	5	4	62,090	13	9	.....			2,393	7	7
2	Paga	18,830	4	5	17,167	2	5	.....			1,663	2	0
3	Revenue Establishment &c.	49,584	15	2	50,809	0	7	1,224	1	5	.....		
4	Remissions	600	2	1	584	15	0	.....			15	3	1
5	Watandars and Hakdars' remunerations	33,490	4	11	34,283	7	11	793	3	0	.....		
6	Survey and Khoti Establishments &c.	16,680	13	0	21,048	4	10	4,367	7	10	.....		
7	Forests	12,115	10	10	11,213	8	1	.....			902	2	9
8	Shibandi and Police	28,444	12	10	31,086	11	5	2,641	14	7	.....		
9	Law, Justice, and Registration	11,967	15	6	11,816	9	6	.....			151	6	0
10	Jail	2,912	3	8	2,898	6	7	.....			13	13	1
11	Public works	38,727	0	6	30,285	8	10	.....			8,441	12	8
12	Devasthan and Dharmadaya	13,490	13	2	13,283	9	10	.....			207	3	4
13	Tribute to the British Government	14,270	6	0	4,984	2	0	.....			9,286	4	0
14	Cash allowances to Inamdars & Hakdars	4,993	6	1	4,099	11	4	.....			893	10	9
15	Gardens	600	11	6	482	2	5	.....			118	9	1
16	Nagarkhana	614	8	1	671	6	5	56	14	4	.....		
17	Pensions and Potgi	1,354	13	7	1,427	8	7	72	14	0	.....		
18	Census	36	0	0	.....			.....			36	0	0
19	Miscellaneous	2,802	8	3	2,478	4	1	.....			324	4	2
	Total	316,001	10	11	300,711	0	7	9,156	4	2	24,446	14	6
20	Advances	16,368	10	6	15,764	15	2	.....			603	11	4
21	Deposits	6,406	9	9	5,464	10	1	.....			941	15	8
	Total	338,776	15	2	321,940	9	10	9,156	4	2	25,992	9	6
22	Local Funds	29,288	8	7	32,743	0	9	3,454	14	2	.....		
	Grand Total	368,065	7	9	354,684	9	7	12,611	2	4	25,992	9	6

Notes explaining the causes of increase and decrease in certain items of the above statement.

RECEIPTS.

Item Number:—

1. The increase is due to the higher bidding in the sale of several farms.

2 The decrease is due to a less number of forests being given for cutting.

4 The second instalment of the Abkari money for the year 1892-93, together with the two instalments due for the last year were received last year. During the year under report, the first 6 months' instalment only was received. Hence the decrease.

7. The increase is due to a larger sale of stamps.

12. The increase is due to deposits as securities etc.

13. The increase is due to the timely adjustment of advances.

14. The increase is due to deposits as securities, and to a timely adjustment.

EXPENDITURE.

1. During the year under report, I did not travel to any distant part of the country. Hence the decrease.

2. This year no horses were bought as last year. Hence the decrease.

3. The increase is due to fixing boundary stones in forest and waste lands.

6. The increase is due to the additional temporary establishment employed for potphalni and to the charges paid to the Survey Department of the British Government for doing the work of classification.

7. The cost of forest settlement and the payment of compensation were less this year. Hence the decrease.

8. New dresses were given to Shibandi and Police. Hence the increase.

11. The decrease is due to many of the public works that remained under construction during the year in question, remaining incomplete.

13. The yearly Rs. 4,643-2-0 out of the amount of the elephant subsidy for 1894-95 was not paid during the year of report, it was paid after the 5th of June 1895. Last year, the amount included the sum paid for that year as well as for the year preceding. Hence the decrease.

14 The claims of Inamdars were settled and arrears paid. Hence the decrease.

20 & 21. Increase is due to the timely adjustments of advances and deposits.

22. The increase is due to the advances given for the execution of pulbic and other works.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHOR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

WITH

APPENDICES.

—O—

BHOR

PRINTED AT

THE BHOR STATE PRESS.

1896.

No. 136 of 1896.

From,

SHUNKERRAO PANDIT PANT SACHIV,
Chief of Bhor.

To,

H. T. OMMANNEY Esquire,
Political Agent, Poona.

Bhor, 14 August, 1896.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the annual Administration Report of the Bhor State for the year ending 5th June 1896.

2. The usual statements, as per margin, From I to XVII. accompany.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

3. The Bhor state is allied with the British Government by the Treaty of 1820.

4. In the month of September last, I went to Poona to pay my respects to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay. I had also the pleasure of paying visits to the Councillors and other European gentlemen serving in the honorable grade of service under the Bombay Government, and of receiving return visits from them.

5. In the same month I had the pleasure of going, together with my son Babasaheb and the Karbhari, to the Durbar held by his Excellency the Governor in honor of investing the Raja of Kolhapur with Knighthood, and of meeting the Jahagirdars of the S. M. Country and Satara and various Sardars who had assembled there for the occasion.

6. In the month of October last, Mr Silcock, Political Agent, Poona, had the pleasure of visiting Bhor. During his stay here, he visited the Jail, the Dispensary and the Anglovernacular School, and was pleased with the managment in the institutions and general administration of the State. The remarks passed by him will appear under the heads of Prisons, Medical Relief and Instruction.

7. In the month of November, I went to Poona to pay my respects to his Excellency, Lord Elgin, the Viceroy of India. I attended the Levee held by him and am under great obligations to him for accepting my respects.

8. In the same month, Col. Godfrey, Superintendent of Survey, Konkan Division was on his tour in this State proclaiming the Survey rates to *Khatedars*. The rayats in 54 villages of the Rajgad Taluka and 40 villages of the Vichitragad Taluka were given to understand that they should have to pay the revenue according to the setuled rates from the next year, that is, from the year 1896-97. The land assssement will be levied accordingly from the next year. Col. Godfrey also came to Bhor when I paid a visit to him and received a return visit from him.

9. The annual tour was made by me with the State Karbhari, in the month of December last, in the Talukas of Vichitragad, Rajgad, Prachandgad and Pownmawal for Jamabandi settlement. In the same month, the Sudhagad Taluka was visited by the State Karbhari, who was deputed by me to make the Jamabandi of that Taluka, as I had visited the Taluka in person year before the last. This year the Taluka will be visited by me. The condition of the rayats and crops was tolerably good.

10. In the month of May, my daughter Tanhubaisaheb was given in marriage to Mr. Shivdevrav Vinchurkar of the Vinchurkar family, and I am glad to note that the marriage ceremony passed off very well.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

11. There was no notable change in the administration during the year of report.

CHAPTR II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

12. There are 5 Talukas in this State comprising in all 494 villages. Of these, 313 villages, as shown below, have been brought under survey operations.

13. The whole of the Sudhagad Taluka comprising 85 villages, and 24 villages of Rajgad, have had the Survey Settlement introduced therein about 12 years ago by the Survey Department of the British Government.

14. 65 villages of Vichitragad, 38 of Rajgad, and 7 of Prachandgad, in all 110 villages were also brought under the above operations about 25 years back. The settlement was made by the Survey Department of this State, and approved of by the Survey Commissioner.

15. During the year of report, 40 villages in Vichitragad and 54 in Rajgad, in all 94 villages, had their Survey rates settled by Col. Godfrey, Superintendent of Survey, Konkan Division. The settlement will come into force from the year 1896-97.

16. Deducting the above number, there remain 181 villages wherein the Survey rates have not yet been introduced.

17. During the year under report, the work of Potpahani in 94 villages of Prachandgad is completed. In the same Taluka the classification of 8 villages is also completed.

18. 43 villages of Pownmawal were classified last year. Their Potphalni is as yet to be done.

19. There are in all 114 Inam villages. 88 Inamdars had given their consent up to the last year, for the introduction of the Survey Settlement into their villages. Out of these, 26 villages of Vichitragad and Rajgad have their survey rates settled and they are included in the 94 villages mentioned in para 15 as settled by Col. Godfrey. Deducting these 26 villages, there remain 62 villages. Out of these, the work of survey classification and Pahani is complete in 54 villages. There now remain 8 villages to be surveyed and 26 villages where the consent of the Inamdars is not yet obtained. Efforts are being made to obtain the consent of these Inamdars.

20. From the report, sent by the Superintendent of Survey Konkan Division to the Commissioner of Survey and sent to me by you for obtaining my consent to the rates proposed therein, it will be seen that the settlement rates as proposed will cause the State a loss of about Rs. 875 in the Mamul Akar. Still I have given my consent to the proposed rates as they were settled with due discretion after a due consideration of the state of the country and the people. It is hoped that the rates will be proclaimed to the rayats this year.

21. The following are the special tenures in force in the State.:—

1 Inam.
2 Khoti.
3 Kowli.
4 Khalsa.

22. One Inam case remains to be settled. It will soon be settled.

Khoti Settlement.

23. The whole of the Khoti settlement work of the Sudhagad Taluka is over. There was a dispute as to the village Zap being Khoti or otherwise and it was decided by Government to be Khoti. Its settlement was completed this year by the Karbhari, Mr. Shridhar Abaji Satbhai.

24. The following table will show the area of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year of report, as well as during the last year:—

Extent of cultivable area for.		Taken up in.		Thrown up in.		Waste remaining at the end of year.		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in.	
1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Acs. Gs	Acs. Gs.	Acs Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Ac. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Acs. Gs.	Act. Gs.		
1787 17	1700 0	101 26	76 29	14 9	11 10	1700 0	1634 20	1.01	1.05

25. This information appertains to those villages only in which the Survey Settlement is in force. Although 94 villages of Vichitragad and Rajgad were settled during the year of report, the papers regarding them will be ready next year, and hence no information is given of waste land in those talukas in the table above given. The land in other villages having never been previously surveyed, it is not possible to give here even approximately the area of the cultivable land in them until the same is brought under the survey operations.

26. The Huzur, the Taluka, and the village accounts are kept in Blane's forms, and a periodical examination of them is made by the Daftardar under my or the Karbhari's supervision, when I and the Karbhari visit each Taluka. Village accounts are mostly examined by the Mamledars and some by the Huzur Dafter establishment at the time of the Jamabandi. Memoranda or yadis of the discrepancies and irregularities found out by the Daftardar and his establishment are then prepared and submitted for my inspection through the Karbhari, and on approval are sent to the Mamledars for making the necessary corrections. During the year under report no grave discrepancies and irregularities were found in the accounts.

Boundary disputes.

27. During the year under report the people of Mouje Savardara in the Taluka of Purandar put *otas* within the limits of the village Sarole in the Taluka of Rajgad. The British officers, on inquiry, decided the dispute in favor of the State.

28. No wards estate has come under the management of the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

29. The following Acts and Regulations have been introduced by my pleasure to be paid regard to, in matters of administration in the State, provided that nothing therein shall be deemed to affect the rights acquired by, and the jurisdiction vested in me by long usage and the agreement of 1820:—

Acts passed by the Government of India.

Act No. I. of 1846 (An act to amend the law regarding the appointment and remuneration of pleaders.)
Act No. III. of 1846 (An act for the establishment and maintenance of field boundary marks.)
Act No. XIII. of 1859 (An act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts.)
Act No. XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code with amendment acts.)
Act No. V. of 1861 (An act to frame rules for the performance of duties by Police.)
Act No. XX. of 1864 (The Minor's Act.)
Act No. VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act with an amendment act.)
Act No. I. of 1871 (The cattle trespass act with an amendment act.)
Act No. I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act with amendment Act.)
Act No. IX. of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act.)
Act No. X. of 1873 (Judicial Oaths act.)
Act No. I. of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act.)
Act No. III. of 1877 (The Registration Act with amendment acts.)
Act No. of XV. 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act with an amendment act.)
Act No. I. of 1878 (An act to amend the law relating to opium.)
Act No. XI of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition.)
Act No. I. of 1879 (The Stamp Act).
Act No. X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure with amendment acts.)
Act No. XIV. of 1882 (Code of Civil Procedure with amendment acts.)
Act No. I. of 1889 (An act for the protection of coins and other purposes.)
Act No. IV. of 1889 (An act to amend the law relating to counterfeit trade marks.)
Act No. VII. of 1878 (Forests Act with an amendment act No. V of 1890).
Act No. VI. of 1878 (Treasure Trove Act.)
Act No. X. of 1870 (Land Acquisition Act.)
Act No. XXXV. of 1858 (Lunacy Mofussil Courts Act.)
Act No. IV. of 1891 (Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure Act No. X of 1882.)

Acts and Regulations passed by the Government of Bombay.

Regulation No. II of 1827 (A regulation defining the constitution of courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof.)
Regulation No. VIII. of 1827 (A regulation to provide for the formal recognition of heirs, executors, and administrators, and for the appointment of administrators and managers of property by courts.)
Regulation No. XVI. of 1827 (A regulation defining the duties of the Collector and his powers.)
Regulation No. XVII. of 1827 (A regulation prescribing rules for the assessment and realization of land revenue.)
Act No. I. of 1865 (An act to provide for the survey assessment of lands held by Government.)
Act No. VII. of 1867 (An act for the Regulation of the District Police for the Presidency of Bombay.)
Act No. VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act with an amendment act.)
Act No. III. of 1874 An act to amend the law relating to hereditary officers with an amendment act.)
Act No. III. of 1876 (The Mamlatdar's Courts Act.)
Act No. V. of 1878 (An act to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay.)
Act No. V. of 1879 (The Bombay Land Revenue Code, applicable to the Sudhagad Taluka only.)
Act No. I. of 1880 (The Khoti Settlement Act, applicable to the Sudhagad Taluka only.)
Act No. III. of 1886 (An act to amend the General Clauses Act.)

Acts passed by the Bhor State.

The Agriculturist's Relief Act.

30. During the year of report, Bombay Land Revenue Code Act V. of 1879 was made applicable to one more Taluka, namely that of Prachandgad, and Bombay Gambling Act IV. of 1887 was made applicable to the town of Bhor only.

31. No military force is kept in this State.

Police.

32. The total strength of the Police force employed during the year was 216 against 215 of the last year. The details of this force will de found in Appendix VI. During the year one more jamadar was appointed for the Taluka of Powhmaval.

33. Appendices VII, VIII. and IX. will show the result of the working of the Police, the value of the property stolen and discovered, and the number of crimes committed during the year.

34. From Appendix VI, it will be seen that during the year of report, one Foujdar, one Jamadar, a Naik and 14 Constables were departmentally fined for want of diligence in duty, and a constable was rewarded with a sum of Rs. 5 for his diligence in tracing certain stolen property.

35. With reference to the remarks in paras 8 and 4 of the remarks passed by the Political Agent, and the Commissioner C. D. respectively, and in para 5 of the Government Resolution, on the Administration report of the last year, Police Constables have been classified into three divisions, and from the 1st of August, their salaries have been increased. Those in the first division get a salary of Rs. 6-8, those in the second, of Rs. 6 and those in the third, of Rs. 5-8, a month. The salaries of all Havaldars and Naiks have been increased to Rs. 8 and 7 a month respectively.

36. A comparative statement of the salaries of the Police in this and other States under Satara and other Agencies has been attached as Appendix VI. (A), from which it will be seen that the salaries of the Police in this State are in no way smaller than those in the other States.

37. The number of persons able to read and write has increased by 9 and that of persons under instruction by 10 over those of the previous year. This will show that steps are gradually being taken to increase this number.

38. The Police men stationed at the outposts were found doing their duty well during the inspections made by the Fouzdars and the Chief Police Officer during the year

39. There are 7 Police stations at different localities in the town of Bhor to maintain order and peace. Swars from the Huzur *Paga* do the duty of night-patrolling. These are also sent out to the Talukas as occasion requires.

40. An experienced man has been appointed to instruct the Police in drill, and the Police are gradually making a good progress in discipline.

41. During the year of report, Mr. Chintaman Vyankatesh, the Chief Police Officer was promoted and transferred, and Mr. Balaji Ramchandra, a hardworking Foujdar of long experience was promoted to that post.

42. The Chief Police Officer has inspected all the Talukas during the year.

43. The Fouzdars and Jamadars under them have examined the registers of births and deaths kept by the village officers, and reported irregularities found to the Huzur. They were also found paying strict attention to village sanitation, during my Jamabandi tour in the Talukas.

44. During the year of report, a Dhangar of Bhutondeiin the Rajgad Taluka was committed to the Court of the Political Agent, on the charge of murdering his wife, but upon trial, he was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

45. It is gratifying to note that no offence of dacoity was reported during the year of report.

46. During the year of report, there were 299 cognizable, and 8 noncognizable, in all 307 offences for Police investigation. The cognizable offences have increased by 18, while the noncognizable have decreased by 14 over those of the previous year.

47. The total value of property stolen, as reported, was Rs. 3,961-9-0 against Rs. 2,949-9-0 of the previous year. Out of this, property worth Rs. 3,271-11-3 or 82 percent, against 75·7 percent of the last year, has been recovered.

48. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested, and persons sent for trial are respectively 64·4 and 62·2 against 63·5 and 66·3 of the last year. The percentage is lower on account of 11 accused persons not being sent for trial, by the end of the year.

Village Police.

49. There are in all 481 Police Patels in the State. None of them have been empowered to try cases under Act VIII. of 1867, as they were not found competent to exercise such powers. However, under the Cattle Trespass Act, they are appointed pound-keepers.

Criminal Justice.

50. The Chief Criminal Court is the Huzur Sessions Court presided over by myself, and under that Court there are 8 Courts of Magistrates exercising second class Magisterial powers. All these, with the exception of the second class Magistrate at Bhor, have also been invested with additional powers to commit cases to the Sessions Court. The Head karkoon of each Taluka is also invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class. But he is to exercise that power only when the Mamledar, who is a second class Magistrate, is absent from the Taluka station. The details of the work done by those Courts will be found in Appendices X and XI.

51. From Appendix X. it will be seen that the total number of cases during the year, was 494, of which 307 were investigated by the Police, and 187 directly taken up by Magistrates. Out of a total number of 635 persons brought before the Court. 310 were discharged without trial, 54 persons were acquitted, 242 convicted, 12 committed, 8 transferred, 2 escaped, and 7 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Out of 310 persons discharged without trial, 212 persons were discharged on account of their cases being compounded.

52. The percentage of convictions to persons brought before the Court was 38·1 against 33·2 of the last year, and if 212 persons whose cases were compounded, be excluded, it was 57·2 against 47·7 of the previous year. Again excluding these 212 persons, the percentage of discharges and acquittals was 23·9 against 32·2 of the last year. Excluding persons committed to the sessions, persons transferred &c. and persons remaining undisposed of in all 29, the percentage of convictions to persons brought befor the Courts was 39·9 against 34 of the preceding year. and if 212 persons whose cases were compounded, be further excluded, it was 61·4 against 49·5 of the previous year.

53. From the above it will be seen that during the year of report, a good deal of improvement is observable in respect of issuing processes without first inquiring into the truth of the complainant's allegations, as suggested in paras 8, & 7 of the remarks passed by the Political Agent, & the Government respectively.

54. In Appendix X, under the column headed "arrested by the Police" the number includes also persons arrested by the Forest officers.

55. Against the decisions passed by the Magistrates, appeals are preferred to the Huzur Court. During the year of report, 18 appeals were filed, involving 27 persons. They were all disposed of as follows:- In 6 cases, the decisions of the Magistrates were confirmed, in 7, reversed, in 2, modified, and in 3, the appeals were rejected.

56. In exercise of its revisional powers, the Huzur Court quashed the proceedings of its subordinate Magistrates in two cases in which the accused were illegally discharged, and directed their retrial.

Extradition.

57. During the year of report, no request was made for obtaining from the British Government a person for trial by the State.

Prisons.

58. There is a large and strong building used as Jail in the town of Bhor. The whole is a stone building surrounded by stone-walls. The rooms where prisoners are confined are well ventilated. There are four rooms for prisoners of solitary confinement. Separate rooms are appropriated for female prisoners. In their case strict regard is paid to decency. There are also separate rooms to keep civil prisoners in the same building.

59. A special wing has been built as a kitchen room for the prisoners. There is a garden inside the walls round the central building, at which prisoners are generally employed. Two latrines have also been attached to the building for the separate use of male and female prisoners. The vacant piece of ground in front of the building has been utilized in laying out a nice garden, wherein vegetables of sorts are grown and sold to the public.

60. The prisoners are treated according to Jail rules. Their average health is good, special regard being paid to the health of the prisoners by appointing the Medical Officer in charge of the Medical Dispensary at Bhor to look after them.

61. The conduct of the prisoners in the Jail was, on the whole, good.

62. In October last, Mr. H. F. Silcock, Political Agent, Poona, during his visit at Bhor, inspected the Jail and remarked as follows:—

"Visited the Jail this morning, and found everything in excellent order. The building and surrounding clean and neat. There are 15 men & 2 women in custody, but no complaints. Visitors for the jail have been appointed, but it would be better if they visited the place once a month regularly. I would recommend that one, instead of 3 or 4 separate cook rooms, be made, and a couple of Marhatta cooks appointed. This will economize labour and expense."

63. The visitors during their inspection of the Jail, found everything in order. On their recommendations mats have been fixed to the iron gratings of the prisoners' rooms in order that they should not suffer from the searching wind and rain in the rainy season.

Lock-ups.

64. There are 6 lock-ups, one at each of the Taluka Stations, and one at Pirangut. The prisoners under trial are confined there. Convicts whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a week are also confined in these lock-ups. The average period an accused person was detained in custody before trial was 2 against 2·5 of the last year.

Civil Justice.

65. There are in the State, 3 Munsiff's Courts of original civil jurisdiction. Appendices XIII &XIV, will show the number of suits decided in the original Courts. The following table will show the number and value of suits:—

Name of Courts.	Suits of Immovable property.				Money Suits.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.	No. of Suits.	Value of Suits.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Munsiff of Bhor	49	8393 2 7	57	7635 13 6	553	32687 9 6	560	36769 4 10
Munsiff of Pirangut	9	748 8 1	15	908 0 10	322	18518 5 8	332	21340 0 4
Munsiff of Pali	7	379 5 6	12	2168 2 6	211	9069 2 5	274	17726 4 10
	65	9521 0 2	84	10712 0 10	1086	60275 1 7	1166	75835 10 0

66. From Appendix XIII, it will be seen that including the last year's balance there were 1343 suits on the file against 1250 of the last year. Out of this 1254 were disposed of during the year, against 1157 of the preceding year. This will show that a greater amount of civil work was done during the year.

67. Appendix XIV, will show that the number of applications for execution remaining undisposed of is less than that of the last year, as suggested in the remark made by the Political Agent, in para 10 of his remarks on the Administration report of the last year.

Miscellaneous Applications.

68. The following applications were received during the year under report.

Including the last year's balance, there were 14 applications for certificates of heirship under Regulation VIII of 1827. Out of them 6 were decided in favour of, and 5 against, the applicants, and 3 remained pending disposal.

There was only one application for certificate of administration, under Act XX of 1864, during the year and one was pending from last year. Out of these one application was granted and one remained undisposed of.

There were 8 other miscellaneous applications for disposal which were all disposed of during the year, one in favour of, and 7 against the applicants.

Civil Appellate Court.

69. An appeal lies against the decisions passed by the Munsiffs' courts to the Huzur Court. The following table gives the details of the work done by the Appellate Court:—

Name of Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of: Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Compromised and otherwise disposed.		Average duration: 1894-95. Years.	Months.	Days.	1895-96. Years.	months.	Days.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.						
Huzur Appellate Court at Bhor.	5	...	30	75	35	75	35	72	...	3	Rs. 6,458-4-5	Rs. 17,356-4-9	6	18	6	25	11	14	5	10	7	5	...	1	22	...	1	28·7

70. A greater number of appeals, viz 75, were filed during the year of report. However 72 of them were disposed of leaving a balance of only 3 by the end of the year.

71. In this State Mamledar's Courts' Act III of 1876, is in force. There are in all 5 Mamledar's Courts. During the year under report, 60 suits were filed under the Act, and one was pending from the last year. Out of them 59 were disposed of leaving a balance of only two at the end of the year. The average period each suit took for disposal was 19 days.

72. The cases decided by the Mamledars are monthly forwarded to the Huzur where they are carefully examined. During the year of report no material irregularity was found out in their work.

Registration.

73. Besides the office of the Registrar at Bhor, there are 4 sub-registry offices in the State, viz., at Bhor, Vele, Kolwan, and Pali. The particulars of the work done by them will be found in appendix XV.

74. The following table gives details of the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year of report, and that preceding it:—

Description.	1894-95.				1895-96.				Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.		Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.		Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	210	100,582	13 0	646 9 0	168	58,512	4 0	455 5 6	
Sale-deeds	291	86,352	1 0	755 14 0	282	84,754	14 10	697 14 6	
Wills	1	600	0 0	8 1 6	3	2,600	0 0	24 4 6	
Money Bonds	1	26	0 0	9 0	3	889	15 0	5 3 6	
Process Fees & other Minor receipts &c.	96	38,672	7 5	248 12 6	69	23,615	10 9	149 12 3	
Total	599	226,233	5 5	1,629 14 0	520	170,372	12 7	1,332 8 3	
Deduct Expenditure	...	...		590 8 0	...	...		673 2 6	
Net profit	...	...		1,039 6 0	...	...		659 5 9	

Municipal Administration.

75. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Bhor and the other at Shirwal. There was no change in the constitution of these Municipalities during the year under report.

76. The following table shows the receipts, expenditure, and balance, of the said Municipalities during the year under report:—

Name.	Balance on 1st June 1895.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st May 1896.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bhor	1,352 2 9	4,368 14 9	5,721 1 6	4,486 5 2	1,234 12 4
Shirwal	181 9 1	1,479 12 4	1,661 5 5	1,429 14 9	231 6 8
Total	1,533 11 10	5,848 11 1	7,382 6 11	5,916 3 11	1,466 3 0

77. The following table will give the full details of the actual receipts and expenditure:—

Receipts.						Expenditure.					
Source of Income.	Bhor.			Shirwal		Item.	Bhor.			Shirwal.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p		Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a. p
Octroi	2700	0	0	465	0 0	Office Establishment	662	9	11	141	12 10
House and Privy Tax	950	4	9	457	12 4	Fire Engine Do.	113	5	4	...	
Licence fee for selling snuff.	51	0	0	29	14 2	Lighting street lamps	596	0	7	101	12 11
Do. for preparing and Selling fireworks	185	0	0	50	0 0	water Establishment	374	12	5	...	
Tax on Native music	60	0	0	...		Dam on the Nala &c	369	10	3	...	
Cattle pound fees	14	12	0	9	15 9	Scavenger and Halalkhor Establishment	984	15	7	230	0 0
Miscellaneous	110	12	0	80	2 1	Construction and repair of roads	993	9	1	906	1 0
Total...	4071	12	9	1032	12 4	Cutting prickly pears	16	0	0	...	
						Miscellaneous	59	14	0	...	
Deposits	257	2	0	47	0 0	Total...	4170	13	2	1379	10 9
Advances	...			400	0 0	Deposits	302	0	0	50	4 0
						Advances	18	8	0	...	
Grand Total...	4368	14	9	1479	12 4	Grand Total ...	4486	5	2	1429	14 9

78. The chief sources of income were octroi and the house and privy taxes.

Bhor.

79. A new road was constructed by the back side of Milgir. Rs. 890-4-7, were spent in repairing the existing roads, gutters, and removing prickly pears in the town.

80. Portions of lands were acquired after giving adequate compensation for widening existing roads.

81. As there is no Municipal garden in the town, a piece of land is taken for laying out one on the bank of the Nira in the north of the town. Measures are also being taken for taking up more land for the same purpose.

Shirwal.

82. The following new roads were constructed in the town of Shirwal, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 821-8:— (1) The road in the Chowdhari Ali, (2) The road leading to the well of Shinde, (3) The road leading to the Joshi and Parit Alis, and a construction of a *Tal* to Gagan Odha.

83. Some old roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 84-9.

84. The incidence of taxation per head in the town of Bhor is 11 annas and that in the town of Shirwal 4 annas 10 pies.

85. The Octroi refund rules in force in the Municipalities of Bhor & Shirwal are the same as those in force in the Municipalities in the British territories, and the amount refunded by the Bhor Municipality was Rs. 14-2 against Rs. 12-15-8 as shown in last year's report para 88.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Weathers, and Crops.

86. The following are the details of the agricultural stock:—

Name.	1894-95.	1895-96
Cattle	76,684	75,352
Horses, Ponies and Mares	745	746
Sheep and Goats	12,559	13,358
Carts	1,854	2,001
Ploughs	17,506	17,277

87. The decrease in the number of cattle is attributable partly to cattle diseases and partly to sales.

88. New carts were built and purchased. Hence the increase.

89. The decrease in ploughs is due to their becoming useless by wear & tear.

90. The total average rainfall of the year was 75 inches and 96 cents, against 89 inches and 46 cents in the preceding year.

91. The rainfall during the year in question was lighter than that of the last year, and it not being timely the rice and other crops were slightly damaged. The estimated yield of rice, nagli, and sava was annas 10, 5, and 4 respectively in the rupee. The monsoon set in about the 3rd June 1895.

92. The sowing operations of the Kharip crops generally commence in the months of June and July, and those of Rabi in September & October. The principal products of the State are Rice, Nagli, Jawari, Wheat, Gram and Bajari. The reaping harvest generally commences from October and ends in March.

93. There being very little of garden cultivation in this State, it is not worth noticing.

Wages, Labour, and Prices of food grains.

94 There was no noteworthy fluctuation in the wages of labour. Unskilled labourers earned, on an average, annas three per day. The daily wages of skilled labourers varied from eight to twelve annas a day. The rate of hire for carts was twelve annas per day.

95. Labourers fined sufficient work in the fields, and under the Department of Public works. They are not required to migrate to Bombay, Poona, and other towns in search of employment, however some people who have hopes of getting more lucrative employment through their friends and relatives at Bombay and other places, go there yearly for a few months.

96. The following were the average rates of the principal food grains:—

	Seers per rupee.
Rice (superior)	7½
Rice (inferior)	9
Wheat	10
Jawari	13½
Bajri	12
Nagali	16
Gram	16
Vari	12
Ture-pulse	8
Gram-pulse	8

Forest.

97. The details of the composition of the Forest establishment are:—

1 Forest officer. 2 Karkoons. 12 Round-guards. 1 Surveyor in the
4 Inspectors. 3 Office Peons. 79 Beat-guards. Forest office.

98. The numerical strength of the Forest Establishment remains the same as that of the last year. Temporary establishment to issue passes and to prevent thefts of forest produce by keeping a constant watch over felling operations was entertained as the pressure of the work necessitated.

99. During the year of report, 547 Forest Marks were put up to the lands settled in the 14 villages of the Vichitragad Taluka at a cost of Rs. 147-7-3. The average cost per mark was below annas 4.

100. The Survey operations have not as yet been completed in Pownmawal and therefore the work of Forest settlement is not yet begun in that Taluka.

101. During the year under report, 19,632 Forest Passes were issued against 17,016 in the previous year. The increase is due to fellings and transport of myrabolans of commerce.

102. Forest fires have visited Forest Reserves at Utroli, Umbargani, Sind, Bawde, and Pale in the Vichitragad Taluka, at Mohori, Kasurdi, Warye, Sasewadi, Narhe, and Sonde in the Rajgad Range, and at Wasunde, Sawe, Gugulwada and Ghera Sudhagad in the Sudhagad Range. Incendiaries in some cases have been found out and measures are being taken to prosecute them. The damage done to the jungle was not of any serious nature, as villagers promptly assisted in checking the fires.

103. There were altogether 21 forest cases involving 30 persons against 21 involving 32 persons in the previous year. Out of the above number 24 persons in 19 cases were convicted and the rest were either acquitted or discharged. One of the offenders being a British Subject was tried before the Haveli Magistrate where he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of 4 days.

104. Besides the above, 11 forest cases involving 16 persons were compounded departmentally, the amount of compensation recovered in these cases having amounted to Rs. 59-9-9.

105. During the year of report, 3 coupes were sold for exploitation and some 8 have been laid out for the working of the next season in the Sudhagad Taluka. Afforested lands in Sasewadi, Kasurdi, Warye and portion of Ghera Rajgad Range were given for clearance, and selected teak trees in Kuran Budruk and Warasgan in the Prachandgad Range were also given for cutting.

106. Mr. Vishnu Vitthal Bhide, State Forest Officer, made his tour of annual inspection through the District and inspected the offices of inspectors and nakedars under them, and superintended sales &c. as usual.

107. It will be seen from the statements of receipts and expenditure that the receipts are a little exceeding the expenditure of the Department. On the whole the work done by the Forest Department is satisfactory.

Forest Settlement.

108. During the year of report, the Forest Settlement Officer of Sudhagad, has acquired 10,074 acres and 35½ gunthas of land in 30 villages of the Sudhagad Taluka, for putting them under forest by using conciliatory measures. The amount of compensation paid to 59 Khatedars and sub-sharers, according to the rules in force in the British Territory is Rs. 3,996-2-10 for purchasing 4,428 acres and 16 gunthas of land. In the previous year, the claims of 18 Khatedars over 273 acres and 4¾ gunthas were settled by the award of a sum of Rs. 131-7, as compensation.

109. The average cost per acre of land acquired for afforestation is about Rs. 0-12-2 against Rs. 0-7-8 in the previous year.

110. When the Survey Settlement was introduced in the Sudhaged Taluka, no new occupancy rights of the warkas land likely to be needed for proposed forest were conferred upon the occupants and hence no compensation was required to be paid for a large area of warkas land now acquired for conversion into forest. 12 complaints were preferred out of which 9 are disposed of and 3 are pending.

111. There are altogether 76 villages in the Sudhagad Taluka in which forest reserves have been laid out, out of which, 39 were settled last year and 30 this year, and a balance of 7 villages remains unsettled. Every effect is being made to settle them amicably as far as practicable.

Trade and Manufactures.

112. The chief articles of export are rice, myrobalans of commerce, butter and ghee. The usual imports are oil, spices, sugar, molasses, cotton and woollen stuffs, and metals.

113. There are no noteworthy manufacture in the State.

114. No fairs are held in the State sufficiently large and important as to call for a special mention.

Public Works.

115. The following table shows the expenditure on public works:—

Works.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
Original Works.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Roads	22,681 11 8	.....	22,681 11 8
Public offices and buildings	8,339 13 6	.....	8,339 13 6
Wells	.....	3,749 3 1	3,749 3 1
Dharmshalas	.....	1,397 4 5	1,397 4 5
Total...	31,021 9 2	5,146 7 6	36,168 0 8
Repairs.			
Taluka offices	4,750 1 7	.....	4,750 1 7
Water works	42 15 11	.....	42 15 11
Ferry boats	.....	154 6 6	154 6 6
Dharmshalas	.....	298 7 10	298 7 10
Roads	3,509 13 11	728 13 1	4,238 11 0
School houses	.....	105 14 3	105 14 3
Wells	.....	6 3 11	6 3 11
Cattle pound	.....	106 12 6	106 12 6
Total...	8,302 15 5	1,400 9 7	9,702 9 0
Establishment	1,120 9 6	1740 7 5	2,861 0 11
Miscellaneous	449 6 3	.....	449 6 3
Grand Total...	40,894 8 4	8,287 8 6	49,182 0 10

116. The principal original works executed during the year were:—

Communications.	Rs. a. p.
Construction of slab drains on the road from Nasrapur to Vele	6,981 11 6
Construction of a road from Bhor to Kapurwahal, distance 9 miles. The estimated amount for this work excepting bridges is Rs. 35,500 of which expenditure incurred	

during the year was...	13,681	1	5
Construction of slab drains, culverts &c. on the road from Ambeghar to Ambawde	2,018	14	9
Buildings.			
Construction of the Munsiff's Court house at Bhor. The estimated amount of this work is Rs. 19,700, of which expenditure incurred during the year was	6,783	7	3
Construction of a separate wing to the Mainledars' Kacheri at Vele at a cost of Rs. 1,350-6-3 and compensation for the land purchased at Pirangut for the construction of Mamledar's Kacheri Rs. 206	1,556	6	3
Dharmashalas.			
Dharmshalas at Wakambe, Bhalgudi and Mazgaon... ...	1,397	4	5
Wells.			
11 Wells located in different villages of this State ...	3,749	3	1
Total...	36,168	0	8

117. The State up to this time directed its attention to the repairing of existing roads and the construction of new ones as they encourage trade and facilitate communication. From the next year I intend to construct, where possible, bunds to collect water for irrigating fields and thus improve agriculture.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

118. The actual income of the year under report, amounted to Rs. 391,886-2-8 and expenditure to Rs. 385, 032-9-7.

119. The following table gives financial details of the State:—

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening balance.			Receipts.			Disbursement.			Closing balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1894-95.....	207,368	10	10	373,961	2	10	354,684	0	7	225,745	13	1
1895-96.....	225,745	13	1	391,886	2	8	385,032	9	7	232,599	6	2

120. The amount shown as opening balance in the above statement, includes both the Local and the State Fund balances.

121. The closing balance of the year 1895-96, shown in the above statement, will be required to meet the expenses for 6 months to come, during which time, there will be no revenue for collection.

Statement No. II.

Receipts.

Item.	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.		
Vide:—Administration report of this State for 1892-93, 1893-94 and Appendix XVII of this report for 1894-95, 1895-96.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	359,100	8	2	365,341	8	0	373,961	2	10	391,886	2	8

STATEMENT No. III.

Expenditure.

Item.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Vide:—Administration report of this State for 1892-93, 1893-94 and Appendix XVII of this report for 1894-95, 1895-96.	Rs. a. p. 379,609 3 4	Rs. a. p. 368,065 7 9	Rs. a. p. 354,684 0 7	Rs. a. p. 385,032 0 7

122. Below the Appendix No. XVII are given in detail the causes of increase and decrease of both receipts and expenditure during the year of report.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

123. There is a Charitable Dispensary, at Bhor. The Dispensary building is in a good sanitary condition, and has ample room in it. The water supply is abundant. The rooms situated just at the entrance of the building, being found not sufficient for the daily work, the middle hall has been divided into three rooms, one of which serves as an operation room, the second prescription room; and the third office room. This arrangement has removed a good deal of the nuisance and crowding caused before for want of sufficient number of rooms.

124. There being no accommodation in the building itself for holding *Post Mortem* examination, and there being no convenient spot near the Dispensary to build a room for the purpose, one is built outside the town near the Jail.

125. The number of patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the year, as compared with that of the last year, will be found from the following table:—

Name.	Year.	No. of persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.
		In-door.	Out-door.	No. discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment		
Bhor	1894-95.	...	22,530	20,293	2,044	10	183	Rs. 2,386-10-9	74·35
	1895-96.	...	20,836	19,581	1,009	5	241	„ 2,064-11-11	70·2

126. This year the average daily attendance was 70·2 against 74·35 for the last year. There was no virulent cholera during the year, but the Sudhagad, Rajgad and Pownmawal Talukas had a slight attack of it.

127. The most prevalent diseases during the year were Malarial fevers Skin diseases, Respiratory diseases, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery and other Intestinal derangements. There were also a few cases of measles.

128. During the year under report, there were performed 32 Major operations, including phymosis, polypi, large tumours, diseased glands and urethral calculi, and 371 Minor operations, 1 Post mortem examination was performed.

129. During the year under report, the Dispensary was visited by Mr. Silcock, Political Agent, Poona. He was pleased to make the following remarks in the visitor's book:- "I visited the Dispensary this morning in company with the Punt Sachiv and found every thing in excellent order. There is a first class stock of medicines, all nicely arranged, instruments clean and in good order. The

assistant surgeon in charge seems an intelligent man and certainly has the gift of order. The daily attendance is between 80 and 100, and I am glad to see that patients come from out villages.

"It is proposed shortly to provide wards for in-patients which will be a great improvement. The Chief is to be congratulated on having such a well equipped and well conducted Institution and it reflects great credit on him."

130. As intimated in the last year's report Dr. Shankar Pandurang Vaidya, a graduate in medicine and surgery, was appointed at the head of the Dispensary during the year of report.

131. Rooms for the inpatients will be provided when the new building near the Dispensary is completed.

132. The figures relating to births and deaths for the year under report, are constrasted with those of the previous year in the following table:—

	1894-95	1895-96.	Increases	Decrease.
Births	4,731	5,215	484	...
Deaths	4,745	4,975	230	...

133. The rates of births and deaths are respectively 33 and 31 per 1,000 of the population.

134. According to the stringent orders given from time to time, the Revenue and Police Officers have carefully and properly tested these registers in their charge, and found the entries therein almost correct. Where the registers were not properly kept the Kulkarnis and Patils were heavily fined.

135. The following table will give the information regarding vaccination:-

By whom vccinated.	No. Vaccinated in 1894-95.	No. Vaccinated in 1895-96.	Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Krishnaji Raghunath	1,692	1,077	1,684	1,075	8	2
Nago Malhar	1,606	1,461	1,521	1,390	85	71
Krishnaji Narayan	1,799	1,639	1,563	1,472	236	167
Total...	5,097	4,177	4,768	3,937	329	240

136. The work of supervision is entrusted to the Deputy Sanitary commissioner and the Inspector under him of the Poona District, for which a sum of Rs. 120 is annually paid to the British Government.

137. During the year under report, the number vaccinated was less than that of the last year for which the vaccinators were severely reprimanded.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

138. The following table gives particulars of the number and description of the schools in the State:—

No.	Description of School.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st May 1895.	No. of Pupils on the Roll on 31st May 1896.	Daily average attendance.
	State Schools.			
1	English School at Bhor	74	65	57·2
34	Marathi Schools	1,280	1,216	801·2
	Hindustani class	19	25	18·2
35	Total	1,373	1,306	.....
	Private Schools.			
11	Marathi Schools	267	250	.....
46		1,640	1,556	.....

139. During the year under report, the number of schools was 35, while last year it was 38, three old schools being closed for paucity of attendance. The independent Mahomedan school at Bhor was made part of the Bhor Marathi school in compliance with suggestions made by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona.

140. Of the schools, one is a First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, one Girls school, and the rest Boys Vernacular schools.

141. The number of scholars on the 31st of May 1896 was 1,306, while last year it was 1,373, so also the number of girls under instruction during the year was 150 against 173 in the preceding year.

142. The number of private schools in the State, was 11 against 14 in the last year, while the number of pupils attending them decreased from 267 to 250.

143. The English School at Bhor teaches as far as the Anglo-Vernacular Standard VI, the VI. Standard class being newly opened during the year of report. The Boys Vernacular schools teach up to the Vernacular standard VI.

144. Since the appointment of Mr. Shripad Keshav Bhide B. A. to the Headmastership of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Bhor, the whole school is gradually improving under his management.

145. During the year of report this school was visited, in the month of October, by Mr. Silcock, Political Agent, Poona. He passed the following remark:—

"I visited the school this morning along with the Punt Sachiv and distributed the prizes to both girls and boys. The recitations English and Vernacular were very creditable to the school staff and good work is apparently being done. I am sorry however to see the attendance of the girls so very irregular. There are some 40 or 50 girls on the Register, but the daily attendance is under 20. It is under contemplation however to entertain a proper female teacher and there are hopes then better progress will be made. The school building is very convenient and commodious, and the classrooms ample. There is a good gymnasium, but I should like also to see the boys join in outdoor games such as cricket, football &c. On the whole I was well pleased with my visit to the school, and it is very creditable to the State to have such a flourishing institution."

146. Three boys appeared for the 3rd grade Public Service examination, during the year in question from the Vernacular school at Pali of whom two came out successful. They both received a reward of Rs. 5 each from the State for this their success

147. The Deputy or the Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Poona, Kolaba and Satara Districts annually examine and inspect the schools in the state. Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Patwardhan B. A., the State Shaladhikari, has control over the management of the different schools in the State, and he too inspects and examines all of them once in the year.

148. The total fee receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 989-12 against Rs. 974-9 of the last year. The total expenditure incurred over instruction was Rs. 8,763-1-10 against Rs. 8,902-4-4 in the previous year.

149. During the year under report, 7 teachers have their salaries raised, 6 being recommended by the Deputy Educational Inspectors of Kolaba and Satara, and 1 by the Shaladhikari of the State.

150. In the Inspection Reports for the year 1895-96, 30 schools are returned as good and fair and 5 bad. From this it will be seen that more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the schools are in a satisfactory condition.

151. While on my Jamabandi tour with the Karbhari, I visited some of the schools and distributed prizes to boys and girls. The progress of the boys in the schools I visited, was found to be satisfactory. The Mamledars and other officials in the State have been enjoined to exert their influence to secure the spread of education in the State.

152. A separate portion of the school building at Bhor has been set apart for gymnasium, where athletic lessons are given by a gymnastic teacher.

153. Out of the 3 schools that were closed during the year of report, one was a girl school and two were boys schools. They were closed for want of a sufficient number of scholars. A girl school forming part of the Vernacular school at Pali, and a boys' school at Tav are newly opened from the 1st of this month. The number of village schools and scholars in them is seldom steady and notwithstanding the encouragement given by the State and the efforts of the State authorities greatly fluctuates on account of the people's want of interest in education.

154. Mr. Porteous, in his remarks on the administration report of the year before the last, in the latter part of para 22, remarked that he was not prepared to hold the State authorities responsible for the backward state of education, and that as he had found a lack of interest in education on the part of people in his district, it was but natural to infer that no better state of things should exist just across the border.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Distribution of wild animals and venomous snakes.

155. The scale of paying rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes is similar to that in force in the British Territory.

156. During the year under report 3 panthers were killed. The reward paid for the destruction of panthers was Rs. 18 while that for the destruction of snakes was Rs. 6-7-6.

Post and Telegraph Office.

157. There is only one Sub-post Office at Bhor, and two Branch post Offices at Shirwal and Pali in the Vichitragad and Sudhagad Talukas respectively. They are under the direct control of the Postal authorities of the British Government. There is no Telegraph office in the State. If a telegram is to be sent, it has to be forwarded to the Railway Station at Lonand on the S. M. Railway, which is about 24 miles from Bhor, and is the only nearest station.

158. Great precautions are taken for the preservation of the records. The Huzur records are kept in a spacious room of the Palace, and those of the Talukas are kept at each of the Mamledar's kacheries under his supervision.

159. Much of the State records was burnt when the Palace was on fire. The work of selecting useful and useless papers is in progress. It has to be finished with great care, as important documents are often required for reference. The papers which will be found useless, will be destroyed after the completion of the classification work.

Printing Press and Library.

160. There is only one printing press at Bhor, kept solely for the purpose of printing forms &c., to be supplied to the different departments of the State. There is one reading room, located in the school building at Bhor, and entirely supported by the State, where people are allowed access to newspapers and books free of charge.

Tolls.

161. Two Nakas are established to levy tolls on carriages, horses, and other animals, one at Rambag bridge, near Bhor, and the other on the Vele-Nasarapur road. The amount realised during the year under report was Rs. 3,906, against Rs. 3,200 in the last year at both the Nakas.

162. This amount is credited to the Local Funds. Octroi and other minor duties being municipal taxes are not shown here.

163. Every encouragement is given to trade. The road from Nasarapur in Raigad to Vele in Prachan Igat is now complete. The work of constructing its slab drains is in progress.

164. The road from Bhor to Kapurwahal via Bhatgar was begun in the year before the last. A greater part of it is now complete. The estimated amount of this work is Rs. 35,500 of which expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 13,681-1-5.

165. The facts and figures above mentioned will show that during the year under report, the several departments connected with the administration were managed with care and judgment. The Survey settlement is introduced in Raigad and Vichitragad Talukas where the Land Revenue Code has been made applicable. The Police exerted well in the detection of crimes and bringing offenders to justice. Their salaries have been increased according to the suggestions of the Political Agent, and Commissioner C. D. There were very few cases of serious crime during the year. Civil and Criminal justice was well administered. Management and discipline in the Jail were good. The Municipalities of Bhor & Shirwal have done good work in improving the sanitation and roads of the towns. Forest settlement work was done with tact and discretion. The receipts from forests are a little exceeding the expenditure. Public works, Medical relief, and Education received their due share of attention, and the land and other revenues were paid with ease, no recourse being had to coercive measures.

166. I cannot but be thankful to Government for noting the continued good opinion of the administration of the State by me, by the Political Agent Poona, and the Commissioner C. D. At the same time I beg to thank Mr. Spence, Commissioner C. D. for remarking on the last Administration Report, that I maintained my reputation as an intelligent and humane ruler, and Mr. Silcock, who was kind enough to report that I took great and creditable personal interest in the administration of my State, was very pleasant to work with, and always ready

to listen to suggestions for the good of my State.

167. In conclusion I gratefully acknowledge the valuable advice and suggestions received during the year, from the Political Agents, in the general management of the State business.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SHUNKERRAO,

Chief of Bhor.

APPENDIX I.

Principal relations of Native State.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufactures and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bhor	The sum of Rs. 5,3:6-14 being set-off against Rs. 10,000 the annual amount of elephant subsidy the remainder paid is Rs. 4,643-2.	British Government.	155,669	85	1,306	4,177	Fever, stomach and bowels complaints &c.	Rs. 464,193-1-9	...	Not levied.	Rice, Nagli, Sawa No manufactures and mines.

APPENDIX II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs, Principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Shanker Rao Chimnaji Pandit Gandeker, Punt Sachive, Jahagirdar of Bhor.	Bhor.	Jahagirdar Chief of Bhor	Brahmin Hindu religion.	42	Private tuition.	Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes.	Follows primogeniture.	One Son.	

Poona. 9th September 1896.

Political Ag

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1895-96

Division.	Executive District.	No. of executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with		Number of Villages.	Number of civil judges.	No. of stipendiary magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State revenue.		Remarks.
					Head quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Bhor	5	1,491	155,669	Bhor	5,250	494	2	13	30	10	210	Rs. 18,247-9-11	Rs. 387,774-15-11	Rs. 454,193-4-9	

APPENDIX IV.

Population of the Bhor State, 1895-96.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.						Classification of population.									Occupation.			
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhist and Jains.	Aboriginal.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural laborers.	Total non-agricultural males	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
I	Bhor	24,001	78,602	77,067			155,669	104·40				152,716	1,992				961				

Columns 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19 to 22 are left blank, the papers containing the information required to fill them not having been returned by the Provincial Supdt. of Census.

APPENDIX V.

Appendix V is not given in consequence of there being no Military force kept in this State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of Police.

Description of Officer.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
Chief Police Officer	1	50	Rs. 18,747-9-11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Foujdars	5	30		...	1	...	1	...	5	...	
Foujdar	1	20		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Jamadars	5	10		1	1	...	1	...	5	...	
Writers under Foujdars	14	7		...	...	...	2	...	14	...	
Hawaldars	9	7		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Naiks	19	6-8		...	1	...	2	...	4	1	
Constables	162	6		2	14	...	3	1	27	15	
Total	216	...	...	3	17	...	10	1	58	16	

APPENDIX VI. (A.)

A comparative statement showing the salaries of and the number of, persons able to read and write in, the Police constables in the Bhor and other similar States for 1895-96.

Name of State.	Population.	No. of Police constables.	Monthly salary	No. able to read & write.	Remarks.
			From Rs. to Rs.		
Bhor	155,669	176	5-8 to 6-8	56	
Faltan	62,720	‖34	5-8 to 7-8	9	‖ Only 4 get Rs. 7-8.
Oundh	65,146	‖50	5 to 8	12	‖ Only 2 get Rs. 8.
Miraj	88,343	172	6 to 7	17.1	
Jamkhindi	102,162	248	5 to 6	107	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Results in the working of the Police in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1896.

Name of the State.	No. of offences.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (columns 3 & 4.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Bhor	303	307	143	163	137	151	91	105	52	58	63·5	64·4	66·3	62·2

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1896

State.	Amount stolen.						Amount recovered.						Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks
	1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.	1895-96.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
	2,949	9	0	3,961	9	0	2,233	0	6	3,271	11	3	75·7	82	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Bhor State, during the year ending 5th June 1896.

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	No. of crimes			No. of cases disposed of during 1895-96.	No. of cases undisposed of during 1895-96.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced to						Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on the 5th June 1895.	Committed during the year 1895-96.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment & Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From one to two months.	From two to three months.	From three to six months.	From six to twelve months.	From one to two years.	From two to three years.	From three to five years.	Above five years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	I. P Code (Cognizable Offences)																											
1	Rioting Section 147	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Negligent Act likely to spread infection &c. ...269	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir S. 277	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Causing danger in any public way Section ...283	1	1	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Dealing with any explosive substance Sec. ...286	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Negligence with respect to animals Sec. ...289	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Destroying a place of worship Sec. 295	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Murder Section. 302	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Causing death by negligence Section.... ...304	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Attempt to commit suicide Section. 309	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Concealment of birth by secret disposal Sec. ...318	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Voluntarily causing hurt Section. 324	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt Section. ...325	2	16	18	17	1	13	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Causing grievous hurt by act endangering life S. ...338	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1896.

Name of court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1895-96.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of magistrate.									
	1894-95.	1895-96.							1894-95.	1895-96.							
Huzur Criminal Court at Bhor—																	
(1) Exercising Sessions Court Power.	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	...	6	3	...	1	1	
(2) „ District Magistrate's Power.	6	5	...	2	2	...	...	2	6	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	
2nd class Magistrate at Bhor	23	12	...	1	...	20	...	...	37	21	14	1	6	...	...	...	
2nd class „ Vichitragad ...	133	134	...	40	7	48	...	...	113	104	33	12	53	5	1	...	
3rd class „ „	...	1	...	1	2	10	...	...	...	13	8	...	5	...	...	...	
2nd class „ Rajgad	94	64	...	26	11	60	6	...	138	112	66	21	21	4	...	...	
3rd class „ „	15	26	...	6	3	41	1	...	35	51	37	...	14	...	...	...	
2nd class „ Prachandgad...	73	61	...	29	19	22	1	...	105	71	23	1	46	...	...	1	
3rd class „ „	3	15	...	3	4	12	...	...	5	19	7	1	4	...	7	...	
2nd class „ Pirangut	25	14	2	5	15	23	...	...	36	45	30	...	7	3	...	...	
2nd class „ Powanawal ...	35	54	...	4	3	38	2	6	50	56	25	6	24	...	1	...	
3rd class „ „	10	22	...	...	3	2	...	...	4	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	
2nd class „ Pali	20	36	...	18	9	39	6	...	31	72	44	2	26	...	...	...	
2nd class „ Sudhagad	41	37	...	16	2	20	1	...	44	39	17	2	20	...	...	...	
3rd class „ „	1	8	...	3	1	6	...	...	1	10	3	1	6	...	...	...	
Total ...	483	494	2	166	81	350	17	8	617	†635	‖310	54	242	‡12	10	7	

† This includes 11 persons committed to the Sessions Court.

‖ This number includes 212 persons discharged under Section 345 of Cr. P. Code.

‡ This includes one person committed to the Court of the Political Agent.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in Bhor State in the year ending 5th June 1896.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	No. of persons and cases.																									
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c, ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		18	4	3	2	3	7	11	6	7	...	6	...	2	14	7	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Bhor State during the year ending 5th June 1896.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among the convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1894-95.	1895-96.			
				1894-95.	1895-96.					
Bhor	1	16	49	69	65	21	15	22	Rs. 2,447-4-9	

APPENDIX XIII.

Civilworks-Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of.

No	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1895-96.									Suits disposed of 1895-96.								Remarks
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value.			Suits regarding lands and houses.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.			Average duration. Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8			9			10					11				12			13			14
												Rs.	a.	p.													Rs.	a.	p.				
1	Munsiff at Bhor...	57	48	602	617	659	665	611	607	48	58	44,405	2	4	55	560	2	516	92	7	2	...	294	10	6	300	54,887	7	2	...	2	6	
2	„ Pirangut...	35	35	331	347	366	382	331	363	35	19	22,248	1	2	13	332	2	315	27	2	3	...	188	25	15	135	24,089	3	3	...	2	3	
3	„ Pali.....	7	10	218	286	225	296	215	284	10	12	19,894	7	4	10	274	2	264	18	...	4	...	110	18	4	152	19,476	8	11	...	1	13	
	Total...	99	93	1151	1250	1250	1343	1157	1254	93	89	86,547	10	10	78	1166	6	1095	137	9	9	...	592	53	22	587	98,453	3	4	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1895-96.	Application brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1895-96.			Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.	Value for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value of 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value for Closing balance for 1895-96.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Munsiff at Bhor	156	152	35,226 13 0	793	722	58,841 6 2	949	874	94,068 3 2	797	756	80,473 6 8	152	128	13,594 12 6	105	14	9	
2	Munsiff at Pirangut.	62	40	6,030 13 5	425	433	23,206 11 6	507	473	29,237 8 11	467	437	25,967 12 0	40	36	3,269 12 11	26	6	4	
3	Munsiff at Pali.....	30	32	3,275 0 10	618	571	25,003 1 11	648	603	28,278 2 9	616	583	22,895 14 4	32	20	5,382 4 5	15	4	1	
	Total ...	248	224	44,532 11 3	1836	1736	107,051 3 7	2104	1960	151,583 14 10	1880	1776	129,337 1 0	224	184	22,246 13 10	146	24	14	

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

No.	Registration Office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Saledeeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3		4										5		6		7		8	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Registrar at Bhor.....	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	18,899 0 0	18,000 0 0	...	...	...	...
2	Subregister Vichitragad.	264	289	76	82	138	159	1	3	1	1	48	44	264	289	111,368 8 0	91,096 4 6	...	...	...	...
3	„ Prachandgad.	71	38	24	10	27	14	...	...	...	2	20	12	71	38	15,339 12 0	7,893 1 6	...	...	...	...
4	„ Pawnmawal.	159	85	50	24	85	55	...	...	...	...	24	6	159	85	49,389 10 5	28,471 11 0	...	...	...	...
5	„ Sudhagad ...	101	108	59	47	39	54	...	...	...	...	3	7	100	107	31,141 7 0	25,002 11 7	...	1	1	...
	Total...	599	521	210	163	291	282	1	3	1	3	96	70	598	520	226,138 5 5	170,372 12 7	...	1	1	...

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Bhor State during the year 1895-96.

No.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupedes.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With 4 Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts for Carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	Bhor	31,948	25,888	5,909	11,607	550	196	...	152	13,358	15,303	1,974	181	1,820.

APENDIX

Income.

Head of Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue with arrears	239,063 10 8	239,252 4 4	188 9 8	.....
Forest	4,491 11 0	8,500 12 6	4,009 1 6	.....
Sayars with arrears	3,272 1 1	3,414 1 10	142 0 9	.....
Abkari, Bhang, Ganja &c.	8,126 6 3	30,223 4 6	22,097 14 3	.....
Opium and opium pass fee	1,409 15 4	1,419 2 10	9 3 6	.....
Registration	1,629 14 0	1,332 8 3	.....	297 5 9
Stamps	19,873 2 0	19,078 6 0	.....	795 2 0
Law and Justice	5,007 15 4	5,039 0 10	31 1 6	.....
Khasgi Sahotra Inam Land &c.	29,100 4 6	29,500 6 6	400 2 0	.....
Interest	702 2 0	548 2 5	.....	153 15 7
Miscellaneous	3,939 9 8	3,885 10 9	.....	53 14 11
Total...	316,615 11 10	342,195 6 9	26,878 1 2	1,300 6 3
Deposits	8,091 15 9	6,302 0 2	.....	2,389 15 7
Advances	19,045 0 3	14,851 5 1	.....	4,193 11 2
Total...	344,352 11 10	363,346 12 0	26,878 1 2	7,884 1 0
‖ Local Funds	28,708 7 0	28,539 6 8	.....	169 0 4
Grand Total...	373,061 2 10	391,886 2 8	26,878 1 2	8,053 1 4

As for the opening and closing balances *Vide* Chapter V, para 119, statement No. 1, of the report.

‖ Memo giving the details of receipts and expenditure of the Local Funds for the year 1895-96.

	Receipts	Expenditure.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
One anna cess with arrears	19,985 8 3	.....
Allowances for collecting the cess	.....	462 11 9
Establishment	.....	912 9 4
Education	989 12 0	8,763 1 10
Cattlepounds	454 15 3	250 14 9
Tolls	3,906 0 0	.....
Dispensary	.....	2,064 11 11
Vaccination	.....	880 11 8
Public works	.....	8,287 8 6
Miscellaneous	274 8 9	116 3 5
Total...	25,610 12 3	21,738 9 2
Deposit	1,190 6 8	1,148 9 5
Advances	1,738 3 9	2,935 14 9
Grand Total...	28,539 6 8	25,823 1 4

XVII.

Expenditure.

Head of Receipts.	1894-95.			1895-96.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Khajgi Establishment	62,099	13	9	88,864	13	6	26,773	15	3	.....		
Paga	17,167	2	5	17,003	1	3	.....			164	1	2
Revenue Establishment &c.	50,809	0	7	47,668	10	4	.....			3,140	6	3
Remissions	584	15	0	1,626	7	1	1,041	8	1	.....		
Watandars and Hakdars' remunerations.	34,283	7	11	36,049	1	4	1,765	9	5	.....		
Survey and Khoti Establishments &c.	21,048	4	10	13,808	8	6	.....			7,239	12	4
Forests	14,213	8	1	12,957	8	10	1,743	8	9	.....		
Shibandi and Police	31,086	11	5	28,222	9	0	.....			2,864	2	5
Law, Justice, and Registration	11,816	9	6	11,735	2	5	.....			81	7	1
Jail	2,898	6	7	2,447	8	9	.....			451	1	10
Public works	30,285	3	10	40,894	8	4	10,609	4	6	.....		
Devasthan and Dharmadaya	13,283	9	10	13,780	12	8	497	2	10	.....		
Tribute to the British Government	4,984	2	0	9,627	4	0	4,643	2	0	.....		
Cash allowances to Inamdars and Hakdars	4,099	11	4	4,321	14	10	222	3	6	.....		
Gardens	482	2	5	857	15	2	375	12	9	.....		
Nagarkhana	671	6	5	603	14	3	.....			67	8	2
Pensions and Potgi	1,427	8	7	1,371	6	3	.....			56	2	4
Miscellaneous	2,478	4	1	3,915	12	5	1,437	8	4	.....		
Total...	300,711	0	7	325,756	2	5	49,109	11	5	14,064	9	7
Advances	15,764	15	2	15,015	4	5	.....			749	10	9
Deposits	5,464	10	1	8,438	1	5	2,973	7	4	.....		
Total ...	321,940	9	10	349299	8	3	52,083	2	9	14,814	4	4
Local Funds	32,743	6	9	25,823	1	4	.....			6,920	5	5
Grand Total ...	354,684	0	7	385,032	9	7	52,083	2	9	21,734	9	9

Notes explaining the causes of increase and decrease in certain items of the above statement.

RECEIPTS.

Item Number:—

2. The increase is due to some of the forests being given for cutting.

4. The increase is due to the receipt, during the year, of the two instalments of the Abkari money for the last year, and of the first instalment due for this year.

7. The decrease is due to a less amount of money being borrowed by the Rayats from the Sawcars &c.

12. The decrease is due to the timely adjustment of deposits.

13. The decrease is due to the timely adjustment of advances.

EXPENDITURE.

1. The increase is due to the expenditure required for the marriage ceremony of my daughter Tanhubai Saheb.

3. Last year there was the expense of fixing field boundary stones &c. This year there was none, hence the decrease.

4. The increase is due to remissions.

5. The increase is due to the Vatandars and Hakdars having drawn their allowances at the proper time.

6. There was no additional temporary establishment employed for Survey work. There were also no charges paid to the Survey Department of the British Government for doing the work of classification. Hence the decrease.

7. The increase is due to the payment of compensation for land taken up for forest.

8. The Shibandi and Police were provided with new dress last year. Hence the decrease this year.

10. No new dresses were provided this year. Hence the decrease.

11. The increase is due to a greater part of the public works being completed.

13. The increase is due to the payment of Rs. 4,643-2, which were due for the last year, being paid during the year of report.

18. The increase is due to refunding overpayments made by Deshmuks &c.

19. The decrease is due to the timely adjustment of advances.

20. The increase is due to the sums deposited by contractors being paid back to them.

21. The decrease is due to the timely adjustment of accounts.

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